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## WHY NOT REMOVED?

FACTORY INSPECTOR MERELY CEN-SURED FOR NOT ENFORCING LAW-

South Jersey, Glass Blowers Tell Governor Murphy of Herrible Conditions Surrounding Child Labor In Glass Factories-Murphy "Indiguant."

Trenton, N. J., April 23.-State Factory Labor Inspector John C. Ward was publicly censured yesterday by Gov. Murphy for his failure to enforce the laws of the State regulating child labor and those prohibiting the payment of wages in merchandise.

A dozen South Jersey glass blowers had kept an appointment with the Governor late in the afternoon and had told him stories of the child slaves in the Cumberland and Gloucestor glass foctories to which the Executive had listened in amazement. The visitors, all workingmen, told their tale simply and impressively, and urged that the laws be enforced and that the inspectors be made to do their duty.

Children six and seven years old, of both sexes, working seventeen and eighteen hours a day, with but a few minutes for rest; women and men slaving for a dollar a day or less; children dropping at their toil, worn out and driven back to finish the long hours of toll for which they are paid two or three cents an Lour-children taken from the cradle to work for inhuman taskmasters-were the subjects of which the men from the glass section told tales seemingly impossible, but vouched for as truth. To these charges Ward and one of his assistants, Deputy Inspector Barrett, replied that they had been unable to find chlluren under the age of twelve in the factories

"Under age." retored one of the glass tlowers, a man from Glassboro. "How can they be anything else? When boys put to men's work they have to put ba-es at the boy's work."

Two children, one barely twelve, the ther younger, were killed on the railroad last year near the Minotolo Glass Works, where they were employed. These boys, the men from South Jersey told the Executive, had worked such long hours that they were walking in their sleep on the railroad track when killed sleep on the railroad track when killed The parents, themselves ground to direst poverty and bare subsistence by low wages and the cumpany store system, drove their children to work almost as soon as they could walk, it was asserted, and consider with superintendents and

drove their children to work almost as soon as they could walk, it was asserted, and conspier with superintendents and manufacturers in concealing the true age of the infants.

The Stokes child labor law prohibits the employment of children under twelve, and provides that between that age and sixteen years all children so employed shall attend night school at least two hours a night. Other laws direct that all wages in the State shall be paid in cash. The latter stricture was aimed at driving out the company store system, under which, it was discovered, employes were robbed by being compelled to buy of the store and pay from six to twenty-five per cent higher prices than elsewhere.

All those laws, it is alleged, are violated in South Jersey. The factory inspectors, it was asserted, know of the violation, and do nothing. When an inspector goes to a factory, the delegation declared, he first visits the office, and while he is there the children under legal age are

there the children under legal age are

"We only get around about once in three months, and, of course, we can't tell what goes on in the meantime," explained Inspector Barrett, after the hear-

Ward and his assistant were plainly Ward and his assistant were plainly nervous while the South Jerseymen were telling their story, each one contributing his share. When asked to explain why such things were, they said it was so hard to get evidence. Then men who accused the department would not give them any assistance. Case after case has been complained of, where, upon investigation, it was found the child was above twelve years.

above twelve years.

"I always look over the certificates that the children have gone to school," said Barrest, "and I don't go through the factories with the superintendent. But when a child seems to be under age the parents always swear it is of the legal age, so what can we do?" he

Then the company stores, supposedly abblished, was brought up. Half a dozen men asserted to the Governor that they still exist, and that men work in the still exist, and that men work in the South Jersey glass factories year after year and have in cash only two or three dollars a week to show for their labor. They produced pay checks showing the men's earnings to be almost entirely eaten up by the store accounts. One man, for two week's work, received \$3.92 in cash. His check showed a store charge of \$11.98 and \$1.50 for coal.

"And is there a law against that?" quaried the Governor.

If was explained to him that there was and the reason for its being.

"Well, you see I have a good deal to learn yet," remarked the Executive.

"On this whole question, for instance, I'll know a good deal more before I am very much older. Now I wonder if that law sgainst the company stores is con-

stitutional. I don't really believe it is. Why should the law prevent you from making a bargain for my services at any price for which I am willing to work? Has the law ever been tested?"
"No. and we should like to have it.

"No, and we should like to have it tested," retorted Parks, a member of the delegation; "but it seems as though the proper way to test it is for the factory inspector to try to enforce it."

One of the delegates suggested that the Governor's opinion on the merits of the law might be changed if he knew the coudition of the glass workers, compelled to accept any terms to keep themselves and their families alive.

"Then the law ought to step in and make it easy for the workmen," assented the Executive. "Whether it s a good or bad law, if it is in the favor of the working man, I am in favor of the law.

or bad law, if it is in the favor of the working man, I am in favor of the law. It is unfortunate, but I suppose it is true, that there are many manufacturers who instead of seeing how much they can pay their employes, try how little they can pay them."

"Mr. Ward," continued the Governor, "Mr. Ward," continued the Governor, "why hasn't this law about cash payments been enforced?"

"Why—er—er—I supposed complaints were necessary. Attorney-General Grey

were necessary. Attorney-General Grey said I couldn't do anything unless some-body made a complaint," explained Ward, "and I could never get anybody to make a complaint."

"If you know where there is a com-cany store," fired back the Governor, it is your duty to close it and not sit in your office and wait for some-body to make a complaint. If I were factory inspector and the company store law was under my province for enforce-ment, I wouldn't wait for somebody to bring me evidence, but would go out and find it."

Ward said he had gone to Minotola and asked people whether they were compelled to trade at the company store,

and they all said they were not.
"That may be true." remarked Governor Murphy. "I understand the company store there is the only store in the

The inspector then proceeded to say that former Governor Voornees had agreed with the former Attorney-General that his department need pay no attention to the cash payment law un-less complaints were made by somebody At the close of the hearing the glass

men demanded that something should be done to demonstrate intent to test or enforce the factory laws before election.
"If the laws are not good, we want to elect men who will give us good laws," said Parks, the spokesman, "and if they are good and are not enforced, we want to elect men who will see that they are enforced."

Isn't that rather a big contract?" sug-gested the Governor. "You see, if the laws are not good, you've got to find men capable of making better ones, and that may be difficult. As to enforcing the laws, that's easier. I am not going to demand that the letter of the law l enforced in every case, but I am going to see that the spirit of the law is ob-served, not only in South Jersey, but throughout the State."

Inspector Ward waited in the execu-

tive chamber until the delegation had left. He said he wanted to explain things to the Governor, But Governor Murphy got ahead of him. Ten minutes later he approached Ward and Bar-rett, and after some talk notified them that there was going to be a change in methods in that department.

"Without reflecting on you, Mr. Ward." said the Governor, "I want to

say that I do not think your department is doing its duty, and of course you are responsible for the department. Where there is as much smoke as there has been here this afternoon, there must be some fire, and while I am Governor I se that mere babies are go ing to be made slaves of, if it is possible to prevent it, and if it can be done I want every child in the State to go to school at least a part of the time."

Questions elicited the fact from Dep nty Barrett that he worked only about half of the time making regular inspec-tions, because the allowance to the department for expenses was not enough to enable the inspectors to put in full time at their work.

"Well, that's going to be changed," announced Mr. Murphy. "Your men are going to attend to their work six days in the week, and I'll find the expenses if I have to take the money out of my

emergency fund."

To questions of the Govenor, Ward said he thought there was work for another deputy inspector in the State, but did not approve the idea of a female in-

spector.
"I have been disjuctined to sign the Lord bill," remarked the Governor, as the interview ended, "but what I have learned this afternoon has somewhat changed my views on the subject."

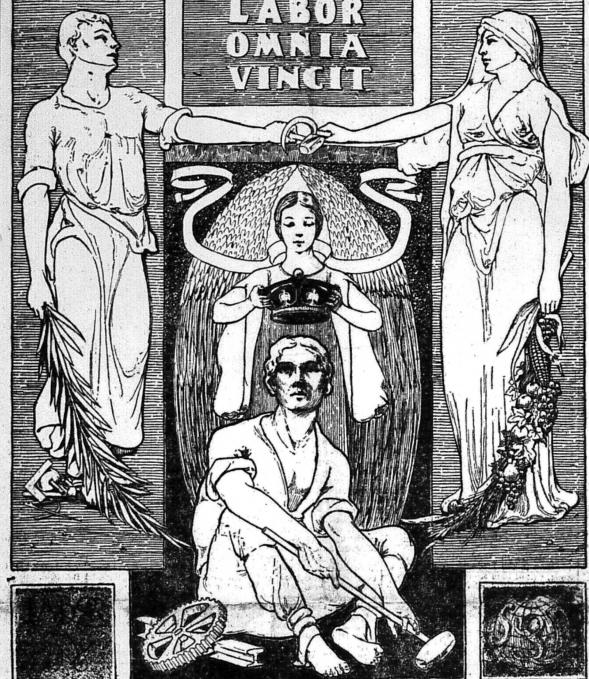
The Lord bill provides for seven in-

stead of six deputy inspectors to work The deputy inspectors receive \$1,000 a year salary, and it is said that all of them have other occupations, to which they devote a large amount of their time.

POSTPONE S-HOUR DEMAND. POSTPONE 8-HOUR DEMAND.

Sharon, Pa., April 29.—The National Association of Blast Furnace Workers have extended the time for the demand of the eight-hour day from May 1 to June 1. It was claimed by the furnace operators that no official notice had been served to them. President McMahon said: "Official notice will be served on or before May 1, on the officials in charge of every blast furnace. In addition to the demand for an eight-hour turn we will demand that all ten-hour men work nine hours after June 1."





N. C. F. FUR ENGLAND.

3

Moseley will Consult Hanna As to Organization.

Once more the Old World is to profit by an example set by the New, and within a year England may have a labor and capital "court" modeled upon the recently

formed National Civic Federation.

So impressed has Alfred Moseley, C.
M. G., the English multi-millionaire, become with the possibilities for hoodwinking the worker of the American organization headed by Senator Hana, that he has declared to his intimate friends he will do all in his power to establish a similar body, representing labor fakirdom, capital and the "public at large," in his own land. Moseley came to this city to arrange

for the sending of two delegations in the fall to investigate industrial conditions in this country. He has naturally been thrown in close contact with representa-tives of both the labor fakirs and capital here, and has become deeply interested in the "conciliation and arbitration" scheme the "conciliation and arbitration of the Civic Federation. The wealthy Engsary arrangements for the visit of the Brit ish delegations, and from now on until he sails for Liverpool next Wednesday, he will devote himself to this new plan.

Senator Hanna is expected in town to-day, and Moseley wil undoubtedly consult him as to the best method of forming an

English Court of Labor.

Thirty men will be brought over by Moseley in the fall, fifteen to make progress and fifteen of the condition of labor and capital. The labor and capital part of the prop-

osition will be handled jointly by the tional Civic Federation and the American Federation of Labor. The former will take charge of the delegates on arrival, splitting them through the country. The ter will give facilities for coming in close touch with these trade unionists from England, with their fellow fakirs in this country. The most important industries and manufactories will be visited, the various trades having heartly entered into the scheme, desirous to show all that it "best" to be seen of the American side of capital and organization.

The educational side has been taken in hand by President Butler, of Columbia University, who has drawn up an Itinerary showing the various towns and institution to be visited. The party will commence its labors in New York, seeing Columbia University, typical high and normal schools manual training classes, ethical culture, uni-versity settlements and normal colleges. It will proceed to New Haven and visit Yale University, Harvard, Chicago University and Cornell are among the colleges that will be visited. 'RAUS MIT IHM!

The Bogus "Socialist" Party Bounced in Minnesota.

A

St. Paul, April 29 .- City Clerk Jensen was advised by Assistant City Attorney Griggs to-day that Frank D. Freeman' name should not go on the official ballot as a Socialist candidate for mayor. The reason is that Andrew W. M. Anderson, described an "Socialist Labor," is entitled to the designation as Socialist.

The Bogus Socialist concern had already come at with placards containing two of its alifage—"Socialist" party and "Social Democrativ" party—, besides their "Trades Union declaration" about the "so nobly waged class struggle" by the fakir-led pure and simplers.

ROCKEFELLER EXPLAINS.

Tells Why the Lord Permits Explaits-

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., spoke of the lesson of the talents of his Bible class

last Sunday.
"Why should the small possessions of the poor be taken away from them and given to the rich?" asked Mr. Rockefeller: "Why should Christ himself have said that those who have little shall lose this little, and it shall be given unto

those who have much?

confess that this puzzled me for s long time. I could not understand why the poor should lose what they have, and the rich should get that which the poor

"I believe it is explained thus: Take a man who refuses to walk. If he simply stays in one position for all time, and never uses the legs which were given to him to walk upon, the muscles will by nature's own law wither up and be come powerless to lift the man's body, and he will be robbed of that which he had-the power of walking.

"So in other things. If a person fails to develop that which his Creator has given him, it will by the laws of na-ture be taken away from him."

TRUST FIGHTING TANNERS. Cumberland, Md., April 29 .- The United

States Leather Company which operates half a dozen tanneries in this section, and Cover, Drayton & Leonard, of Philadelphia are in the midst of a great financial fight. The latter firm is constructing a large oak sole-leather tannery at Moorefield, piercing the center of the territory which the United States Leather Co. had been claiming to control. The leather company has tanneries at Petersburg and New Creek. Back of Moorefield and between Petersburg and New Creek are continuous stretches of bark timber which are necessary to the maintenance of the tanneries of both corpora tions. The price of bark has risen to \$8 a cord under the influence of the fight.

CIGAR MEN COMBINE.

V

To Fight Trust With A. F. of L. Union Labor.

St. Louis, April 29 .- Now it is the cigar manufacturers who are affrighted at the threatened extirpation of their business by a combine. To meet the common enemy, they have organized into an association with the following

Adolph Madera, president; Edward J. Nagel, first vice-president; Eugene H O'Hara, second vice-president; William M. Brandt, recording secretary; Charles Specht, financial ecretary; Thomas Meininger, Andrew Ran and William H. Thomas Kraft, trustees: Herman Bretthauer, ser-

About 50 manufacturers took part in the organization, which embraces also leaf tobacco dealers and cigar box manufacturers. The qualifications are that members shall employ "union labor" as recognized by the American Federation of Labor. Members are permitted to sell unfair cigars in their retail stores, but not to job in them. The cheif object is to promote the interests of the local manufacturers, or fight the American ject is to promote the interest local manufacturers, or fight the American Cigar Co,
An official label was adopted, which

will be registered and copyrighted. In addition to the name of the association, the label contains the words, "Made in

According to the manufacturers, the Cigar combine is resorting to strenuous methods. One dealer in St. Louis county put in a stock of several thousand "outside" cigars, the agent of the combine guaranteeing to sell all of them for him, to the story goes.

The agent had the name and address

of every farmer in the county, and, in order to sell the cigars, he sent a postal card to each farmer directing him to call at the dealer's store and get a cigar upon presentation of the postal card. or each cigar given out on these postal cards the combine agent agreed to pay 5c.

AMERICAN METHODS FOR RUSSIA

Dailas, Tex., April 29.—A party of Russian capitalists from Tashkent, province of Sir-Daria, central Asia, consisting of V. P. Polvoy, V. G. Pinsaky and S. A. Tichenor, are in the city attending the meeting of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association and studying American methods of handling cotton and cottonseed products. They contemplate establishing a cottonseed crush ing plant at Tashkent, and if it proves profof the trade in that region-

A STATE OF THE STATE OF

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

Australian S. L. P. Paper's Vigorous Comments Thereon.

"The People," the official organ of the Australian Socialist Labor Party, com-ments as follows on the subject of Com-pulsory Arbitration, a much lauded antipodean institution. The freaks of various kinds in this country point to New Zealand, where the scheme origina-ted, as the land of "no strikes." It is true there are no strikes there. To strike is a criminal offense severely punshed. "The People" says:

SOCIALISTS AND COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

"Those who fight for principle never ose, though for the time being the thoughtless may think so. The politi-cian's game is to sneer at rigid adherence to any determined stand made for t creat truth, whilst admitting it may be heoretically perfect and ethically just, but urging that it is too far off summation to be practically realized in our time. Therefore, take what the gods of Capital are willing to concede—the rest will come by-and-bye. Besides, it a mistake to stand out against over whelming odds. Go with the crowd; look after yourself: don't worry; the days of uncompromising fighting are as dead as the alleged 'days of chivalry. Such are some of the arguments hurled (the term is used advisedly) at the So-cialists for their unflinching attittde against every side-tracking measure and bogus 'labor reform.' The A. S. L. and The People stand alone in Australia in inflexible opposition to the Compulsory Arbitration Act of this State and to the principle of it. No matter if every trades-union in the continent adopt it, and people who claim to be Socialists do likewise—the A. S. L. and The People will not, cannot, dare not budge an inch, give away in the slightest degree, from the strong, clear, definite and fearless attitude they have taken up on this question. Their power and influence have been recognized and gained the respect of the thinking portion of the working class. The Bogus Labor Party of this State, with Mr. Wise, the compller of the Act (he copied it from New Zealand), played off the Socialist opposi-tion to induce the capitalists—who were from the treety of the measure—to carry it through in the Upper House. Now State Premier See is doing the same. Speaking last week, in reply to some remarks from that section of his own class, and composed of some of the greatest fleecers of labor—the Taxpayers' Union—he

having failed to obtain their ends by means of strikes, the trades unions transferred their operations in Parliament, and ob tained from the Legislature what they failed to obtain by direct means from their employers. In former times, when strikes were very much in vogue, persons like those who formed the Taxpayers Union were very loud in their denunciation of the methods adopted by trades unions in obtaining concessions from their employ-ers, and unions were advised very strongly to cease disturbing the country and to depend upon Parliament for a redress of their grievances. Parliament has now done its best to impreve the business condition of the country by passing an Act, by which striking was practically abolished. It was a curious circumstance that the efficacy of a measure was denounced equally by the Taxpayers' Union and by the ac credited organ of the socialists. In some years the cost of strikes in New South Wales had exceeded half a million sterling. It was impossible to imagine that any legislation such as the Conciliation and Arbitration Act would have an effect so disastrous that, measured in money it the large sum indicated, ever if all the evils predicted by the socialists and the Taxpayers' Union were to fall upon the country.

The Taxpayers' Union had stated that

Yes; it is quite true the workers were told to get Parliament to redress their wrongs, and some of them took the advice and returned men of their own class to make the laws in that direction-with the result, so far as the working class is concerned, that the position remains the same. Experience has shown that the men who have been, and are to-day, misguiding Labor, are without necessary knowledge, and lack of honesty and courage a working-class move-ment and party should possess. Every principle the working class fought for, sacrificed and died for during the last century, has been shamelessly and treacherously bartered away by the cowardly, spineless crowd of politicians and 'labor leaders,' who have sold them and manacled them with more binding chains to Capitalism. Socialists oppose compulsory arbitration because the working class has nothing to arbitrate about. Labor produces all wealth, but is robbed of two-thirds by the idle capitalist class that lives on the surplus extracted from the toil, sweat and blood of the working class-men, women, and children. We deny any moral, ethical, or human right of the capitalist class to the slightest fraction of what Labor, and Labor only, produces. And also, we protest against the workers being deprived of their economic weapon, the strike-the most effective argument they have outside their votes—to stop production and gain a por-tion of their fleeced labor from the profit-

"Now they can't strike. Before, if or ganized well enough, a strike could paral-yze an industry and bring the capitalists to terms, as their source of profits was cut off. Mr. See is quite right; it is a good Act for the "business community," and it is pretty generally recognized by them. The T. U. is a band of ignoramuses, and capitalist anarchists most WEAVERS JUBILANT.

TIE-UP OF WASHINGTON MILLS HAS GREAT MORAL EFFECT.

Strikers at Olneyville Tell Mark Hanna That They Will Not Tolerate Interference By Outside Parties-Have Learned By Experience of Others.

Providence, R. I., April 23 .- The suce ess which attended the efforts of the strikers against the double-loom weaving of fancy worsted in the mills of the american Woolen Company, in bringing out the weavers of the Washington Mills at Lawrence, Mass., yesterday was the occasion of universal rejoicing in Olney-ville, where the strike began three months

ago.
Of the 30 mills and 6,000 looms of the trust the strikers have now tied up 12 mills having 4,200 looms. About 15,000 workers are now involved. The Wash-ington Mills is the largest woolen and worsted plant in the world. It has 1,500 looms and employs 6,000 operatives. This big mill has been used by the trust to tide over the shortage of goods for delivery. Treasurer Wood was managed for the mill prior to the time it was gobbled up by the trust. It has been Wood's boast that the strikers would be unable to close up the Washington Mills. The tring up of this plant will so cripple The tying up of this plant will so cripple the trust that will be utterly unable to supply the clothing trade with material. A big how! will now go up from the trade for their business is sacrificed what the trust is engaged in the struggle with the veavers.

it easy work now to close up the re-maining mills as the moral effect of the latest move has aroused the greatest enthusiasm.

It is likely that the strikers will find

The following is the text of Hanna's offer to "arbitrate" the strike:

United States Senate.
Committee on Enrolled Bills.
Washington, April 19, 1902.
Mr. Peter McDermott, Olneyville, R. I.;

My Dear Sir-As the head of the Industrial Department of the National Civic Federation I am very anxious to do everything I can to bring about an adjustment of the woolen strike with which you have connection. I do not want to seem obtrusive or presumptive in the matter, but wish to see a very the service of the service in the matter, but wish to ask if you will consent to meet Mr. Wood, Treasurer of the American Woolen Company, with some representative of the Civic Pederation with a view to concidintion. I wish to appeal to you personally to sanction and co-operate in the work which we have undertaken by compliance with this suggestion if it meets with your approval. Truly yours,
M. A. HANNA.

P. S.-I make this suggestion on my own motion, because my heart is in the work and I have seen such good results coming out of meeting with a proper

The Executive board decided that the letter should be submitted to the strikers as a body in mass meeting and without omment by any of the executive board. This was done, and after jeers and numerous sarcastic comments as to the probable result of the strike if submitted to the tender mercies of the Hanna-Gompers Arbitrators, by a unanimouse vote. Chairman McDermott was instructed to reply and inform Hanna that no interference by outside parties

will be tolerated.

Ballard of the Striking Weavers at Olneyville yesterday received a letter from the strike committee of the Puritan Mills at Plymouth, in which it was stated that the Massachusetts Board of Arbitration had made an effort to bring about a conference. The strikers at Plymouth Tuesday received a letter from Mr. Barry of the State Board, staying that Mr. Wood, of the trust, desired to have a conference with a committee of 12 Puritan Mill weavers. To this a reply has been sent stating that if Mr. Wood desired to have a conference to much be a joint affect in which the it must be a joint affair, in which the weavers of all the mills on strike must be represented.

of them being afraid of their bigges of them being atraid or their bigges brothers wiping them out—which they, will. Mr. See might have asked Mr. Wise, or some of his "Labor Lieuten-ants," to give him some statements why the Socialists have fought this infamous Act. What are the evils the Socialists have predicted? These:—A biassed Court, two capitalist arbitrators—the judge and the direct representative of Capitalism—and a half-capitalist, in the spineless, ignorant, tide-serving job-hunt-er who will be the "Labor arbitrator." The workers tied up; and the enthrones ment-a complete and secure-of Cap-italism, Lawyerism, and Fakirism. "Industrial peace"! Jobs secure at the workers' expense. Criminals if they strike, and compelled to accept the court's awards or starve. Is it law? Yes; but the fight of the Socialists will continue. The smashing of Capitalism and all it stands for, must go on unceasingly, against every opposition; want no trimmers or weaklings. Man are wanted-not babes; men with convic tion, intelligence, and courage to back them up. All who are not prepared to take this stand must step down. Those who are not with us are against us. The way must be cleared for the fearless. fighting Socialist Labor Party."

wind blowing upon him from all sides."

# TWO PAGES FROM ROMAN HISTORY

## PAGE I.

## PLEBS LEADERS AND LABOR LEADERS.

BY DANIEL DE LEON.

ADDRESS DELIVERED IN MANHATTAN LYCEUM, NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 2, 1902, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF SECTION GREATER NEW YORK, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

[Stenographically reported by BENJAMIN F. KEINARD.]

Need I, after all this, answer the qestions that I posed at starting: what strength, if any, is there in the Labor Leader, and what is the nature and source thereof? What is the strategic gnificance of the Labor Leader on the field of the modern Social Question? Is it a strategic force that accrues to the benefit of the Labor Movement or is it one that makes for capitalist interests? Need I answer these questions? Meseems such an answer is superfluous. Well known facts, known to rou all, must have all along suggested themselves to you in the course of my narrative on the career of the Plebs Leader. He who is at all informed must have detected the startling resemmust have detected the startling resemblance there is between the leading lineaments on the physiognomy of the Plebs Leader and those on the physiognomy of the modern Labor Leader; and he must have perceived that the latter is to mod-ern Capitalism what the former was to patriciate,—a strategic post of agth for usurpation, of danger for its victims. But I prefer to take nothing for granted.

The social aspect of the country teals, on the one side, the Capitalist Class possessed to-day of over 71 per cent. of the wealth of the Nation, and thereby in possession of the political cent. of the wealth of the Nation, and thereby in possession of the political powers,—a veritable oligarchy, barely 8 per cent. of the population; on the other side, the Working Class, the modern proletariat, in point of numbers, over 52 per cent of the population, in point of property, holding less than 5 per cent. of the national wealth,—a veritable slave class, groaning under the yoke of wageslavery. And this is no sudden apparition it has been a slow but steady development. Where such conditions are, it means that a fierce Class Struggle has been on and continues. Leaving aside the middle class, that stands between two fires, hits at and is hit by both, and the middle class, that stands between two fires, hits at and is hit by both, and is by both destroyed, the struggle is between the Capitalist Class and the Working Class. But the days of single combats are no more. It is now organization mainst organization; and he who says "organization" says "leadership." A cursory view reveals the capitalist leader at the head of one column, at the head of the other column there has long figured the Labor Leader, the leader in the Trades Unions. The significance of the Plebs Leader was disclosed by his acts and the effect thereof. Let his own tots also speak for the Labor Leader. These acts, illumined by the career of the Plebs Leader, will cause the strategic significance of the modern specimen to stand out in no donotful light.

LABOR LEADER RECORD.

LABOR LEADER RECORD. I have here with me (pointing to a big bundle on the table) a mass of documents gathered upon the subject. It will be impossible to go through all of them here to-night. I shall take from this mass mainly the facts furnished by the Labor Leader in political office. In many cases, facts as striking are furnished by the Labor Leader outside of public office,—the same as Plebs Leaders out of office rendered material aid to their conferes n office. But it is now near 10 o'clock, and I shall have to run quickly over, even omit many that come under the category of the official political conduct of the Lacor Leader. Voluminous as are the documents I have so far gath-ered, the collection is far from complete. are the doctments I have so far gathered, the collection is far from complete.

A pamphlet on the record, even only the official political record, of the Labor Leader will be found to be an invaluable of the worker. Despite all seeming

Movement.

The first document I wish to quote from is the answer of Comrade J. A. Lesch of Phoenix, Arizona, to my inquiry touching the Labor Leaders in public office in his Territory, He says:

"There are no Trades Unionists holding office in Arizona, that I know of, either elective or appointative. They tried to get an eight-hour law passed in last Legislature, making it illegal to work the miners over eight hours per day. But when the bill was under distance in the House it was there held day. But when the bill was under dis-cussion in the House, it was there held up to ridicule, and referred to as likely to have a bad effect on the miners, and cause them to become gouty (laughter). The miners of the town of Globe were so dissatisfied with the conduct of the Representative of their county in the ature, that the first time he came town, they seized him, put him on a him not not to return or they would give him another dose of rail-riding" (loud laughter and applause).

This gives the key to the situation:

This gives the key to the situation: It gives an inkling of what the Capitalist Class would have to expect if it endeavored, of and by itself, to rivet the chains of exploitation upon the Working Class (applause): it also points the Capitalist Class quite clearly to the policy to nursue, to wit, axall itself of what strategic position there may be to enable it to mask its moves. Did the Capitalist Class take the hint given it by its eafly experience?

LENDING A COLOR OF LABOL TO

The profits of the Capitalist Class represent wages withheld from the Working Class. The fleecing of Labor, implied in the raking in of profits, is predicated upon the existence of a wage-clave class, a Working Class, in short, a proletariat; and the continuance of the existence of such a class is, in turn, depend-

means of production.—of the land on and the machinery, capital, with which to work. Given the private ownership of these combined elements of production, and the Canitalist Class will congest V. Powderlys of K. of L. approaches the combined of the capitalist Class will congest V. Powderlys of K. of L. approaches the combined of the capitalist Class will congest the capital congest the capitalist Class will cong and the Capitalist Class will conges of the land, while the Working Clasmust sink to ever deeper depths of poverty and dependence, every mechanica improvement only giving fresh impetus to the exaltation of the Capitalist and to the degradation of the Workingman. The issue between the two Classes is one of life and death; there are no two sides to it: there is no compromise possible.-Obviously, it is in the interes the Working Class that the issue be made and kept clear before the eyes of the rank and file, and that Capitalism be held up to their view in all its re-volting hideousness. What does the Labor Leader do? He lends to the monster that preys upon the workers the color of Labor by his sanction of its

methods. As leading instances of renderers of this service to the Capitalist Class may be quoted, among many others of less note, Henry Broadhurst, William Abrahams and Richard Bell in the British Parliament, and, in America, the late Robert Howard of the Massachusetts

Legislature.
Member of Parliament Broadhurst, is a member of the Stonemasons' Union at the same time he is a large holder of shares in the Brunner-Mands Chemical Works in England, where 50 per cent profits is made under conditions of fear-

ful slavery. (Hisses)

Member of Parliament Abrahams is a member of the Miners' Union, at the same time he is a Director of the Lon-don, Edinburg & Glasgow Assurance Co., and of the Calais Tranway, on the lafter of which especially the unpaid wages of the employees are "directed" into the pockets of the share-holders, of this M. P. among the lot. (Hisses.)

M. P. among the lot. (Hisses.)
Member of Parliament Bell is the Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. During the Taff-Vale Railway dispute, he was conglimented by the Board of Trades representative as "A Labor organizer who was capable of seeing that a question had two sides." (Laughter and hisses.) Howard, who had strenuously upheld the Capitalist System in the Massachusetts Legislature, was of the Fall River,

setts Legislature, was of the Fall River, Vass., Weavers' Union. When he re-cently died, he was found to be possessed of \$70,000 worth of property, a large part of it in stocks in the very mills in which were fleeced to the skin the weav-ers of whose organization he was an officer. (Prolonged, hisses.)

Nor should omission be made under

this head, especially not at this season when the electric motor is throwing the locomotve engineers on their beam-ends, P. M. Arthur, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. While Capitalism was slaughtering his Unionmen on the roads, and was getting ready to reduce them to unskilled labor, he, tho' not holding political office, pulled the wool over their eyes, and filled his pockets with railroad stock from which he derived large dividends, yielded by the members of his Union. (Prolonged hisses.)

NURSING ANTI-LABOR DELUS-

seeming wranglings, sometimes even wars, among wrangings, sometimes even wars, among them, the Capitalist Class is ifferna-tional and presents a united front-ngigifist the Working Class. but for that very reason the Capitalist Class is interested in keeping the workingmen divided among themselves. Hence it foments race and religious animosities that comown from the past.
Again, the earnings of the Working

Class decline. This is due to the ever larger supply of labor, relative to the demand. The Capitalist Class knows that what brings on the increased sup-ply is, not immigration so much, but the ved and ever improving machinery improved and ever improving machinery, held as private property. For every 1 immigrant, by whom the labor-market is over-stocked, it is over-stocked by 10 workingmen in the country whom privately owned machinery displaces. The Capitalist Class is full well aware that if this fact be known, the conclusion would leap to sight, to wit, that the so the public ownership of the machine if 50 men, working 10 hours a day, can, with improved machinery, produce as much as 100 did before without such much as 100 did before improved machinery, the publicly owned machine would not, as the privately owned machine does, throw out 50 men: it would throw out FIVE of the former TEN hours of work. (Applause.) It is clear as day to the Capitalist Class that it must raise dust over this fact so as to conceal it; and no better means to this end is offered than the fomenting of the plausible delusion that the evil lies in immigration. Anti-immigration laws are the fruit of these two purposes. Such laws kill two flies with one slap: they draw attention away from the nerve that aches. end simultaneously they help to set the

V. Powderlys of K. of L. antecedents, and now a Frank P. Sargent, Grand Master of the Locomotive-firemen, are the ones picked out by the Capitalist Presidents, and are found ready to fill the places in the Department of the Commissioner of Immigration. (Ap-

LENDING A COLOR OF LABOR TO CAPITALIST MEASURES.

Capitalism demands ever larger profits. Upon the volume of its profits depends the power of the Capitalist Class to inate the Working Class. It follows that Capitalism requires an ever intenser exploitation of the adult worker; that it hungers after the marrow of the children of the Working Class as one of the ost efficient means for the lowering of wages and earnings; that it seeks to keep these in the ignorance and illit-eracy befitting the station that God has assigned them to in life"; that it atms at leave the Working Class at the greatest possible disadvantage whenever it rises in the revolt implied in the strike; and that, while thus seeking to augment its profits, it strains to reduce its taxes, those slices taken from its profits.—Obviously, it is in the interest of the Working Class that a spoke be put into each of these wheels. What does the Labor Leader do? He lends the color of labor to these capitalist manoeuvres.

As instances of this particular service to the Capitalist Class may be quoted, among a great mary others, the conduct of John Wilson, Fenwick and Thomas Burt in the British Parliament; of Henry Blackmore and Clarence Connolly, Labor Commissioner and Factory Inspector, respectively, in Missouri; of Stephen Challets in the Majoraity office of An-Charters in the Mayoratty once of An-sonia, Ct.; of Sam Ross in the Massachu-setts Legislature; of J. J. Kinney, E. J. Bracken and James L. Cannon in the Ohio Legislature; and of Samuel Prince and William Maher in the New York Legislature.

In Northumberland and Durham, England, the miners only work six hours per day; but their children, who act as drawers of coal, and are PAID BY THE MEN, work ten hours (hisses), one set of children serving two sets of men. Fenwick and Wilson, both of the Miners' Union, are Members of Parlia-ment from those two counties; and both of them, together with Thomas Burt, for Marpeth, and also of the Miners' Union, oppose tooth and nail all propositions for the legal eight-hour day. On the last occasion, when the bill was up, March 5 of this year, Wilson, in voting against it, said "he regretted Mr. Burt, who took the same line as he did in the matter, was not present; when he found himself on the same side with Mr. Burt, he felt he was on the side of the angels." (Hisses and laughter.) Accidents to children in the factories of Missouri have become shockingly frequent. The law provides for fire-escapes and forbids the employment of children under 14 years. These laws are cooly ignored, and no prosecutions are instituted. Blackmore of the St. are instituted. Blackmore of the St. Louis Carpenters and of the Building Trades Council, is the Labor Commissioner, and Connolly of the St. Louis Int'l Typographical Union, is the Factory Inspector under whose shield these crimes on Labor are permitted and com-

mitted. (Hisses.)
Under the auspices of Charters, the
Carpenters' Union Mayor of Ansonia, a proposition was introduced this spring to retrench on the school appropriations, so as to lower taxation! Thus, besides saving for the capitalists of Ansonia the profits that would otherwise have to go to the school tax, the Charters' proposition amounted to cutting off fully two years from the educational opportunities of the children of the Working Class, and thereby and additionally hurl thes young ones into the factories to compete with and lower the wages of the workers. (Prolonged hisses.)
A favorite capitalist flank move to in-

crease the exploitation of his 'hands, where he cannot reduce wages outright, is the "fines system". Under the name of "fines" enough can be whacked out of the workers' wages to very materially increase the plunder in the capitalist's pockets. The practice was threatening a revolt among the spinners of New Bed ford, Mass. Thereupon the Secretary of their Union, Ross, is picked out by the capitalists to run for the Legislature on one of the capitalist tickets, on the express issue of legislating the "fines sys tem" out of existence. Ross was elected, and an auti-fines law passed. Nevertheless, the "fines system" continued in full blast; an aggrieved spinner hauled one of the violators of the law before the Court; the Court pronounced the law "unconstitutional";—and Ross continued in the Legislature, where he neither moved the impeachment of the Judge, nor any new anti-fines bill, and by his ulchrai dumbness gave the sanction sepulchral dumbness gave the of Labor to such a capitalist iniquity. (Hisses.)
Conscious of the fact that, despite all

workers of the land in racial and creed hostility against the new-comers, who, of course, the Capitalist Class itself sees to it shall not be lacking.—Obviously, it is in the interest of the Working Class that this brace of fatal delusions be dispelled from their minds. What does to Conscious of the fact that, despite all the drag that the Lagor Leader is on the impulses of Labor, the workingmen periodically take the bit into their own mouth, the Capitalist Class is liftent upon so arranging things beforehand that, when the workingman goes on strike, the drag that the capitalist Class is liftent upon their minds. What does

One of the many devices to this end is the enactment of laws clothing street railway employees with police powers such powers do not add inches to the such powers do not add niches to the workingman in behalf of his class, on the contrary; a strike being on, these employees fall under the command of Chiefs of Police and can be handled with effect. A bill to this effect came up, in the Ohio Legislature, only the other day; and it passed with the support of the following Labor Leader members: Kinney av International Secretary of the Kinney, ex-International Secretary of the Metal Polishers' Union and Business Agent of the Cleveland Local; Bracken, ex-National Secretary of the Lathers Union of Columbus and Secretary when elected; and Cannon, of the Int'l Cigar-makers' Union of Columbus,—Parenthetically, it is of no slight interest here to note that, when, in 1899, a corrupt conspiracy now well known in the annals of the American Labor Movement as the "Kangaroo Conspiracy", broke rgainst the Socialist Movement and out attempt being made by the Cleveland wing of the conspirators to pack a cer-tain meeting of the Cleveland Section of the Socialist Labor Party, so as to cause the Section to Kangaroo, the above named J. J. Kinney was on deck; paid up two years' back dues; and tho vainly, yet strenuously sought to scuttle the Section!-Other devices, looking to the place ing of the workers in a helpless hole during strikes are "Tramp Laws", socalled, whereby a workingman on strike can be adjudged a "tramp" and sent to work in the identical factory against which he struck; "Military Codes" vest-ing the Courts with power to call out the ilitia; etc.; etc. Such conspiracies against the Working Class have enacted into law in this State of New York, and they received the support of Prince of the Int'l Cigarmakers' Union, and Maher of the Cabdrivers' Union,both members of the Legislature. (Hisses.)

#### SUSTAINING BY CONCEALING CAPITALIST RECKLESS DIS-REGARD OF THE WORK-ERS' LIFE AND LIMB.

It is not merely by the process of sponging up the work produced by the Working Class that the Captalist Class undermines the health and life of the workingman. The Capitalist Class is workingman. The capitainst Class is not constructively or inferentially only a cannibal class. The roots of Capitalism are literally watered with the blood of the proletariat. The fields of production-mills, shops, railroad beds, yards-are strewn with the limbs and faller hodies of workingmen. Capitalist "prog ress" is built upon the skulls and cross bones of its Working Class victims-Obviously, in the interest of the Working Class is the tearing of the veil of hypocrisy with which the Capitalist Class seeks to conceal these deeds of mayhem and murder, and the giving to them the greatest publicity possible. What does the Labor Leader do? He aids in the act of concealment, and thereby lends direct support to the capitalist's reckless disregard for the safety of the workingman's limb and life

Of this particular service to Capitalsm, the following few instances, taken from an inexhaustable quarry, may give

In Silver Bow County, Mont., Sam Johnson, the Secretary of the Mill Smelters' Union, is Coroner, and Peter Mill Breen, of the Miners' Union, is County "Accidents", by which miners Attorney. "Accidents", by which miners and smelters are injured for life or killed, due entirely to capitalist reckless methods, are matters of daily occurrence in the County, Johnson has been in office now 17 months. Aided by Breen. not one,—aye, not one—case has been prosecuted: they are all hushed up.

Here in this State, the cry went up, it was eleven years ago, on the outrage perpetrated by the Adirondack Railroad Company, Vanderbilt System, upon the men who were shanghaied to build the oad. Florence F. Donovan, of the Int'l. Typographical Union, at the time a Commissioner of Arbitration, was appointed to investigate. He was shown to have been broad by the Company with \$500 to whitewash it; and he earned his bribe; and tho' he went down and out of office in disgrace, the Company went off scot-free: (Prolonged hisses.) In the State of Washington, when the Great Northern Tunnel, called the "Cascade Tunnel", owing to its heavy grade and length, was first opened, three or four workingmen were suffocated to death. owing to the Company's hurry to operate the road. The State Legislature appointed a Committee to investigate. William Blackman, a member of the Seattle Typographical Union, and, at the time, Labor Commissioner, was put on the Committee "to represent Labor." The Committee reported unanimously the Tunnel perfectly safe, and none responsithe for the accident. (Hisses.)
And in Pennsylvania? The mine and

factory Inspectors in that blood-stained region, a region shaken up periodically by shocking "accidents" to miners, are Labor Leaders almost to a man. It has grown late, I shall not cumulate instances on this head. You know that the maimed end murdered miners go unavenged, the crimes being screened by those Labor

#### GIVING A COLOR OF LABOR TO CAPITALIST BRUTALITY.

And yet, not all this will stead the Capitalist Class. And they know it. As a last and most effective string to their bow, when all other means fail, the Capitalist Class thrums on the public powers that it is entrusted with. lespite all their efforts at suppression and misleading, cajoling and cheating, the indignation of the Working Class creaks loose, the Policeman's club, the rifle of the militia, and, if necessary, of the military power of the Nation itself are brought into requisition. What de-ception, cajolements, and chicanery may have failed to accomplish, brute force is ordered to bring about, and the workingmen are clubbed, or butchered into sub-jection.—Obviously in the interest of the Working Class is, at least, emphatic pro-test against such deeds. What does the Labor Leader do? From his safe perch in office he condones by his silence the brutality of Capitalism, occasionally

A few instances in which this particu-iar service is rendered to the Capitalist Class are these:

even applauds it.

shot down by the troops in 1893, and the Liberal Home Secretary Asquith "took upon himself the responsibility for the act,"-John Burns upheld the hand of Mr. Asquith. (Hisses.)

Dave C. Coates, President of the
State Federation of Labor of Colorado,
as Lieutenant Governor of that State remains silent at the periodical club-bings and shootings of workingmen in his State, and by his conduct accentuates the meaning of his taking the stump for Charles S, Thomas for Governor, who, in 1898, was rewarded by the Colorado capitalists with the nomination for that nation for that office in return for his denunciation of the miners of the Bull

ish Parliament, when the miners were

Hill district as "thugs and incendiaries." (Hisses). In New York, the Sam Prince and William Maher, already mentioned, and before them Williams of the Carpenters' Union sat quietly in their seats in the Legislature while Governors Flower, Morton and the present incumbent Odell, successively hurled the militia of the State against the railway workers in Buffalo, Brooklyn and Albany, on strike to enforce the ten-hour law, and in sup-port of the capitalists who were violating the law. Vested as they were with the power to move the impeachment of these law-breaking Magistrates, the silence of that batch of Labor Leaders was an emphatic expression of approxal. Nor should it escape us in this connection that, fresh upon Gov. Flower's conduct, and the applause bestowed upon him by his supporter and fellow-Democrat, Jacob Cantor, this Cantor becoming a candidate for the Senate, he was pronounced a "friend of Labor," and he who said the contrary "one who said what is not true," by another Labor Leader, Samuel Gompers. (Loud

In St. Paul, Minn., one B. F. Morgan, a member of Lodge 31 of the Switchmen's Union, enjoys a place on the police force of the city, and despite or is it, perhaps, because of-this double capacity, appears as a delegate at the recent Milwaukee, Wis., national convention of his trade. What virtues qualified that Labor Leader for selection as policeman by the capitalist government of St. Paul, you may judge. You may also judge what influences secured his election to the convention, and what his mission there was. (Loud applause). In Detroft, Mich., one C. P. Collins had earned his spurs with the Capitalist Class for shooting down the city employees at Conners Creek. Wishing, after that to run for Sheriff, and his capitalist backers fearing that his Conners Creek record would militate against him with the workingmen voters, his backers hired Henry Eickoff of the Detroit Polishers Union to Impart to Col-lins a "Labor flavor." Collins was elected, and his capitalist backers reward-ed Eickoff with the office of Factory Inspector. (Hisses).

#### BREAKING OFF THE HEAD OF LABOR'S LANCE.

Obviously, independent political action is the head of Labor's lance. Useful as any other weapon may be, that weapon is the determining factor. Entrenched in the public powers, the Capitalist Class commands the field. None but the political weapon can dislodge the usurper and enthrone the Working Class, which is to say, emancipate the workers and rear the Socialist Republic,—and none is better aware of the fact than the Capitalist Class itself, nor, consequently, more anxious to have the Labor forces turned from the field of independent Labor political activity. Obviously in the interest of the Working Class is it to fan the independent political fires. What does the Labor Leader do? Fram England, westward over the United States and Canada to Australia, we find the Labor Leaders solidly arrayed against the very idea. A veritable breakwater, they throw themselves with might and main in the way of the flood, and seek to turn the political trend of the Labor Movement into the channels of capitalist politics, where the head of Labor's lance, its independent, classconscious political effort, can be safely broken off.

#### LABOR LEADER AND PLEBS LEADER.

Such are the facts thrown up by the career of the Labor Leader everywhere, every one of whom, in public office, is here by the grace of capitalist parties. Even in the instances that would seem exceptional, the exception is in seeming only. As far, then, as this goes, the parallel between the Labor Leader and tue Plebs Leader is accurate: Just as the Plebs Leader, the Labor

Leader is "practical," he makes a boast of that; he pursues no "visions," he "chases no rainbows;"

Just as the Plebs Leader, the Labor

Leader sees no way out of the existing Social System. He will admit the evils of Capitalism: it is profitable that should; but no more than the Plebs Lender of old, does the Labor Leader nim at the extinction of the flames that devour the wage-slave class:

Just as with the Plebs Leader, the
Labor Leader accepts the social economy of the Ruling Class: "Poverty al-

ways was; poverty always will be Just as the Plebs Leader looked the plebeian proletariat and middle class as a hopeless, helpless element; fit only to be used, and brought his religion to sanc tion the exploitation of these classes, the Labor Leader places no faith what-

ever in the capacity of the Working Class to emancipate itself; Finally, and by reason of all this, just as the Plebs Leader sought to secure HIMSELF against plebs listress, and, in doing so, propped up both the eco-nomic power and the political privileges of patricianism at the expense of the plebs masses, the Labor Leader of today limits his aspirations to the feathering of his own nest, and, in pursuit of this purpose turns himself, at the ex-pense of the Working Class, into a prop of Capitalism. There remains just one feature to con-

sider, and that the most important of all, in the physiognomy of the Plebs Leader,-the circumstance that placed in the Plebs Leader's hands the means to carry out his designs. That circumstance, it will be remembered, was his sharing the designation of "Plebeian," That designation raised the delusion of "Community of Interests" between him and the plebeian middle class and prole- | or

John Burns, Labor Leader in the Brit- tariat; it secured for him the confidence of these; it placed in his hands the club that we saw him swing over the head of the patriciate, and with the aid of which he wrenched from the patriciate the privileges he needed to safeguard himself against the hell of plebsism. This fea-ture was the determining factor in the physiognomy of the Plebs Leader. It was the feature that constituted him into the strategic force that buttressed tricianism, and, consequently, could and did operate with deadly effect upon the victimized masses. How, on this point, stands the case with the Labor Leader? Exactly the same.

The common designation of "Labor"

that clings to the Labor Leader, and which he is zealous to cultivate, does for the Labor Leader what the common designation of "Plebeian" did for the Plebs Leader: It covers him, along with the toiling and fleeced wage-slaves in the shops, mills and yards, placing him before these in the light of a "fellow-workingman." In this instance, as in that of the Plebs Leader, the common designation raises the delusion of "Com-mon Interests"; in this instance, as in that of the Plebs Leader, the people capitalists as well as proletarians-generally fall victims to the delusion, a delusion that, just as in the instance of the Plebs Leader, the Labor Leader alone remains free from. Accordingly, in this instance, as in that of the Plebs Leader, the common delusion arms the Labor Leader with the club wherewith to wrench from the Capitalist Class safety for HIMSELF. (Applause.) True enough, the character of that safety differs markedly from that which

the Pleos Leader needed, aimed at and got. Theoretical political equality in Capitalist Society, especially in a capitalist republic, eliminates the political issues that arose in patrician Rome To-day, the only question among the clements, that accept the existing Social System, is economic. And that question is considered solved by the folks of the "practical" brigade when a "living" is secured, that is to say, when IMMU-NITY IS GAINED FROM WORK AS A WAGE-SLAVE. Obviously, the landing on the "stairs of safety" with the Labor Leader is far below what it necessarily had to be with the Plebs Leader; with the Labor Leader the landing is brought down to the level of the "Bribe" (Loud applause). The low-ering of the character of the "safety" with which the Labor Leader is satisfied, quite in keeping with the lowering mor ality of capitalist atmosphere, does not affect the essence of the Labor Leader's exploit, nor the nature of its effect. That he can secure such safety; that he is enveloped in a popular delusion which enables him to secure such safety, and that imparts direction to would be imi-tators; finally, that, bundle of ignorance, perverseness and corruption as he is, he succeeds in his double game of double dealing,-that is the important fact, and that fact marks the Labor Leader of today, just as the Plebs Leader of old, a masked position, a strategic post and force, that buttresses Capitalism, and the very quality of which can not but operate demoralizingly, disastrously upon the Working Class (Prolonged applause).

And this strategic power for evil on the part of the Labor Leader has so far the part of the Labor Leader has so far been effective: With increasing rafts of them in public office by the grace of capitalist parties, and still larger rafts of them qualifying for the distinction, we see to-day that, despite an increasing percentage of workingmen, even the Census (laughter) admits a decreasing percentage in wages, and the general situation of the Working Class in the land to-day is well-pictured by the now common and grim joke: "When a workingman has reached 45 years, take him out and shoot him; he is too used up to be of any further account, and is too poor to take care of himself." And yet, despite these facts, there are those say: "The Labor Leader amounts nothing, ignore him,"—which goes to prove that the ostriches are not all of the feathered tribe; and others there are who declare: "The Labor Leader and his organizations need not concern Socialist Movement, Capitalism itself is destroying both,"—which goes to show how wide of the mark abstract scientific principles, when recited by rote, will fall!

#### THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

The Socialist knows that popular wellbeing implies the emancipation of the race from Class Rule; and he knows that such was not possible at the time the Licinian law was being struggled for,— 400 B. C. 'The abolition of Class Rule had to await the modern machinery of production. Not until mechanical perfection in production can reuder the producafford to all the leisure that civilization craves, does it become at all possible to abolish involuntary poverty. The Socialst knows all that, and, knowing it, does not suppose that in 400 B. C. aught could have been done to remove the causes at the root of popular suffering. But this other, he knows also, that even if the effects could not then be wholly wiped out, neither was their aggravation inevitable, and that their aggravation was the result of fortuitous circumstances Those fortuitous circumstances were the circumstances. lebs Leader, together with the superstitions in his favor that he was able to exploit. In the Plebs Leader there was a strategic post of incalulable strength for usurpation, and of consequent weakness for the revolutionary class, the Roman proletariat. The fact having escaped the revolutionary elements of Rome, they, nd the whole commonwealth with them suffered the full consequences. The net result of these combined causes—deepen-ing poverty among increasing numbers; increased power of usurpation in an oligarchy; and, as the hoop to hold these staves together, the delusion born of the term "Plebeian," that lashed the onpressed in blind attachment to the chariot wheels of the oppressor,-the net result, I say, of these combined causes was one that neither side looked for, but was forced upon both: It was the transmuting of the Roman people into a professional army of free-booters; the revolutionary pulse was turned into the channels of rapine, a development, that, having sa-tiated itself with plunder abroad, finally was turned into the channels of turned, as I indicated at the start, into weapon, not for national comfort, but of national suicide.

That the revolutionary elements Rome should have slipped and fallen is pardonable. Not so with the revolution-ary elements of to-day,—the wage slave or Working Class, together with the

materials whom its great Cause aftracts In the first place, to slip is easy where to of production made it. I explained, im possible for the revolutionary element of Rome to accomplish its emancipation; in the second place, the steps of the Rome of 500 B. C. to 400 B. C. were not lighted by the experience of older civili-zations. Not so to-day. (Applause)

To-day the condition precedent for pro-letarian emancipation has been reached; the mechanism of production has reached the point where "the wheels move of themselves"; no longer is civilized conortions for some predicated upon the un-avoidable privations of any, let alone of most: civilized conditions are to-day possible for all: and the class-interests the revolutionary class-the Working Class-dictate the program, the collective ownership of the land on and the tools with which to work, in short, the Co operative Commonwealth, or Socialist Republic (Loud applause). Furthermore, to-day we need not grope in historic darkness. The past throws its light, and no flickering light it is, across our path, no flickering light it is, across our path, to guide our steps. By that light we may read the strategic significance of the Labor Leader; by that light we may perceive him to embody, as the riebs Leader did of old, those fortuitous circumstances that unless made decided. cumstances that, unless made decided front against, certainly will nullify all the possibilities for good of the age, turn awry enterprises of great pith and moment, and make them lose the name of action. (Prolonged applause). The blindness of the Roman revolutionary ele-ments was pardonable; blindness on our ments was pardonable; bindiness on the part were unpardonable to-day. (Applause). The army that operates upon hostile territory may not "ignore" a hostile territory may not "ignore" a strategic post from which it may be mowed down; nor should a parrot-like recitation of Socialist philosophy be al-lowed to lull the Socialist Movement into imaginary safety.
Fain, no doubt, would the Capitalist

Class of to-day smash the Labor Leader and, along with him, the "Organized Labor" that he operates,—but no more so than, and for the same reason that the Roman patriciate would gladly have smashed the Plebs Leader, together with smaned the Field Leader, together with the organizations on and with which he operated. Why should we expect the modern Usurping Class to have less with than the patriciate of Rome in utilizing a popular delusion, and seeking to curb Labor with the aid of the Labor Leader? We have seen the patriciate do the trick tho at the cost of no mere trifles, yielded by it to the Plebs Leader; why shouldthe modern Capitalist be supposed to be less "clever," especially seeing that here bones to gnaw at suffice to cause the Labor Leader hound to do his bid-ding? (Prolonged applause.)

But we are past the point of "expecting," "supposing" and "speculating" upon the subject. Hanna's imitation, premature tho' it is, of Camillus' Temple to the Goddess of Concord removes all conjecture. Along with twenty-four active limbs of Capitalism, we find in the niches limbs of Capitalism, we find in the niches of Hanna's Temple to the Goddess of Hanna's Temple to the Goddess of "Industrial Peace" a choice collection of twelve Labor Leaders,—Samuel Gompers; John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers; Frank P. Sargent, Grand Master Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; Theodore J. Shaf-fer, President Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers; James Duncan, General Secretary Granite Cut-ters; Daniel J. Keefe, President Longshoremen's Association; James O'Con-nell, President International Association of Machinists; Martin Fox, President Iron Molders; James Lynch, President International Typographical Union; Ed-ward E. Clark, Grand Chief Order of Railway Conductors; Harry White, General Secretary United Garment Workers; and W. Macarthur, Editor "Coast Searman's Journal," each of whom, without exception, prates of "Harmony between Employer and Employee," in other words, each of whom upholds the Cap-italist system of society. This should be warning enough.

I mean not to, I shall not here take a hand in the discussion that is going on in our Party press on the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. Nevertheless, at this point I must quote a passage from Letter XX. in that discussion. Comrade Franis A. Walsh, of Lynn, says there (read-

"If by some great strike taking place and the workers turned in the direction of the ballot box, if the S. T. & L. A. was not there to guide them right, THEY WOULD NATURALLY EL-FAKIRS OFFICE WHO HAPPENED TO BE MISIEADING THEM, AND BY SO DOING THEY WOULD DEFEAT THE PURPOSE OF THEIR OWN SPONTANEOUS. HONEST, WELL-INTENDED MOVEMENT."

I admit the dialectic point that it does not follow, BECAUSE a certain thing is bad, THEREFORE a certain other is the proper means to remove it. Such a conclusion would need demonstration. Accordingly, I here leave aside that part of this passage which argues that the S. T. & L. A. is needed to avoid the particular danger that he points out. What I here want to underscore is the point made that the Labor Leader — Labor rakir" is the term he uses-would under ordinary circumstances, naturally be chosen by the rank and file to head their Class would thereby unintentionally defeat their own honest and serious pur-poses. The Labor Leader would self out. (Applause.) The Lynn Comrade there hit a nail, and no unimportant one, squarely on the head, so squarely that the blow rings. Moreover, there is noth-ing to prevent the Labor Leader from committing to memory a few Socialist phrases—the more scientifically sonorous. ail the better for his purpose,—and thus adding, to the delusion of "Labor," that of "Socialism" in his favor. Indeed, the trick is already being tried. And marks, abstract scientific dissertations. unaccompanied with accurate knowledge on the military topography, so to speak, of the field of the Social Questic edound to the undoing of the Socialist Movement. In the fire of the revolutionary discon-

tent during the formative period from 500 B. C. to 400 B. C., the Roman commonwealth C., the Roman commonwealth was forged awry into a weapon of eventual national suicide. You have seen why and how. Let there be no

(Continued on page 3)

## THE LOCKWOODS.

Members Of The "Socialist Party" Who Have Schemes "Into Em" that Are Worthy of Their Friend Wayland who Runs the "Great Storm Center of the stantly on the lookout, and as soon as we find a machine that will do the busi-Coming [Revolution,"

ciblist party of Minnesota, likes to travel, and he likes to travel in style. Some time ago he issued a circular in which he stated that of all the methods which he stated that to the automobile of reaching the people, the automobile method was the best. "The peoplewill not come to us, let us go to them, let us go in my automobile which you are to pur-

rould scorch into the multitude with his utemobile, and how he would hold them thile he sang and gave a chalk talk. We must combine amusement with instruction in order to hold a crowd, said the astute

Mr. Lockwood.

"In the circular Mr. Lockwood had an elaborate plan, showing how his automobile could be procured for him. To

"The first Socialistic Automobile Lec-ture Wagon is to be built with funds denated by friends of the cause of socenated by friends of the cause of so-cialism and is always to remain the prop-erty of the cause—held in trust by a pro-visional board of five directors—Prof. Geo. D. Herron, J. A. Wayland, Dr. B. H. Enloe, Rev. Charles H. Vail, and Z. Roberts—said board to hold for one year, when the subscribers to the fund, through the Init, and Referendum, are

ing the desirability of unity "Recognizing the desirability of unity of action and purpose among socialists who now constitute the members of various socialistic organizations, and looking forward to a time when unity will be accomplished and all socialists, worthy of the name, will march in one solid phalanx against our common enemy, the capitalistic system of exploitation, it shall be the duty of the operators to assist in the consummation of this much desired end.

That further estrangement and bitterness may not be engendered, making reconciliation more difficult, they shall take no part in any contention between local bodies of socialists, but 'hew to the line' on the principles of International' Socialism.

"Logic would prove, however, as in capitalistic evolution, that the greater organization will finally absorb the lesser open-hence, other things being equal, the operators shall assist the strongest organization having for its purpose the public ownership of the means of production and distribution. This organization is today the S. D. P.
"The operators are to maintain a

"The operators are to maintain a friendly attitude towards trades unions, but to stand firm for the abolition, not the 'patching up' of the wage system.

"The operators shall receive no remuneration for their services, other than what they can make out of the sale of literature, commissions on subscriptions.

terature, commissions on subscriptions, bluntary donations and regular commis-ons as organizers, etc. Should such mosts as organizers, etc. Should side, receipts at any time amount to over twenty-five dellars (\$25.00) per month above running expenses, the surplus is to be given to the cause, as ordered by

The machine shall also be used as a

"The machine shall also be used as a means of distributing free literature donated by comrades for the purpose.

"The machine shall be constructed according to plans and specifications furnished by G. H. Lockwood.

"The machine is to be operated by Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Lockwood, health, etc., permitting, as long as they do not violate the terms of this agreement and are doing good work for the cause.

"Complaints against them, if any, shall be sent in writing, with signature of writer attached, to the board of directors, and the Lockwoods be given an opportunity to see and answer same be-

rectors, and the Lockwoods be given an opportunity to see and answer same before any action is taken by said board.

"The Lockwoods, as long as they do not violate this agreement, shall be permitted to arrange their programmes as their experience proves will bring the

"In case the Lockwoods, for any reason, cannot run the machine, the board of directors shall have power to choose some

"The operators shall work in such territery as they and the board of directors consider most desirable, GOOD ROADS always to be taken into consideration.

consider most desirable, GOOD ROADS always to be taken into consideration.

"The operators are not to be held accountable for the repair of any damage to the machine, not directly the result of carelessaes on their part in the operation or care of same.

"All subscribers to the Automobile Fund shall constitute the membership of the Automobile Propaganda Club and shall be entitled to one vote.

"Each member of the club will be entitled to receive the monthly report of the operators, which, unless intended only for the members, for convenience, and to save expense, will be sent by the board of directors to be published in one of more of our Socialist papers, said paper or papers to be chosen by the board."

NOTE.—The above shall not be construed as a discrimination between any of the socialist papers.

(Remember, Wayland, of "Appeal to Reason" fame, is in the scheme.)

"Prof. George D. Herron shall act as president and J. A. Wayland as secretary-treasurer unto such time as the beard can organize itself and elect its

tary-treasurer unta such time as the

own officers.

"All money paid on the fund shall be sent to the secretary-treasurer, J. A. Wayland, who will receipt for same, and when the fund is completed, the list of contributors will be published in the

centributors will be published in the 'Appeal to Beason.'
"NOTE.—All pledges are to be sent to the Lockwoods, that no time may be lost in completing the fund.
"In order to make this plan a success, it will take the undivided attention of some one who can spend his time and energy in pushing it to a finish. Who can do this better than the originator, G. H.

G. H. Lockwood, Secretary of the "So-islist party of Minnesota, likes to pervise, if necessary, the construction of the machine, the board of directors of the machine, the board of directors are hereby empowered to pay such bills of actual expense, railroad fare, printing, stationery, etc., incurred by them, as the board shall consider just and reasonable, the Lockwoods to give their time and energy free."

Then follow pledges and endorsements. Wayland pledges \$100 and hopes Lockwood will get started accompany.

wood will get started soon. Rev. Herron sends \$5, which he calls his own personal contribution—this was before he married the wealthy Miss Rand.

The Rev. Putty Cheeks Vail, the "Socialist" party national organizer, who gets over \$2,000 a year, didn't contribute, but agreed to serve on the board of direc-

felt so flattered at being put on the Auto-mobile board of directors, that he gave

up \$25.

Z Roberts, a lumberman of St. Anthony Park, Minn., was so tickled at having his name put down as an automobile director, that he let his leg be pulled for \$25.

Under the caption, "Who Are the Lockwoods?" Mr. Lockwood, in his circular, goes on to state that the Lockwoods are well known workers in the cause of 'so-cialism." He says that he has been a familiar sight in the mining regions, gas belt, oil fields, and cities and factory towns of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and

They have conducted an independent They have conducted an "sucependent educational campaign for "straight Socialism,"—so Mr. Lockwood declares; and their work has been widely endorsed and is well known to such men as Wayland, Debs, and others.

e wishing a complete history of the Lockwoods, with a half-tone picture of their outfit and about forty pen and ink illustrations by Mr. Lockwood, who was formerly an illustrator and designer, can have same by sending twenty-five cts. to their headquarters."

Then follow more endorsements. The Indiana State Committee, Social Democratic party, through Secretary Thomas Catton, declares the Lockwoods "are doing well the grand mission of true

The Minneapolis State Committee, S. M. Holeman, chairman, says "They make many friends for the cause and them-G. Walt, Wallace, whom Lockwood at

fectionately dubs "my former partner, now head artist on the San Francisco Examiner," says Lockwood is a man

of many resources.

Lockwood winds up by stating that on March 1, 1901, over \$500 had been pledged and that, "It must and will succeed." If the churches can send out thousands of missionaries, why can't you send me? He asks for a wider field and a complete cutoff.

A year has elapsed, and evidently the willing missionary has not been sent, and Wayland didn't get that advertising. Another circular has been issued by Lockwood. This time he is not so much conwood. This time he is not so much con-cerned about the automobile, what he wants is a house. Wayland is "giving away" "homes" for subscriptions to the "Appeal to Nonsense." That is, if you get a million subscribers, more or less. Lockwood evidently wants to get in on the graft. This latest circular has no en-degrafted by the doubt Rackie Way ents, but no doubt Barkis Wayland is willing, so long as he profits by

Here is the latest Lockwood circular: "Minneapolis, Minn., April 3, 1902, Dear Comrades-

"I come to you with a somewhat un-usual request. You may or may not be aware of the fact that for the past seven years my time has been entirely devoted to the cause of Socialism at considerable

"Four years ago I secured a companion for life's journey who has stood faith-fully by my side through the many hardof a "socialist agitator's" life. have never dreamed of such a thing as having a home for ourselves where we could retire for a rest occasionally or in case of illness, until Wayland put up the Girard property as a premium.
"As we expect to locate at Girard next

winter we naturally thought it would be nice if we could win the place and the possibility of it has prompted me to write this letter to our friends asking their assistance in the matter.

assistance in the matter.
"I have been so busy working for Socialism that I have not stopped to think that we are still surrounded by "capitalistic society," and if anything should happen to me, my wife would be left with out a penny or even funds to bury me. It is for her sake that I hope to secure this

home, and earnestly request you, dear comrade, to assist me in the undertaking. "If we win, this home will be the prop-erty of Mrs. L., and while the Lockwoods occupy it, the latchstring will always be

Another thing we have in view, to make this the headquarters for the automobile propaganda, as we will need some place to store the outfit for the winter, and some headquarters from which to do business, and it looks like Girard is apt to be the great storm centre of the con ing revolution.
"If you desire to help us in this con-

test, send us your subscription and get as many of your friends to sign the as many of your friends to sign the blank as you can; the instructions are that each subscriber must sign his own name and pay his own money for the paper; send the money and subs. to us, not to the "Appeal." (The subscription price is only 25 cts. per year.)

"Yours Fraternally,

G. H. LOCKWOOD,

125 Nicollet Ave.

ordered the machine because we have not felt satisfied with any we have investigated; most of them are still in an ex-perimental stage, and we do not wish to spend the money the comrades have con-tributed for an "experiment." I attend-ed the recent Automobile Show in Chi-

ness, the order will be given.
"In the meantime I will probably take charge of one of the state wagons (horses) now being built in Minneapolis and Fargo." "G. H. L."

## TWO PAGES FROM ROMAN HISTORY.

(Continued from page 2.)

fatalism in our councils. The Socialist Republic is no predestined inevitable development. The Socialist Republic depends, not upon material conditions only; t depends upon these,-plus clearness of vision to assist the evolutionary process. Nor was the agency of the intellect needful at any previous stage of social evolution in the Class Struggle to the extent that it is needful at this, the culminating

one of all.

Is the revolutionary class of this Age, living under ripened conditions to avail itself of its opportunity and fulfill its historic mission? Or is the revolutionary spark of our Age to be smothered and spark of our Age to be smothered and banked up till, as in the Rome of old, it leap from the furnace, a weapon of national suicide? In sight of the inva-sion of the Philippine Islands and the horrors that are coming to light, is there any to deny the question is a burning

The answer depends, to-day, not upon a knowledge of scientific Socialist economics and sociology alone. It depends upon that and, hand in hand with that, upon an accurate knowledge of the strategic features of the field. Nor is there a strategic post, that the Socialist or Labor Movement should keep its weather eye more firmly on, and take more energetic measures against, than

As the Plebs Leader of old was strategic post of peculiar strength for the patriciate and of mischief for the proletariat, so and for like reasons is the Labor Leader of to-day nothing but a masked battery from behind which the Capitalist Class can encompass what it could not without,—the work of enslaving and slowly degrading the Working Class, and, along with that, the work of dehasing and ruining the country. (Great

TREASURER WOOD EXPLAINS.

Tells Woolen Trust Stockholders Not to be Alarmed,

Treasurer Wood, of the American Woolen Company is evidently not reclining on a bed of roses just at present. Yesterday he undertook to calm the fears of the trust stockholders. Wood says: "While the strike in the mills of the American Woolen Co. is to be deprecated, the very word 'strike' is apt to create apprehension in the minds of stockholders, Of course strikes must necessarily affect production, delay deliveries of goods and in this way reduce earning capacity for the time being, but in the case of the American Woolen Co. the strike in the Providence mills was not without its compensation. "Just prior to the strike we had a

surplus of loom capacity and were greatly in need of yarn, so that the strike of the weavers has enabled us to push its manufacture. Fully nine-tenths of the labor in the Rhode Island mills have been at work producing yarn, and in this way have been able to more than pay their operating expenses. The personal sacrifice, which, however, I do not regret, considering it rather as a privilege to be able to work for so noble given so much prominence by the labor igitators, are not important factors in the business of the American Woolen Co., and their production as related to our total output cuts but little figure. "I figure that more than one-half of our total number of looms are running.

or, say, in the neighborhood of 3,500 looms out of a total of 6,407. Of course, the strike at the Washington mills is unfortunate, and out of 1,500 looms at Lawrence, less than 100 are running. although my latest reports indicate that there is an improvement in the situation

at that point.
"Even should the strike be prolonged until next August, something beretofore unheard of in the woolen business and not to be expected at this time, the preferred stock dividends of our company will not be endangered, and I am confident of being able to show a very satisfactory report for the current year.

"The business of the American Woolen Co. is steadily increasing. In 1889 we did a gross business on the basis of did a gross business on the basis \$21,000,000 per annum; in 1900, \$29.000,000;in 1901, \$35,000,00, and a gross business of \$50,000,000 within a few years is by no means an imposssibility.

"The board of directors is entirely har monious as to the policy which the com-pany is at present pursuing, although of course differences of opinion arise at times. The executive committee, how ever, never acts upon matters under its jurisdiction unless it has the unanimous consent and approval of the entire committee. This has been the policy of the company from the start.
"With respect to the criticism that the

company is not sufficiently liberal as re-spects its depreciation charges. I may say that the criticism seems, to be unwarranted by the facts. During the company's brief existence \$3,500,000 cash has been added to the value of the plants, which in connection with the heavy expenditures for repairs 125 Nicollet Ave., State Sec., Minnesota S. P.

NOTE—To those interested in the automobile, will say that we have not yet insures the stability of the plant values."

stances like these could be multiplied instances like these could be multiplied insures the heavy expenditures for repairs definitely. The revival of May Day marks the determination of the workers of the world to bring about a new social birth. This

## THE FIRST OF MAY.

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY OF THE WORKING CLASS.

A Brief History of May Day and IVs Old-Time Observance and Meaning-The New May Day and What It Stands For -S. L. P. Celebration of the Day.

The origin of the custom of ushering in the month of May by some sort of popular meriment is lost in antiquity. The custom at one time prevailed among all European nations. In the Middle Ages the first of May was universally kept as a day of holiday and pleasure. The festivities lasted several days, and the joyous feelings on the arrival or approach of spring gave rise to various ceremon-The "Floralia" of the Romans, which it is believed was derived from In-...a, was no doubt the forerunner of the

May Day festivities. Among the old Celtic nations of Europe, the Beltein festivals were akin to the Maypole dances. As the floral games of the more southern peoples celebrate the awakening of peoples celebrate the awakening of floral life in warmer climates, so did the Beltein fires of the Celts in colder latiwhich entering into its highest altitudes. meant giving fresh life and warmth to the earth after the frosts and snows o

There can be no doubt that the beauty of flower and leaf which nature brings forth at the end of April and the be ginning of May reflected itself in the minds of men and women accustomed to a healthy life in the open-air, and it is, therefore, only natural that the joy isness thus created should find its expres er and blossom which called it forth, and that dance and song should hail the gathered garlands typical of nature's revival. The divorce of the vast majority of our working population of to-day from open-air life has largely killed that happy

enjoyment of springtime.

All records go to show that the economic conditions of the Midule Ages, despite the tyranny of kings and the ra-pacity of the nobles, were better for the workers than it has ever since beenthat is relative to the general conditions then and now. The production of goods was carried on upon a scale which rendered the individual worker master of his own implements of labor, production was primarily for use and only the surplus over and above the needs of the producer

was brought into exchange.

The workers then controlled the means of production because those means were To-day it is different. great engines of production, and the enormous capital required in industrial enterprises render it quite out of the question for the inquidual worker to achieve this economic independence as owning the tool of production is forced to sell his labor-power to the owner of the tool. The old-time economic freedom based upon the hand tool is gone forever, the new economic freedom contemplates the social ownership of the tool, the trust, that requires the co-operative labor of thousands to operate it. In other words as the artisans and crafts-men of the Middle Ages had their economic freedom secured by their indivi-dual control of their tools of labor, so the workers of to-day must possess col-lectively the great means of production, distribution and exchange, which even under capitalism must be collectively op-This is the great principle that underlies the celebration of Ma Day by the working class of the world.

The universality of this international day of labor bears testimony to the fact that the workers of every nation realize that their class interests are identical with those of all other nations, and that those interests are and must necessarily be antagonistic to those of the labor fleecing or capitalist class. The observ ance of International Labor Day bears further testimony to the fact that the workers know that only by the class con-scious and united action of the workers of the world can the flecing class be over-

The capitalist class never have and do ot now like the celebration of May Day. When that class began to grow powerful, it gradually swept away the holidays of the workers. In this they were aided by the Puritans, who not only rigorously suppressed all May Day revels, but de stroyed the Maypoles as well. Sermons were preached against them as ungodly things, and the lawless element was encouraged to tear them down. Heavy pen-alties were meted out to those who per-sisted in the ancient festivities. In some of the remote English villages, not reached by the whirr of machinery and the shrick of the steam whistle, there existed dur-ing the past century a few of the old Maypoles. But their glory had departed Maypoles. But their glory had departed. They served, at best, to support wenther vanes. No longer do the people deck them with flowers on May 1st, no longer do they form the center of a ring of merry dancers. Even there the factorie

claim their human machines, and will not be gainsaid. the condition of the working class to-day, compared with which chatel slavery was in some respects a dream, pro-hibits the worker, even were he so inclined, from enjoying the festivities of May Day. Even the children are de-barred. It was only the other day that a doctor in a Southern mill town told how he had personally amputated over 100 baby fingers, mangled in the cruel machinery. It was last week that a delegation of glass blowers called on the Governor of New Jersey and told hov workers in the trade were being displaced by child labor. Children so small that they fall asleep at their tasks from ex-haustion, and are killed, while fathers and mothers work seventeen and eighteen

stances like these could be multiplied in-

modern revival dates from the International Socialist Congress held in Paris in 1889. On the next May Day, that of 1890, the European nations tried to prohibit the meetings and in some instances great military preparations were made to throttle the aspirations of labor. The terror-stricken manner in which the governing class throughout Europe met the perfectly legitimate demonstrations on the part of the workers was based upon fear at the international fraternity shown by the workers, and which un-uerlies the May Day celebrations.

Despite the efforts of the class in

power, the May Day celebrations of labor have grown in extent and signifi-cance. No Puritanism can preach them down, nor can the police club them down nor soldiers shoot them down.

In the beginning, May Day celebrations were marked by such demands as that of a legal eight-hour day and the like. Today this is not the case. Such demands are out of date. By asking for a little we get nothing. The workers of the world are organizing to-day to obtain that to which they are entitled—the full prod-uct of their labor. No one workingman can be emancipated unless all the workers are emancipated. Nor can the work ers of one nation alone be emancipated. In its very internationalism the May Day celebration is the funeral dirge of inter-national capitalism.

Needless to say, May Day is not a labor day granted to the workers by their fleecers. No labor lieutenants of the capitalist class are allowed to mouth these meetings as they do on that other so-called "labor day." In this country the Socialist Labor Party observes the day that marks the international class soluarity of the workers. Here in this city the class-conscious workingmen of Greater New York and vicinity gathered in Cooper Union and extended greetings to the workers in all lands the world over. The United States is par excelence the country of capitalism and it is in this country also that the Socialist Movement is clearly conscious of its mision, and is not to be turned aside from it.

CHICKENS COME HOME.

T. I. Kidd's Paper Publishes Some of the Results of His "Life-Work."

Below the reader will find a sample of capitalistic aggressiveness, such as has been seldom if ever heard of. It is high time that workingmen and their friends iniquity, by going to the ballot-box and voting only for candidates on the work-ingmen's ticket. It is a violation of the Constitution of the United States to intimidate the producers of all luxuries and wealth. The firm named below has unjustly locked out its faithful employes in one of their departments, because they dared to protest against the introduction of piece work, and filled their places with boys, scabs and unskilled workmen. Among them are blacksmiths, shoemakers, street fakirs, etc. .. All but eight of the sixty-eight locked out men have remained loyal to their union, and refuse to sign such a contemptible contract, and will not surren-der their liberty and become virtual slaves of a corporation. Let the reader judge for

COPY OF CONTRACT FROM WM. KNABE

I hereby agree, in consideration of the Wm. Knabe & Co. employing me as pol-isher, at the present scale of wages, that I will discharge my duties in a workmanlike and skillful manner, according to the direction of the said company. And that in leaving the employment of said company, I will give 30 days' notice of my intention to leave. I further agree that said company shall have the right to deduct 15 per cent of each week's wages until the sum shall amount to \$100, which said sum of \$100 shall be retained by the company till the termination of my employment, when it shall be paid to me, provided I shall faithfully keep the terms of this agreement, otherwise all money so deducted shall be considered liquidated damages for the violation of this agree ment, and shall belong to the said company. And it is understood that as soon as the deduction from wages as aforesaid shall amount to \$100 the sum shall begin to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent which said interest shall be paid annual ly, and that said company shall give me days' written notice any change in the scale of wages existing at the date of this contract. Baltimore, April 5, 1902.

(From Internatio

MONTANA'S CAMPAIGN.

The "Labor Party" Up for Sale to Highest Bidder.

Butte, Mont., April 28.-Matters are shaping themselves for the most bitter political campaign next Fall that has ever been seen in Montana. The Amalgamated Copper Co. will be on tria for its life. If the plans of the Demo cratic machine can be carried out, that party will pursue a policy to let the company alone, but there is a strong element in the organization that wil favor a fusion with the so-called labor party, and to bring that about some stand must be taken that will not be ap proved by the Amalgamated Co. The indications now are, however, that the

Democrats will go it alone.

The big fight will be made for the control of the Republican party and to down the Carter-Amalgamated machine. There is forming for that purpose tremendous organization, with F. Aug. Heinze, ex-Senator Lee Mantle, ex-Senator W. F. Sanders and a host of other prominent and influential Republicans at its head. This force is emphatically anti-Amalgamated and anti-Carter. It has the sympathies and confidence of the voting mass of the Republican party. the campaign will be made on a anti-Amalgamated platform. In that event, Mr. Heinze will take to the Republican party the strength of the "la-bor" padty, and a victory in the State and Silver Bow County will be cer-tain. A victory next fall will mean the control of the Legislature for four years.

## TYPE WRITING

Agreements, notices of meetings, con-stitutions and all kinds of typewriting done at the shortest possible notice.

K. PRYOR. 2 to 6 New Reade St. New York. ROW IN A. F. OF L.

POLITICS AT THE BOTTOM OF "NO POLITICS IN THE UNION" FIGHT.

Hanna's Labor Lieutenant, Gompers and Recevelt's Labor Lieutenaut Korkowinsky (White), Do Battle for Their Respective Masters.

Washington, April 23 .- Politicians are much more interested in the announcement of war between Harry White, of the United Garment Workers, and Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor than workers are, as it is generally known that the move is purely political.

It has been understood that White has been trying to get at Gompers for some time, and has practically been on the outs with him ever since the formation of the Civic Federation. It is said that White was opposed to Easley for Secretary, and opposed Hanua for President of that body. As the Civic Federation is a purely political body, it is evident that White was working for political reasons. Those reasons are more or less brought to the surface by the announced determination of White to have the Garment Workers withdraw from the American Federation of Labor. Gompers is a Hanna man, and Hanna

aspires to be President of the United States, as well as President of the Civic Federation. Hanna has been using the Civic Federation as an advertising scheme, and so far as he has received extensive, though by no means beneficial publicity. He has interfered in several strikes, and in each one has done violence to the workers. In all this he was aided and abetted by Gompers, whom he used as a cloak for his schemes. Now White steps forward to play his little role as pander of the labor vote.

When Roosevelt was running for Governor of New York, White officiously organized a Roosevelt-McDonough campaign club, and worked nard for success. When Roosevelt was elected White confidently expected the position of Factory Inspector. He was ignominiously turned down. He had a knife out for Roosevelt, but that did not last long, as in 1900 he was out for McKinley and Roosevelt, and used his utmost influence to throw what votes he could in their way. It is believed here that White still expects to land, and that his activity of late has been due to the fact that he is still after the old job, and is still playing lick-spittel to the Presi-

Were White to have power sufficient to cause a good sized secession in the ranks of the American Federation of Labor, or were he able to bring Gom-pers into such a position that he could be ousted, Hanna would lose his grip, and Roosevelt would be able to enter the work of raising "labor lieutenauts." It would not be surprising if this move on the part of White has been instigated by Roosevelt, and that it has for motive the weakening of the power and pull, or supposed power and pull, that Hauna has with "organized Labor." The President and the aspirant for the position are both fighting for the ion of the beast of burden, and for the driver of the beast, the labor fakir.

The story of the fight, as given to the press by Mr. White himself, and bearing all the ear-marks of a political document concerns the fight among the garment workers in Chicago.
He announced that the action of the

Executive Council of the A. F. of L., in ing Makers' Union, admitting it to the rights and privileges of a national or ganization, was a usurpation of authority on the part of the Executive Council, neither warranted by the Federation's constitution nor by the "spirit" which has been conspicuous in the A. F. of L. movements. The United Garment Workers, White said, would ignore the action of the Executive Council and would govern its affairs as though no would govern its abairs as though no such union as the custom clothing makers' existed. This, of course, is tantamount to a declaration of war, or to the declaration that "rival" unious will become more numerous than ever

For several years the custom clothing makers, who claim a membership of sev eral thousand tailors, mostly in Chicago, as it is always usal to have numbers somewhere else, have been haunting the national coventions of the American Fed eration of Labor, endeavoring to obtain recognition as a national union. The Federation has hitherto held that the clothing trade, as far as labor is con cerned, consists of only two general lines the custom trade and the wholesale trade. The United Garment Workers have jurisdiction over the latter, while the Journeymen Tailors' Union of Ameri-ca govern the affairs of the custom garment workers. White gave out the following interview

with himself, and if he quotes himself correctly, he credits himself with saying:
"It is nothing else than a sacrifice on the part of Samuel Gompers and the Executive Council, of their friends and adherents in order to placate an enemy," said White. "We have protested against the action of the Executive Council in giving this organization of 'special order' tailors a charter and I think we will eventually win the fight.

"I consider that this action of the Ex-ecutive Council of the American Federa tion of Labor is an audacious assumption of authority upon the part of that council and a defiance of the principle of trade autonomy upon which the A. F. of L. was founded. The decision of the council is as unwise as it is presumptuous. It is an attempt to divide the

strongest politician wins

## Trades' & Societies' Directory

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Sections, meets every Sunday, 10 A. M., in hall of Essev County Social-ist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, New-ark, N. J.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMIT-TEE, S. L. P., meets every third Sat-urday at 8 P. M., at 93 Prospect street, Jersey City. Secretary, George P. Herrschaft, 93 Prospect street, Jer-

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every first and third Tuesdays at 8 P. M., at to 4 New Reade street. Secretary Ed. McCormack.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, S P. M., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets scond Thursday at above hall. Visit-

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets second and fouth Sunday of month at 10 o'clock A. M., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scandinavian Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren."

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets first and third Sunday of month, at St. Louis Hall, 443 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District, Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 P. M., at Club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening. SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P.

Headquarters and free reading room, 2051/2 South Main street. Public meet. ings every Sunday, S P. M., 1071/2 North Main street. PEOPLE agent, L. C. Holler, 2051/2 South Main street. NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, S.P. M., S. L. P. headquarters, 853 Grand avenue, West-

ville Branch meets 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 o'clock

at 356 Ontario street, top floor. HEADQUARTERS SECTION SOM-ERVILLE, S. L. P., 437 Somerville avenue, Somerville, Mass., will be open every evening and all day Sundays. Papers and books on Socialism for sale. Free reading room.

BUFALO, N. Y., Section Eric County, S. L. P., meets first and third Saturday, 8 P. M., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee street. Every-

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tues-day, S. P. M., at headquarters, 119 Eddy street, San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.

CHICAGO, ILL. - Public educational meetings held by Section Chicago, S.
L.P., every Sunday, 3 p.m., at Madison sts. Opera House bldg., S3 E. Madison st. Able speakers will address the meetings on most important subjects. Every comrade, sympathizer and reader of THE PEOPLE should attend; bring your friends. Questions invited; free discussion. Admission free. M. C. Hiltner, Organizer. Hiltner, Organizer.

SECTION CANTON, O., S. L. P., meets second and fourth Sundays at 2 p. m. in Union Hall, 118 North Piedmonth street. All are welcome. Dis-

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

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES. 



When the faborer co-operates systemati. cally with others, he strips off the fettors of his individualism and develops the capabilities of his species.

## ROTTEN PROPS OF THE REPUB.

At the opening of the Indiana State Convention of the Republican party, on the 23d instant, the United States Senator for that State, Albert J. Beveridge, inade a speech that the imperialist papers pronounce "sublime," "eloquent," "convincing," and which they reproduce very much in full. The speech resolves itself into the setting up of a number of props to uphold the Republican party ship. Even a cursory examination proves each prop to be worm-eaten. One may serve as a sample of the rest, all being upon the paradisincal condition of the workingmen, thanks to the Trustridden Republican party.

After asserting in the vaguest of vague language known to "eloquence" that the wages, etc., of the workingmen was rising and their employment was steadying the Senator capped the climax of his assertions with the statement:

"In savings banks alone American workmen have on deposit to-day over \$2,500,000,000—more than enough ready cash to buy out any ten of the greatest corporations of the world." (Prolonged and deafening applause.)

This statement is false, and the very statistical sources from which Senator Beveridge took his \$2,500,000,000 figures refute him.

Take Senator Beveridge's own State of Indiana. What are the facts there? Ist-On the very page of the report of the Treasury Department from which Senator Beveridge picked out the grand total of deposits, which he mentions, appears an entry for Indiana, showing that the number of savings bank depositers there is 22,354.—Stick a pin there.

2d-On the third page of Census Bulletin No. 143, issued Feb. 24, 1902, on the manufactures of Indiana, appears an entry showing that the total number of wage earners engaged in that State in manufacturing and mechanical industries is 155,956.-Put a railroad spike

Now combine the two entries, and what transpires?

It transpires that in Senator Beveridge's own State there are 133,602 alone than there are depositors. It transpires that the number of depositors in the savings banks of Indiana is nearly seven times smaller than the number of wage earners engaged in manufacturing words, even if every one of the 22,354 depositors he a man and mechanical industries. In other toriously preposterous), seven times as many workingmen in Indiana have got not ONE CENT ON DEPOSIT .- That much for the share of the overwhelming majority of the Indiana contingent of wage earners in the power to "buy out any ten of the greatest corporations of the world"! That much for their wellbeing, measured by the savings bank deposits gauge, set up by Senator Bever-

But the case is even worse. The Census Bulletin reports 5,321 087 wage earners engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries in the country, while the total number of depositors in savings banks in 6,358,723. In other words, there is an excess of 1,037,636 depositors over wage earners. And what does that

Ist-That fully one-sixth of the grand total of deposits, that Senator Beveridge jauntily credits to the wage earners don't elong to them at all; consequently their capacity to "buy out any ten of the greatest corporations of the world" ust be reduced by one-sixth of that

grand total; and 2d-We have seen that of the 155,956 wage carners of Indians, fully 183,602 ast be excluded from the category of itors. Those 183,602 wage earners, t in the cold, are included in that

follows that those 133,602 would have to be deducted from 5,321,087 possible depositors; and it follows from that that the excess of depositors over wage earners is still larger than 1,037,636. Indiana alone raises the excess to 1,171,237. Moreover, seeing that the combined Census Bulletin figures and the report on Savings Banks show a large number of States to be afflicted like Indiana, with more wage earners than depositors, it follows inevitably that the excess of depositors over wage earners is huge; and consequently that, even if the whole number not in excess of depositors consisted entirely of wage-earners, (that preposterous supposition), the bulk of the deposits belong, not to the wage earners, but to other people;—and down crumbles Senator Beveridge's rotten prop about the American workingman's capacity to "buy out any ten of the greatest corporations in the world."

Is Senator Beveridge aware of these facts and figures, or is he not? If he is, his juggling with figures is disreputable. If he is not, what reliance can o e put upon a set of men, among whom a Beveridge is a luminary?

#### AND YET A BATCH OF "DAILY PEOPLE LIES."

Hot upon the heels of the revelations of Kangaroo Social Democratic, alias "Socialist" party political corruption in Webster, Mass., comes a fresh batch of evidence of that concern's scabby political record. This time it is from Precinct I of the town of Abington, also in Massachusetts.

Before us lies the specimen ballot for that precinct for the late municipal election, duly authenticated by the signature of the town clerk, Daniel R. Coughlan. On that document appear the following candidates and combinations of parties: Charles H. Bickford, for Park Commissioner, on the ballot of the Socialist" party and of the "Citizens."

Frank C. Bates, for constable, on the ballot of the "Citizens" and of the "Secialist" party.

Apart from the turpitude implied in a party, that claiming to aim at the abolition of class rule, indulges in the log rolling with the capitalist interests that is indicated in "Socialist and Citizens" and then "Citizens and Socialists"; apart from the turpitude implied in a party that claiming that all others are in the interest of the Capitalist Class, helps to create political confusion by deals with ceal their identity behind the mask of ofer the sacrifices the sweat of blood "Citizens";-apart from all that, a further degeneracy is noticed in this Social Democracy pack: it has degenerated from the wholesale brazenness of Morris-Eichmannism.

Morris Eichmann was the first Kangaroo who set the pace to his fellow marsupials, and he did so upon a wholesale scale. He fused, not with one or two capitalist parties only; backed by this Kraft-Pancake organization of political scabs, he fused with all the capitalist parties in sight. He appeared simultaneously—as the "Daily People, Lie" on exploitation. It must make the land, the the subject demonstrated documentarilyupon the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist" ticket, the Republican ticket, the Democratic ticket and the "Citizens" ticket. He went it "whole hog." In for corruption, why go in on homeopathic doses? He went in on the broadest allopathic scale. Being intent on "getting there," and holding to the tenets more recently promulgated by the Social Democratic Michigander, who declared "all roads lead to Socialism," Kraft-Pancake Eichmann took all the roads. There is something refreshing in bold highway robbery, and something indicating degen eracy in the sneak thief. The recent evidences of Kangarooism show a decided degeneracy when compared with the superb Eichmann standard. They are fusing with only one set of capitalists at a time: either with Republicans only, or with Democrats only, or with "Citizens" ouly. Besides remaining scabby corruptionists, they have become degenerates.

[N. B.-The above-named document is in this office for inspection. The English Poodle of the "Volkszeitung" is free again to use the information here imparted, as it did in the Webster case. All the readier are we to consent thereto, seeing that the "Vokszeitung" itself prefers to keep its own immediate dupes in

#### THE "WATER CURE" AND OTHERS

The atrocities of "civilized" warfare are daily provoking fresh outbursts of horror, despite the callousness which their frequency has engendered. One day a Russian battalion fills a river with the bodies of killed and wounded Chinese; the next the British use defenseless Boer women and children as shields in attacking; and now comes the news of the iniquitous "water cure" administered to helpless Filipinos by the American soldiery.

Everyone of these savage acts has in turn elicited the unsparing criticism of all the nations, especially those involved. They have also awakened the denunciations of the party out of power against the party in; as in this country, of the public recollections about Agon-where the Democrats have denounced eillo, Bresci, Santos, Lucchini notoriously

5,321,087 wage workers of the land. It the Republicans as the incarnation of all that is bloody and revolting.

> Considering that every one of these humanity, are directly the outcome of principles avowed and held sacred by modern "civilization" these international and party criticisms would be indeed laughable were they not so tragic. When practically all nations and parties are tarred with the same stick, a "holier than thou" attitude when assumed by any of them, becomes the acme of conscious or unconscious hypocrisy, only worthy of derision and laughter.

Modern society contends that if the race is to progress there must be broadly speaking two classes: one, very small mumerically, that owns and controls the land, the capital and the machinery used in wealth production and distribution, and lives by exploiting the other. the greater part of the population; that is without land, capital and the machinery, etc., etc.; and that in order to live must consent to be exploited.

The profit, the superabundance of wealth, arising from such an arrangement, to this small class, is held to be a necessary incentive to the advancement of the race. Without it, we are told, men would not seek to emulate each other and all would be on a dead level, a theory which the early communistic development of the race flatly refutes.

This profit, this superabundance of wealth, leads to an accumulation of goods, an overproduction, in all modern countries. The home market is glutted foreign markets become a necessity. Territorial expansion, commercial war for the capture and subjugation of pre sent and prospective customers, are consciously advocated, as a relief to the situation; while the doctrine that weak nations are the legitimate prev of strong ones-to be subdued or exterminated as conditions require—is unblushingly promulgated and practised by monarchist and republican alike.

What can one expect of a society actuated by such principles-anything less or more beautiful than the brutal excesses of modern warfare? When it is held that society cannot progress without exploitation, war and externination why stand aghast, if you believe this to be true, at its logical results-a river full of dead and wounded Chinamen the use of defenseless Boer women and children as shields for the British; or the administration of the "water cure" to the Filipinos by Americans? The modern strong man has n

dured-he accepts with Napoleonic stolidity the logical outcome of a policy based on and advanced by 'brutality.

Modern society is fast becoming like the modern strong man. It is acquiring a stolldity which the intensity of the conflict for new territory and new markets is bound to accentuate and to lead to still more revolting and abhorrent spectacles.

There can be but one remedy for this abnormal condition. Society must abaudon its fundamental principle of class capital and the machinery used in wealth production and distribution social property, democratically organized and administered. Use will then take the place of profit and the excesses of production will disappear, while the race, enjoying a greater wealth and comfort will progress proportionately more rapidly, just as the capitalists of a nation enjoying great wealth progresses to-day with greater rapidity than do those of a nation of lesser wealth.

With the excess of production gone. the necessity of territorial expansion. commercial wars and national extermination, with their bloody and increasing repititions will go also.

Evolution points the way to this end It is leading up to it. It is the goal, the only goal worth striving for, especially for the working class: the class that is exploited and robbed by the capitalist class.

#### BOUNCE HIM!

The Pittsburg, Pa., "Observer, is an organ of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy Its columns are devoted to the interests of that body, at least such is the pre sumption. If the presumption is right. then the Hierarchy in question had better bounce the Editor in charge. They can do so none too quick. If he is allowed to continue, their interests will look like the proverbial hen that went through a Kansas cyclone.

When the Roman Catholic Czolgosz assassinated President McKinley, the Editor of the "Observer" did not have common sense enough to handle the question properly, but took it up in a way that brought down like a pile of bricks over its ears a torrent of facts whose rehearsal before the public did its Hierarchy everything but good. He started by jauntily taking Johann Most as his authority that Czolgosz was not and could not be a Catholic, and armed with so interesting a piece of Mostian information, he proceeded to impute Czolgost to the Socialists, incidentally also to the American Public School System. All of which raised up in the memory

of the public recollections about Agon-

Roman Catholics and homicidal Anarchists,-facts not at all to the interest of the "Hierarchy," and which a disheinous offenses against decency and creet Editor would not have stirred

> Proceeding along such tactful lines, the Editor of the "Observer" now burns his fingers-and, along with them, those of his "Hierarchy-on the Belgium trou-

> The public press has of late been full of articles on those troubles. The sensational headlines over them has se cured their being read. In this way the public has become pretty well informed upon the fact that the masses of Belgium are clamoring for the ballot, and that the power that resists the demand is the Clerical or Roman Catholic party. The Editor of the "Observer" thereupon again takes up the cudgels for his "Hierarchy" which, it must be admitted it put in a bad light. But how does he go about it? In his usual clumsy, boomerang-starting style.

> He says that nobody should be deceived by the demand for unrestricted suffrage in Belgium, and he proceeds to explain why: "behind that demand are others that will lead to the over throw of the State, the church and the home." In other words, because the Belgian workers have secret hanker ings for certain "very bad things," therefore their demands for a certain other and very good thing, the ballot, should be, and is rightly denied by the Clerical party. The reasoning of the Editor of the "Observer" may also imply that the ballot itself is a very bad thing and should be put on the "Index Expurgatorious," along with the American Public School System.

Bounce him, gentlemen of the Hier archy! That Editor is an "enfant terrible" in your household. He'll yet give you dead away!

Carnegie says that he will not build a hospital for Pittsburg workingmen His reason for this that he believes that that should be the duty of the em ployer. Carnegie killed many a man in his works in the olden days, and he doubtlessly knows how much necessity there is for a hospital.

It has just been discovered that the poor whites in the south are in as much need of education as are the negroes Our wisdom is increasing, and some-time we shall discover that the igof both black and white founded upon the same conditions, and

that the only way to end it is to abolish the conditions. A penhew of J. Pierpout Morgan has

just returned from Europe with a bible that is worth many thousand dollars It is a fine example of 8th century il luminating, and the cover is encrusted with jewels. J. Pierpont, the owner expects to save his soul by reading from the bible, which is in Latin, anguage that he knows very well, from

Senator Money assaulted a conducto and Senator Clark was arrested for speeding his automobile. Both the ger tlemen, as is well known, are engaged in the pastime of placing laws upon statuate books. It never occurs to either of them that it would be well to obey the laws already there.

The arid lands of the west are no nearly as extensive as the arid pocket books of the same region. The defeat of the persons behind the various reclamation schemes had apparently discouraged them in the least, as they hang around the lobbies with a much persistence and as much vigor as There is plenty of usused able land in the country, but that is too easy. What is needed is something that will fesult in the expenditure of a vast amount of money, and all this money will be handled by those who are now pushing the plan. But Congress has enough hungry mouths to feed, and the irrigationists will be forced to come with better credentials and more cash before they will be heard.

"How to beat the beef trust?"-'eat bananas", answers the Vegetarian Society. But this is simply changing one for another. The United States Fruit Co., (the Banana Trust) has the importation of that fruit under monopo-listic control. It has a fine fleet of coast. wise steamers to which it is adding extensively and continuously.

There is one way to beat all trusts and

that is to socialize them.

Mr. Harry White, of the Garment Workers, has ordered Mr. Samuel Gom-pers, of the American Federation of Liver, to choose his weapons. The trouble, according to Truthful Harry, is that Gompers has been forming scale unions in the clodings trade. This is trick at which both the gentlemen are adepts. The only time that there is any discussion is when one intrudes on the field of the other.

Model beer shops are to be instituted in this city. They are to be built on the plan of Earl Grey's English joints, and are to snatch the snatchable from drunkards' graves. About the only really model beer shop or hall possible s one that serves an uncarbonated, un adulterated, palatable combination of malt and hops, not too cold, and in sufficient quantities for five cents to make the hot weather bearable. Bad goods sold under a "reform" plan add insult to injury. But there is probably money

Attorney-General Knox has been tear ing around madly in search of the Beet Trust, but the Trust goes on blissfully ignorant of the fact that there is a for it its heels. It even seems to feel etter since Knox got his cleaver out. as it has sent prices up five cents a pound, retail. Knox believes that it is possible for him to prosecute someone under the Sherman Antilaw. He would be willing

to do a lot of prosecuting, only there is nobody patriotic enough to step forward and be prosecuted. That is the worst of the trusts; they never seem to know that someone is after them.

Our national pride and gratification should go up several degrees at the reports from the Philippines. We have won two decisive victories, and bagged three or more generals. Such doings in a war that has been over for nearly a year is marvelous for a country as young as this great, glorious, and free U. S. A. But then, though we are young, we are progressive.

At the meeting of the Social Science Association at Washington, it-was sug-gested that the best method of indemnification for workers who are in jured in their employment would be to have a fund made up of a per centage of the wages of the worker, a like sum from the employer, and a contribution from the state. This, while in line with the "pension" scheme of having the worker pay his own pen-sion, is away ahead of it. It makes the worker practically pay for the privilege of working, and also makes him pay for the privilege of being hurt. It is up to the Civic Federation to incorporate this as one of its demands.

According to the dispatches of the Associated Press, Brodie, who has just been appointed Governor of Arizona by Roosevelt, and who was a Rough Rider. demonstrated that he possessed more than usual ability as a military Ye Gods! The man was in Cuba 9 days and saw as much fighting as Roosevelt did. As Roosevelt saw none, and does not know whether a line of battle looks like one of Child's resses or like a peck of new potatoes, it may be taken for granted that this latest appointee of the bronco buster, political and literary, did demonstrate that he knew all about fighting, as it appears in the dispatches.

San Francisco has another big strike on its hands, this time of the conductors end motormen. The Civic Federation robably settle it as thoroughly as it did the strike of the dock workers.

#### Political and Economic.

"The St. Luke's Herald," organ of the negroes of Richmond, Va., is much angered because the city is to have a new \$1,000,000 building, and the janitor is to be a white man. This is considered a violation of the rights of the negro. Such a point as that, raised in such a way, is simply the application of the things that Booker T. Washington has so assiduously taught "his people.'

This is "yellow journalism" applied to the business of an "old conservative, and highly respected" book and magn-zine publishing house; Harper and Bros. advertises a novel by Mrs. Humphry Ward, shortly to be published. Then this old, conser., etc, house promptly announces that the book is "Better than Robert Elsmere," by the same unblushing author. It may be, and it is isn't much if it is. "Robert Elsemere" was one of the books over which foois gaped, but looked wise, and wise men gaped and looked foolish. It was a big seller, and that is what Harpers hope and mean, and in meaning it they place themselves completely in line with the most saffron of the yellow journals. "The Tribune" at its very yellowest could not touch this.

"The Sun" is angry at the injustice of the San Francisco car strike which has forced many young girls to walk many miles to and from their work. What are young girls working for, and how does it happen that they must go miles, on foot or in cars, to their work? "The Sun" defends the system that makes them.

GARMENT WORKERS LOCKED OUT.

Makers of Workingmen's Clothing Do the Act.

Peorla, Ill., April 17 .- J. N. Ward & Co., of this city, makers of clothing for workingmen have locked out the members of United Garment Workers Local Union No. 146. The union is composed of 122 girls. On January 17 Ward notified the girls to either withdraw from the union or leave the factory Of the girls employed 122 stood by the union. Mr. Ward then ordered them out of the factory. Not one of them has deserted since then.

During these three months the unions of Peorla, the mine workers of Illinois and the International Union of the Garment workers have given ald to the locked out girls. During the three months each girl has received a strike benefit of \$27.

The girls wish all workingmen to take note of the conditions under which Ward's clothing for workingmen are made.

Ward is sending out letters to merchants who have refused to buy his goods in which he makes the false statement that the trouble was among the girls and not between the girls and the firm. He states that some wanted to join the union and others did not. Ward further says that the girls who "went out" would gladly return at any price. This is altogether When the union was organized Ward posted a notice stating that no employe of his would be allowed to join the union, and he gave those who had joined a certain date on which they must withdraw from the union or leave the factory under threat of discharge. About twenty-five machine girls remained in while 122 machine girls The firm has lost over \$25,000 of business

in Peoria alone and if the girls can hold out and workingmen withhold their patronage the girls will win.

Myrtle Weber of 103 Main St., Peoria, is

the secretary of the local.

A SURPRISING MEETING.

A SURPRISING MEETING.

Peekskill, April 25.—The Kangaroo mass meeting held here on the 23rd, with a freakish Spring that sprang from Callfornia as lecturer, was a great success. About twenty minutes after eight o'clock there were just eleven persons by actual count. Two then dropped in later on. The Spring gave them their money's worth. For are hour and a half be shouted at the top of his voice. The mass meeting was held in a hall that holds 250 people and is the headquarters of the Trades Council, where one Kang is secretary. This is where they won a great victory last March and polled a big vote. A more dejected bunch of Kangs is hard to find.

#### The Asininity of "h'Organized" Labor.

The assininity of what presumes to call itself "Organized Labor," and is known in just derision as "hOrganized Labor," is again exemplified in its participation in the fruitless attacks upon the Beef Trust.

For years "'h Organized Labor," that is to say, the "Organized Scabbery" that runs the old style Unions, has failed in ts attempts to organize the workingmen employed in the plants of the corpora-tions composing the combine. The result has been the imposition of conditions which have created a terrific development of speed in work, without a cor responding increase in wages. Men are cast aside as soon as they show an inability to keep up with the exhausting pace set by the steam and electric-driven machine. Women have been introduced in many of the branches; and, it is be lieved, that in the course of a short time. they will even wield the knife used in the saughter of cattle. Against these monstrous conditions "h Organized Labor" has proven powerless; aye, by its criminal conduct, it has nursed them.

With the recent rise in the price of beef, eggs, butter and other food products, largely consumed by the working class and controlled by the Beef Trust to the detriment of the middle class there has arisen several outcries against the Beef Trust; in which "h Organized Labor" has joined.

Newspapers and political organizations,

desirous of extending their circulation and their influence among the middle and the working classes, have inaugurated movements for the purpose of se-curing state and federal investigation o. and legislation against the Beef Trust. Vegetarian societiés, anxious to improve the shining hour for propaganda, have urged the use of fruits and cereals in-stead of meat. All are sure that by these means the Beef Trust will be beaten and its extortionate practices rendered ineffectual.

To these movements, "'h Organized Labor," incapable of attacking the conditions which beset Beef Trust employees, has given its direct and indirect endorse ment. By resolution it has joined in the demand for state and federal investigation and legislation and praised those newspapers and organizations advocating them; while with an eye out for vegetarian approval, it has urged the working class to abstain from the use of meat during a certain period.

The value of these measures is best

appreciated when it is recollected that Beef Trust, in common with many other Trusts, has already been the object of investigation and legislation without any detriement to the interests of the corporations composing it. Who has forgotten the "Embalmed Beef" investigation and legislation? Who will fail to remember the oft-repeated investigation and legislation against the Standard Oil. the Sugar, and other Trusts? tory of Trust investigation and legislation has proven that modern governmen is nothing more nor less than a committee of capitalists for the protection and defense of capitalists. To appeal to a government so constitued for investigation and legislation, in the hope of s curing a remedy, is not only nonsensical. but it is assinine; extremely so, as it shows an obstinacy in the pursuit of a course which experience has repeatedly proven, can only result in failure. The same may be said of the appeal

to abtsain from the use of meat for the purpose of beating the Trust. This is like jumping from the frying pan into the fire; for, if the workingman concludes to eat cereals exclusively he places himself in the power of the Cereal Trust. Should be fly from the Cereal Trust to the Fruit Trust, his condition will remain unaltered. No matter which way he turns the Trust will be there to recieve him, and make him pay for the reception,

Capitalist "investigation" and legisla tion, together with vegetarianism, will "bust" Trusts; nor will they end i. Trusts can only be advantageously ended by making them social property. Society must own, control operate them for its own benefit. There s no other way out.

As a first step to this end, the working

class must organize politically, for the purpose of securing control of the functions of government, so that we may have a government of, by, and for, the working class. To this end a political party is needed.

The Demogratic and Republican parties are out-and-out Trust parties, being out-and-out controlled by the capitalist

Then Kangaroo Social Democratic, alias "Socialist" party, is but a decoy duck for these, as shown by the numerous instances of its members running on Republican, or Democratic, or "Citizen" tickets.

The Prohibition and Populist parties

are vagaries, and not always innocent vagaries either. There is but one party in the land of

approved trustworthiness,-the Socialist Labor Party.

Bishop Potter says that persons with an income of less than \$500 a year possess more money than all the other persons of the nation combined, and that they have eight times as much wealth as the multi-millionaire and fourteen times as much wealth as the millionaire. Such a statement as, this presupposes that the "wealths" compared are of the same kind. It also presupposes that the possessors are numerically equal. The "good" Bishop—the expression "good" Bishop we believe is santioned by some very high literary authorities—ignores both kind and numbers. He babbles on in his own wise way about how contented the poor should be with their great possessions, and how fine a thing that they should have so much. The position taken either implies that the Bi-shop, the "good" Bishop, is decidedly dishonest, or else that he is equally ignor-nnt. We hold to the first alternative. He cannot have failed to see the wan faces of the children of \$500 a year peo-



## Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN.-How wonderfully better is our own free country to those European prison pens!

UNCLE SAM .- Do you mean that the prisons in Europe are better than the prisons here? Guess that's so. B. J.-No; I didn't mean that. I

meant that the European countries are in themselves prison pens, while here the country is free. U. S .- That's putting it strong. What

have you on your mind?

B. J.-I have the military system on my mind. I have just been reading an article on the military barracks of Europe. Over a million men are there permanently under the stern military thumb. I don't see how the people can breathe in such countries.

U. S .- And here we have no such barracks? B. J.-No; here we have absolute free

U. S .- Did you ever visit a factory in

this country of ours? B. J.-Often.

U. S .- And our mines? B. J.-Also.

U. S .- And our shops? B. J.-Why, yes.

U. S .- Are the people who work there not held down to a strict military discipline? B. J. looks skyward U. S .- Are they not there placed in

lank and file, made to move at command, kept silent under penalty of fines, B. J .- They are. U. S .- Will you tell me what differ-

ence you see between these factories and those barracks? Are not these factories essentially barracks? B. J. looks earthward.

U. S .- They are six of the one, half a dozen of the other, eh?

B. J.—Coming to think of it, 'tis so.

U. S .- Well, coming to think of it, 'tis

B. J.-How? U. S .- These factories, shops, mines, c., in which our workers in America have to spend their days are worse than those European barracks that oppress

B. J.—Worse yet?
U. S.—I'll let you answer the questions yourself. You have been reading up on those European barracks, haven't you?

B. J.-I have. U. S.-Did you ever read of women huddled in them?

B. J.-Women?! Why, no! U. S.-Did you ever read of young girls

kept there? B. J.-Never. U. S.-Did vo S .- Did you ever read of children,

little tots, put there to work?

B. J.-Why, No. U. S.—Now, turn to the right about and look at OUR barracks. We call them here "factories," "shops," "mills," "mines," and what not. Are you looking

at them closely? B. J. has a uistant look.

U. S .- Don't you find women there; lots of them, some doing hard man's B. J. remains mum.

U. S .- Look close; don't you find there girls at unseemly work? B. J. gives no answer.

U. S.—Look close; yet; don't you see little tots, who ought to be at school or at play, toiling?

B. J. begins to show nervousness. U. S.-Your silence implies consent. Women, girls and children are a feature

of OUR barracks. Now, answer if these factories are not worse than military barracks? B. J.-I must admit that those European military establishments are free

from such features. U. S.—But that's not all.
B. J.—Is there worse coming?
U. S.—Infinitely worse. Stand at the

exits of any of these capitalist harracks of ours. Watch the people when they come out. How do they look? B. J .- I have seen them. They do not

look very happy.
U. S.-I should stutter! They look sallow, hollow of chest, round shouldered. Did you read that the soldiers in the European barracks looked like B. J.-No; coming to think of it, the descriptions are that the soldiers look healthy, strong, hale.

U. S .- Now, Jonathan, take a duster and dust off your mind a bit. The Jingo dust is sitting thick there. The European military barracks are bad enough. But OUR barracks, called factories, throw those "prison pens" of Europe into the shade. Capitalism is a jailor. The fuller grown the jailor, the more brutal. In Europe he is nowhere as developed as here: consequently, he is here at his worst. While a million or two are there in the barracks, seventeen millions of our workers are here in worse holes, holes in which mind and body decay. If you think you could not breathe in Europe, I do not know how you can breathe here. But do not despair; pull in your breath well and work with might and main to overthrow this international jailor, and free our people, who are sorely in need of the

Little King Alfonso has commenced to attend the Cabinet meetings. He will soon be of age, but will be no more ruler of Spain than he was when a weak, puling, totterng little boy. Countries not ruled by individuals now. breath of freedom.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in rist under an assumed name, will attach ich name to their communications, besides leir own signature and address. None her will be recognized.]

As to the S. T. & L. A.

First-What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. on the subject of the economic organization of Labor? Should it hold such or-ganizations to be needed, or to be

wholly needless?
Second—What is the present attitude of the S. L. P. towards the pure and simple trades organ-

Third-What should be the atti-

tude of the S. L. P. towards pure and simple organizations? Fourth—Does the S. L. P. need the S. T. & L. A. to expose and overthrow the pure and simple organizations?

-Does the connection the S. L. P. with the S. T. & L. strengthen or weaken the Socialist Movement, and in what

[The Roman figure over each letter dicates the numerical order in which the letter was received since the debate started under the Curran system. The Curran letter inaugurating that system is numbered Letter I.]

#### XXVI.

As one who is interested in the emancipation of the working class, from the slavery of capitalism, I have watched with interest the discussion which has gone on, "as to the S. T. & L. A." and now contribute my views on the sub-

QUESTION ONE .- I would say that the S. L. P. should hold such organizations to be needed.

REASONS .- Experience proves that economic organization of labor, can be used as a means to aid the working class in its battles with the capitalist class. It does not matter how much those who are opposed to economic organization, the S. T. & L. A. included, may assert to the contrary, the fact remains that a powerful economic organization built on Socialist lines, and dominated by Socialist thought, can be used by the working class, to render the conditions in the mill, mine and shop more tolerable than would otherwise obtain.

Now comrades I would recall to your minds, those of you who are opposed to economic organization—that capitalist development has not as yet, reached the trust point in all industries, and even though it had, the Socialist trade union could be used as a powerful lever in the waging of the class war inside the shop. Then again let me say to those who refuse to see, or don't know the facts, hat there are other ways that an eco-nomic organization can be of use in the striking the fetters from the working

No one who is at all conversant with the conditions as they exist to-day, will attempt to deny that the Labor Fakirs are valuable to the capitalist class only, because of the existence of their various "Yuneyuns," and the use which is made of these by the "Labor Lieutenants." As this system develops, and conditions in the mill, mine and shop grow harder for the working class, union, or no union, the working class, union, or no union, the workers will know they must revolt. As a result the capitalist class, will try to stiffe, to run in to the earth, such try to stiffe, to run in to the earth, such attempts as the workers may make to improve them condition. Hence, the capitalist class must employ such devices as the "Civic Federation," and the "Labor Lieutenant" must be used while he controls or has a "Yuneyun," and he will have the "Yuneyun" while this system of wage slavery exists, or until we have set up a bouafide union of sufficient strength, which cannot be used against the working class, as was recently inthe working class, as was recently in-stanced when the "Civic Federation" attempted to get control of the alliance through Korkorwinsky, otherwise known as Harry White.
From all the facts, based on more than

twenty years experience in the trade miles. Pure and Simple and alliance, as a member of the S. L. P. I unhesitatingly say by all means, Yes! the ecotingly say by all means, less the eco-nomic organization is needed. Needed to hold the great rank and file or wage slaves who work in the shops, mines and mills of the nation instead of the clerks etc., as Comrade Caulfield and others can be obtained, and is obtained from the S. T. & L. A., and we can get more of it if the S. L. P. members will take the time to carry into effect the trade union policy of the Party adopted at the last National Convention, and set up locals of the S. T. & L. A. amongst the working class, the members of the party becoming members of these locals, something which is not done to-day in the extent that it should be. If the etc., as Comrade Caulfield and others seem to think, in line until the S. L. P. can reach them with its gospel of emancipation and ultimate redemption. Instead of leaving them in the hands of the "Labor Lieutenants," which is in the grasp of the capitalist class.

in the grasp of the capitalist class.

QUESTION TWO:—I answer: The attitude of the S. L. P. is what must be. One of uncompromising hostility to the Labor Fakirs, and the Pure and Simple unions throughout. This attitude must be kept up. We must add to it, and say to our members in the near future you shall not be members of a Pure and Simple Trade Union. If you are you cannot be members of the S. L. P.

S. L. P.

QUESTION THREE:—In my judgment the attitude of the S. L. P. towards the Pure and Simple Union should be one of hostility. Perhaps this won't please some of the comrades who have written on this subject, and who want to let the Fakirs alone, because "the unions grow in numbers, and strength," and the Fakirs are more numerous, while we fight on. But it is true nevertheless. Our attitude must be dictated by the conditions, and the conditions are that the "Leber Lieutenant" is the product of cause, and the cause, is the Pure and bor Lieutenant" is the product of, and the cause, is the Pure and cause, and the cause, it is simple Union, now generally used to keep the working class in line for capitalist exploitation. It therefore follows that as the Pure and Simple form of orthat as the Pure and Simple form of the Pure and Simple f on with its "no politics in the with its "Capital and Labor are or are

and Joiners have a few more dollars in their treasury for P. J. McGuires to wax fat on. Even though every one of these unions, Pure and Simple, may strong apparently, we must do our duty. Knowing them to be instruments in the hands of the enemy we must do our best to put them out of business, to smash them, even though we go to the extreme resorted to by the German Socialists, when they took clubs and broke up the Hirsch-Dunckler affair in the Fatherland a generation

style of unionism as we fight the Republican and Democratic parties, and for

For the same reason that we fight the

capitalist Leader. Hauna, together with

their stock in trade, the economic or-ganizatious which they have built up, and

maintain, and use as means, in further

ing their degradation of the working class. Our attitude must bet "Down

with the Trade Unions, Pure and Simple,

the breeding place of the Labor Fakirs!"
The Pure and Simple Union is to-day
the tool of capitalism. It stands in the

QUESTION FOUR:-The answer to

this question is partially covered up by the answers to the preceding ones. But it might be observed that it falls under

the senses of most any one who knows anything at all about the working class

ist amongst them while the wage sys-tem remains. It is in the shop where

done, which results in good, or evil for the working class. We need the S. T. & L. A. to reach these workers to aid

& L. A. to reach these workers to ald them in the daily struggle which they must wage, to enlighten them, to pre-pare them for the S. L. P. Leave them in the hands of the Pure and Simple Unions or abandon them to Fate, which is the same, means that we, by our cowardice have assisted the capitalist

cowardice have assisted the capitalist class in putting off the day of our final deliverance. God forbid:

Events are hurriedly shaping themselves in America to-day. No one would have thought five years ago that the Labor Fakirs would have got so desperate as to join a "Civic Federation." What we need is a strong economic organization, a battering ram—to force out the Pure and Simple Unions, and organize the great rank and file of wage.

ganize the great rank and file of wage

workers, in an honest working class

the interest of the capitalist class, as

is done to-day, while we are wasting valuable time deliberating on whether the S. L. P. needs the S. T. & L. A. to

overthrow the Pure and Simple or-

QUESTION FIVE:-If the strength,

or weakness of the Socialist Move-ment is determined by sound knowledge of its members, then I say the connec-

of its members, the I say the control of the S. T. & L. A. is a benefit to the S. L. P. But if a Movement is wanted where there will be a Mushroom Movement of "Me-too" Socialists, up today and down to-morrow, the S. T. &

L. A. is no benefit. There is no doubt in my mind but what if the S. L. P.

was like the Debs, or the Kangaroo Movement; that so far as votes were concerned, it would be "Strong." But what does that "strength" amount to?

The strength that we are after is of a different kind, the kind that can be de-pended on, because it is built on the only

foundation, on which alone a working

class Movement can hope to exist, cor-rect knowledge and complete organiza-tion of our class. That kind of strength can be obtained, and is obtained from the

something which is not done to-day in the extent that it should be. If the party members throughout the land would give the alliance the attention it deserves, at least until it has had a fair trial with their assistance—and if then it is found wanting, it is time to

I have reasons which make me be-lieve that there is too little work done

by the party members for the Alliance, and when this apathy, inactivity, or laziness whichever it may be, fails to

good results, then some one Get rid of the Alliance, it is no

MICHAEL T. BERRY.

XXVII.

drop the Alliance, but not before.

bring

Haverbill, Mass.

ganizations.

way of our emancipation. Smash it!

and the other class. ,

present, for the benefit of the capitalist class, but by a laboring class for the commonweal of all wealth producers. The old political parties fully appre ciate the situation and cry "no politics in the labor unions," and by a purchase of the fake leaders of labor unions control the economic field on election day. Incessant warfare on the part of the S. L. P. towards the Pure and Sim-ple organization must be our attitude, and it should be. We must fight that

and preliminary engagements must, of a

necessity, be waged on the economic field, because the tenets of Socialism, and the base upon which must rest the Socialist Republic, are the economic cre-

ation and distribution of the wealth pro-duction of the laboring class, not, as at

During the campaign of 1900, the Republican party battle cry was purely an economic one, there is no disputing the fact that the cry of "McKinley and prosperity," and "prosperity means a full dinner pail to the laboring class," gave the Republican party the victory on the political field.

the same reason. Because it is against the true interest of the working class. No honorable workingman, least of all a member of the S. L. P. can for a moment think of letting the Republican. The capitalist class has the laboring class organized on the economic field in the pure and simple unions, officered by Democratic, or other capitalist political party alone, even though such party does "grow in numbers and financial strength." Even though Mark Hanna, et als wax fat, we, the S. L. P. must fight, and fight harder as time goes on. their trusted lieutenants, the fakir bor leaders, and does it not show weak ness and poor political generalship, upon the part of the Socialist Labor Party, to draw up the line of battle on the political field when the enemy is entrenched on the econom.c field with the bone and his capitalist party, so must we fight his "Labor Lieutenants" Sargent, Mitcheil that the Socialist Labor Party must have, the laboring class, with which and Gompers, in short, all of them, and in order to fight them, we must destroy to wage their battles and build their structure, the Socialist Republic?

Mark Hanna, as commander-in-chief of the Republican party political forces, knowing that his last great victory, on the political field was secured by first capturing the laboring class on the economic field, is now laying his plans for the campaign of 1904, by taking a hand in "helping to settle the strike by arbi-tration," etc. Mark is "on to his job," and realizing that the fake battle cry of "prosperity" and "a full dinner pall" is likely to become faked our before the way of our emancipation. Smash It:
The Socialist who refuses to become
"Particeps Criminis." The workingman
who to-day runs for the Labor Fakir
cannot be expected to stand and fight
for his class when the great day has
come, and the Guns of Capitalism are
trained on us, the Socialist Labor Party, next campaign opens, is standing in with the pure and simple unions, and will another slogan with which to arm his fake labor leaders. Mark and his aid-de-camps in the Republican party control the political field through their appeals to the economic instincts of the and the capitalist class will hold the fort as long as they are permitted to have undisputed sway on the economic field.

Give the Socialist Trade & Labor Alor that part of it which toil in the mills and mines of the laud, that some form of trade organization will continue to exliance the membership of the pure and simple unions and the world will be successfully revolutionized in a decade, but the Sociatist Labor Party is not going to get that membership unless it organizes on the economic field. the class struggle beats, and throbs the hardest. It is there that the work is

The Socialist Labor Party may pound away at the proletariat laboring class, on the political field, for a century and they will Kangaroo from first one pure and simple union to another, and vote on the political field as they do to-day without solidarity, and in class-unconscious-ness. But educate the laboring class on the economic field to realize that their only economic salvation is at the ballot box and victory is assured. The most economic way to enlighten the masses is by bringing the individuals into mufual contact and association with each

The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is the Socialist Labor Party or ganization for that purpose. I have been taught that it is impossible to "pick figs from thisties," and I am confident that it is as impossible to teach economics, that appeals to the average human beworkers, in an honest working class organization where they can be taught the principles of sound organization, where we can rely on their support, instead of leaving them in the hands of the "Labor Leutenants," to be used to flank the efforts of the S. L. P. in the interest of the cardiolic services.

ings stomach, in a political school. Grant, for the sake of argument, that the Socialist Labor Party does not need an organization on the economic field, but that at the next general election there will be a "tidal wave" to the principles of the Socialist Labor Party, the party would then be compelled to take action upon the economic field, and would find itself without an organization on that field. In place of organizing a Socialist Republic the party would be more likely to construct a Socialist aris-tocracy, in which the aristocrats of the pure and simple unions, the Arthurs, Sargents, Gompers, Mitchells, et al, would captain the hosts, because their labor unions would be the only organizations on the economic field that would know what they wanted.

The laboring class must be convinced that there is no aristocracy in the produc tion of wealth. Convinced that in the economic production and distribution of wealth the farm laborer is as necessary as is the mechanic, who builds the reaper and mower; that the quarryman and hoc carrier is as much a factor in the production of a building as is the mason, who lays the stone and mortar; that the 'railroad chaw," who tamps the ties, is as indispensable to the economic opera-tion of the Socialist-controlled railroad as is the "eagle-eye," who holds the throttle of a locomotive; that the scav enger is as necessary to the economic well-being of society as is the civil engineer. Are the members of the pure rnd simple unions taught these economic truths in the their fakir-led unions?

The laboring class must first be en lightened and convinced on the economic field before they can be marshalled for the political battle of the ballots, and as the Socialist Labor Party has attempted the Socialist Labor Party has attempted to inculcate laboring class economics by "boring from within," the pure and simple unions until it bored a pretty large hole in its own party membership is it not about time that it gave the laboring class a class-conscious organization, like the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, with which to affiliate with, on the eco

nomic field?
To the 2nd, 5rd and 4th ques tions, I would answer, that as the pure and simple union has full control of the economic field, and is under the paternal wing of the capitalist class, the Socialist says: Get rid of the Alliance, it is no good. The Alliance strengthens the party through the sound knowledge it imparts to the membership, and the working class generally. Knowledge which must be gained before the face of our class is turned towards the goal—the unconditional surrender of the tools of production by the capitalist class to the proletariat.

MICHAEL T. BERRY. abor Party cannot be otherwise than antagonistic to all pure and simple class inconscious organizations, and common every-day cuteness would dictate that if the Socialist Labor Party is out hunting for ducks it will have to go to the ren-dezvous of the ducks, or in other words if the Socialist Labor Party is after converts out of which to make class-con-scious soldiers for the political battle-field, it will have to go where the re-cruits naturally assemble, the economic field.

field.
On the 5th proposition I will say that the possession of the economic field is as essential for the triumph of class-conscious Socialism as is the political and that the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance should

he one and inseperable, each occupying its natural field, in the laying of the foundation, the building and perpetuity of the Socialist Republic

A. W. WEBSTER. Tahlequah, Ind. Ter.

#### The Fight In England-Supplemental to "Justice's" Censored Report of Annual Conference.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.-It is with some reluctance that I proffer my request to you to publish this letter, as I would rather fight out the battle between Socialism and Opportunism in England in "Justice". But the attitude of Mr. Quelch leaves me no option but to ask you to grant me space to lay certain facts which occurred at the recent S. D. F. Conference at Blackburn before the rapidly growing circle of English readers of THE PEOPLE.

As regards the conference itself. Quelch and the rest of the "alte genossen," got badly knocked. Quelch and Rothstein had expressed their anxiety to meet the "unholy Scotch current." Well, they met the current and were dashed on the breakers. It was amusing to see the difference between the attitude of the straight boys, like Yates and Auderson cool, dignified and argumentative, and the raving and excited vituperation of Quelch. Of course, the motion for a full report of the Conference emanated from the "impossiblists", and was op-

posed by the "government."

At the close of the Conference Comrade Matheson moved that any branch of any member, accused of anything before the Executive, should be allowed to secopies of the letter of accusation This, which would have been granted by any capitalist court of law to the lowest criminal, was opposed by Quelch and rejected by the Conference by 40 "Justice" suppresses al votes to 26. mention of this. I sent up a letter of protest to "Justice" and this too, with characteristic courage Quelch would no publish.

There are two other matters not men-tioned in the "Justice" report which will probably interest readers of THE PEOPLE.

The first is as follows: Some time ag THE PEOPLE, in common with other Socialist papers, ("Le Petit Sou," of Paris and "Vorwarts" of Berlin) pub ished a manifesto from the Irish So cialist Republican party remonstrating with English Socialists for their friend-ship with the Irish Home Rule party, the political expression of the Irish cap italist class. "Justice" did not publish this and when the Irish Socialists pro tested. Quelch denied all knowledge of

the manifesto.

At the Conference it was brought that not only was it published in three Socialist papers (ALL OF WHICH QUELCH SEES) but that Glasgow and alkirk branches S. D. F. had writter Quelch about it.

The other matter concerns a gentlema whom readers of the PEOPLE doubtess remember. Mr. George Lansbury Facts were dragged to light at the Con ference showing that he has written to the Executive, refusing to stand for Bow & Bromley UNLESS BACKED BY THE LIBERALS. This Quelch had the audacity to say he knew nothing of, although it is known to a large num-

ber of London S. D. F. members.

The last Executive consisted of Lon don portion, 12 opportunists, Provic-cial portion, 11 opportunists and 1 straight man (L. Cotton). This year "impossibilist" was returned to the London portion and two to the Provincial portion. Cotton was elected 3rd on

With fraternal greetings to the Fight ing S. L. P., I thank you in antici-pation for publishing this. P. FRIEDBERG. London, Eng., April 15.

#### One of the Discords the Hanna-Gompers Civic Federation "Settled."

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE-Here is a good story and The

Association is a corporation organized by and under the auspices of the officers of the National Cash Register Works for the purpose of collecting the savings of the employees of the N. C. R. and lending the sums thus collected to the aforesaid

ployees have got a glimmering of half light and are drawing their savings out of that institution and are now deposit ing them in other savings institutions of a like character that are not under we domination of and subject to the inspection of their own immediate master and owners, saying that John Patterson wants them to place their savings in the South Park so that he can find out how much too high their wages are so that he can cut them accordingly.

As long as John Patterson could make

capital for himself and his concern out of his philanthropy he was a philanthro pist of the first water; but now he seem to be getting down to business princi-ples; and, as he is not lacking in accumen, he knows as well as any other capitalist that the only way in which

workingmen can be kept properly sub-missive is to keep them hungry.

A few days ago it was officially an-nounced that the efforts for the benefit of its workers for which the N. C. R. is would be again taken up and car ried on just the same as if these worke had not shown themselves so ungrateful as to strike against the beneficent John Patterson; but this is only the dying flurry put on for the sake of appearances. John has set his teeth for a struggle of subjugation with his slaves and he will carry it out with as much bitterness as did Mark Hanna when his hired thugs clubbed and slugged the sailors' along th lake front into submission to the star vation wages that they now receive

Patterson jobs, free baths and cheap lunches, they refuse to join with their class in extirpating this beast that is consuming them end their kind, body and soul. But John Patterson will teach Dayton, O., April 19.

#### A Warren of Kangism.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE:-While staying in Kansas City, I have made some experience, that may be of interest to comrades in other parts of the country.

The Multi-Coca Party, on occasion

where it suits its purpose, tell the unin-itiated that the only difference between the S. L. P. and their organization is in the tactics; on other occasions where it also suits their purpose the unin-itiated are told that "the S. L. P. has joined their organization." Both of these stories have been told here. their discomfit and sorrow, these canards having acted as a boomerang.

This is the portion of the country

where the "Appeal to Reason" gets its main support. The supporters of this slimy sheet seem to have lost all sense of shame and morality. With the varporters, and with their inability to comprehend a simple proposition, I can say that they have not only lost their power of observation and reason, but have morality. These supporters of the "Appeal to Reason" are being humbugged right under their very noses, and are unable to detect the criminal pretensions of the tricksters—they seem to be on a par with the unfortunate who is under

the influence of an opiate.

Here is a part of an ad, which appears in the "Appeal" and which shows the bargain counter propensity of the Multi-Coca party, and which should make a self-respecting and intelligent worker gag, and not only gag, but should actuate a workingman who cares anything for himself to resent the in-sult by applying a 12-inch boot where it will do the most good:

#### COMRADES!

We Are Up Against a Watch Problem!

TWELVE YEARS EXPERIENCE in the watch business with a little study in economics proves to me that the con sumer pays too much for watches. average retailer gets from 60 to 125 per cent. profit; the wholesaler gets per cent. profit, and the manufacturers get their rake off which is plenty. These are facts. The remedy as I see it is Socialism. While we are waiting it is Socialism. While we are waiting for the "glad day" let me say that am in a position to save you from 25 to 50 per cent. of this excessive profile. "Appeal to Reason," April 5, 1902.

And then follows a description of the goods for sale. This reminds one of the tout or saloon keeper who robs his unfortunate victim, says "Why just to show you that I'm a good feller take a

In speaking to several layman of the In speaking to several layman of the Kangs this ad was shown to them, and they hotly replied: "That's all right. We got to have money." Other Kangs were met and this question was propounded to them: "Do you believe the working-class will be able to emancipate the state." Bead the present and not the itself?" Read the answer and note the cringing, begging language, which is appropriate as coming from the middle class influences which have surrounded these workers and which has unfitted them for revolutionary socialists. One of these men said, in answer: "We must go to the business men and show them their interests and the interests of the workers are the same. We must them understand it and then when these intelligent business men are won over we will be able to do some-thing. But we must not forget the business men." Parrot-like this is repeated by all the Kangs here. How little they know of the viciousness, corrupt s, and cowardliness of the middle class!

On last Sunday afternoon I went to where the Kangs were holding their meeting. The first speaker was a visitor from Minneapolis. He, as he explained, was not a speaker, and as I cannot help but agree that he was not and is not a speaker, and that as his statements were of the most general character, I will pass him over. He was followed by a certain Mr. F. P. O'Hare, a graduate(?) who got his diploma after six weeks study of socialism and therefore being a graduate in socialist nomics and philosophy, and having exploiters of the working class! studied six long weeks, he speaks with pshowed himself a Judas in the authority. His whole talk was how to practice deception, justifying himself by saying that they had to do it. In tell ing of how to make propaganda he said:
"Now take a pamphlet out of your pocket and hand it to your neighbor, with the remark that you found it in teresting. But for heaven's sake don' say anything about socialism. If you can't explain what socialism is, SO MUCH THE BETTER. Don't make enemies; make socialists." A little further he went on and said: "I am a classconscious socialist," but I never met any of them who could explain what class consciousness meant. "Give the be consciousness meant. "Give the be-ginner something such as Merrie Eng-Looking Backward, or something like that."

This graduate evidently noticed the look of contempt on the countenance of one of the S. L. P. men present, for lets. They are all right, but they won't do. There's the 'Class Struggle' when I got hold of that I could not understand it, and I am somewhat intelligen too." Considering the profound know-ledge to be obtained in six week's study of economic and historical socialism and of the fact of Mr. O'Hare grad nating in that time, who can doubt but that he is "somewhat intelligent, too."
The so-called socialists who are still
dominated by capitalist ideas rose to
their feet and "endorsed every word of the speaker." After the meeting had adjourned all

those that were interested in the eman cipation of the working-class were told that the S. L. P. would hold some open air meetings during the week and come and hear what socialism was, and that those who wished could as-certain the difference between the S. L. These N. C. R. employees have had the fullest possible opportunity to know just exactly what capitalism is and what So-cialism is, and they do know: and yet "somewhat intelligent too" gentleman for fear of losing their dirty little John and graduate, Mr. F. P. O'Hare said

that he was opposed to discussing the differences in public, but would want to do so "behind closed doors." This is characteristic of any one broken a civil or criminal law. Open air meetings will be held about three nights a week and a few sledge

hammer blows will be dealt the bogus party, and they will be made to stand from under. CHARLES MULLEIN.

#### Humor for the Millions.

Kansas City, April 16.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE. Friday evening, the 18th, I at tended a mass meeting of the New London Educational Club in the New Lon-don Opera House called by the said lub to arouse the wage-slaves to a sense of their degraded condition. I learned that the N. L. E. C. is the name under which the Kangs, alias "Socialist" party, sail in New London.

The meeting was well advertised on the Bill Boards. Hand bills were distributed and Transparencies were carried around the streets. Mayor Thayer, Democrat, of Norwich, Conn., was billed as chairman and had promised to atterd, but failed to show up. At 7:30 everything was ready for the meeting-except a large audience. In due time the meeting was opened by a rather attenuated young man named

Dorkins who introduced "Two of New England's Orators." The first of these was Eugene Twomey of New Haven Branch of the Socialist (?) Party. One of New Haven's most prominent Kangs re-cently said to me: "Did you see that man I was speaking to?" "Yes." "Well he's one of our brightest members and will make a splendid orator." Well if I was moderator over Uncle Sam's not work for me for I listened attentively to Mr. Twomeys dissertation on "class struggle," "class interest" "Materialistic Conception of History," etc. etc. etc. but I failed to discover a star in Mr Twomey. Before Mr. Twomey was half finished the audience began to melt away in large chunks. I would like very much to put his speech together for th edification of our readers but Twomey has joined the Kangs since our housecleaning, has a good record and seems honest, and concientious, but evidently reads nothing but "The Worker." I have heard him well spoken of and if taken in hand might be brought into the ranks where he belongs.

When he regained consciousness and his seat. Mr. Donkins stated that it was planned to sell reserved seats at 25 cents each, but not many had been sold so the club which was, as he expected it, "broke," would have to depend upon the generosity of the audience to cover the expenses. A couple more chunks of the audience melted away at this juncture. He then said it was a very great pleasure—to him, to introduce the Massa-

chusetts "Champeecen of Labor." If I had not heard the word Massachusetts, I would have expected to see the ir-repressible Samuel, First aide-de-camp to Marcus Aurelius. But it was only ney, weeping Jimmie's partner. I have on several occasions pictured this freak to myself, consequently was not disappointed as to his ability and appear-

He did not speak on "Organization," as intended he should, but choose for his subject the "Class Struggle." After assuring his audience that there classes even though they did not realize it, he stated that John D. Rockefeller drew quarterly, eleven millions of dollars interest on his holdings, in the Standard Oil Company, and barefacidly, deliberately and with malice afore-thought, he then told his audience, of thought, he then told his audience, of not more than 90 persons, (Two S. L. P. members included), that that sum was more than their combined wages for the last three months. The joke was irresistable, and several of the more timid in the audience must have been greatly alarmed, for they vanished if by magic. The nev. then made the

following statement:
"Now, it is not in the spirit of antagonism to any class that I start on my sub-ject this evening,"—Ye Gods and little fishes! Kangaroos and Gudgeous! What think you of that. A Socialist? Agitator,, Organizer, Legislator, lectures at an agitation meeting in the interest of his Party, but does not enter into his sub-ject in a spirit of antagonism to the Showed himself a Judas in the Legis-lature in Massachusetts; now openly himself as a worthy disciple of

Benedict Arnold.
After wading into the Civic Federation and showing the antagonism be-ween Bishop Potter and Archbishop Corrigan in matters of Religion he showed their community of interests in as much as they both showered blessings upon Marcus, Samuel and Company, ( light sign of approval from the Rev Fuller who was worsted in debate by Arthur Keep.) He stated that the House of Representatives in Wash'ng-ton was controlled by their bosses in senate, but said he: "I do not want to become personal; your Representative nay be in the audience." To the name-Traitor" couple the word "Coward: running away from an imaginary enemy knowing that the House is now in session. Oh, if that enemy was there what a handshaking and mutual congragula-tion bee could have been held between

He then launched into the Democratic Party and the Philippine massacres and told his audience that their sons were soldiers not for Christianity, no the love of Jesus, who was hanged as an Anarchist, but to find a way for the capitalist to dispose of Six Billions of Dollars worth of surplus." That is what your sons are murdering and being murdered for." About seven people clapped their hands and drowned several hisses. Another exodus was the result. He then claimed that planks in the Democratic Platform

in 1900 west contradictory.

Imperialism and stimulation of trade could not be made to meet consistently, just at this time he must have noticed hat his audience had a decided list to tress, a large proportion of them had been squirming in their seats for over an hour—possible they were afflicted with lng man clings.

Job's comforters, possibly they did not like to offend the speaker by going out, for twice he was forced to rally them to attention by telling them that if they were suffeing so was he, but in my opinion it was a sever attack of ennui. think that is French for that tired eeling. Any how I could not blame them.

was the most decided failure for an agitation meeting I ever saw. After lavish use of advertising there was not over 100 in the hall at any one time and a novice in the Socialist Labor Party could put up a better and more interesting address after three months reading of THE PEOPLE. If the Rev.-Fakir-succeeded in arousing any of his audience it will benefit the S. L. P. only, because he did not mention the name "Socialist Party" all through his hour and a half struggle, members of the S. L. P. at the door were distributing the recent leaflet "The Socialist Labor Party vs. The Social Democratic Party. and they did it conscientiously, and discriminated against none, for when I caught the train, Mr. Twomey was deep-

Thicking question would be called for, I awaited the finish, but there was none. The chairman, Mr. Dorkins, had his book and pencil ready when the Rev. Fritz mentoned the N. L. E. C. As soon as he did so, as though that was a signal to go home, the audience went with a rush that took Donkins and the orator? off their feet. Fritz stood open mouthed, with his hands under his cont tails, but not one of his hearers ever turned to say good-night. The Rev. Fuller was one of the first out. If any Kangaroo has an opinion that Mc-Cartney is what "The Worker" claim him to be, show him this truthful ce-port of his address before the New Lon-don Educational Club at New London, Conn., Friday evening, April 18,

New Haven, Conn., April 24.

ERNEST T. BATLEY.

#### LETTER BOX.

Off Hand Answers to Cor re

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

7TH A. D., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The cashler informs us that all donations—names and amounts on your list have been published in these columns at the time they were made. To publish them again would consume space needed for new mat-

M. M., SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—The mat-ter arrived duly, but so much of the same nature came in at the time, that most had to be suppressed. If for any reason it is much desired by the Section, send an-other copy and shall try to find space for it. F. F., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—You probably got that impression from his pictures. But it is a fact. Hanna is a "Jerry Sneak." The capitalists have their pictures idealized. The purpose is to impose upon people,—in all ways.

S. Y. S., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—No doubt that at many juncture the patricians must have been anxious to preserve, the Piebs Leader's organizations. If these has disbanded the Piebs Leader would have lost his hold on the rest of the piebelans. The patricians had everything to fear from such a consummation. It would be an interesting hunt to go over Latin literature with an eye to find evidences of this fact. There must be such. Try it.

T. M., CLEVELAND, O .- There is in the T. M., CLEVELAND, O.—There is in the Kangaroo Social Democracy a certain cohesive force that makes against your theory. That force is their deep, malignant hatred of the S. L. P. They hate the S. L. P. with all the vindictiveness of the detected criminal. That gives them a power of cohesion that will prevent their actual "melting away." Of course, as a political factor they will soon cease to count. It is doubtrui if they are such a factor to-day.

W. H. B., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—The early history of actual Socialism in this country is yet unwritten. But the docu-ments are in the possession of the S. L. P. and the matter will be written up some

W. F. H., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Dear-est, thinkest thou not thou art altogether too good for so cruel a world as this? Why do you insist in staying instead of hast-ening to become an angel in heaven? Sure-ly you would be no ordinary beauty-spot in the cherub world.

D. F. J., DETROIT, MICH.—Read it over carefully. There are no "temporary" demands in the S. L. P. Not even in its municipal platforms. What looks to your uninitiated eyes as such is a very different thing. It is just because of the nature of these demands that the "short cut" or visionary Socialists are so enraged at the S. L. 1. They know that the S. L. 1. demands are not "temporary," in the sense the term is understood.

D. D., READING, PA.—Right you are. That Trades Union question will have to be settled here in America. And it is not the least of the Kangaroo offences that its scurrilous tactics in discussion very terially hinder a calm, dispassionate cussion of the affair.

R. F. S., NEW YORK.—Of course, matters will straighten up in England. Are you such a greeny to imagine all the people there to be sots, who would swallow the rot dished to them on the S. L. P. by correspondents from America? "Keep cool," is the word.

W. P., BOSTON, MASS.—You err greatly. It matters not how pairry the office, all public office is a place of vantage for the principles of the incumbant. Would you say there was any political significance in a village P. O. job? Perhaps you think there is none. And yet, but for the circumstance that on the road to the frontier Louis the XVI was discovered by a revolutionist Post Master, he would have safely landed in Germany. A royalist Fost Master would have shut his eyes, and let sariely landed in Germany. A royalist Post Master would have shut his eyes, and let his king flee in safety. The other fellow didn't: and, aided by the authority that office imparts, he blocked the anti-revolu-tionary game. No office is too trifling.

D. H. R., SALEM, MASS.—The "Open Letter" will be looked into in due time.

E. H. B., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL .- Tho the case you mention is a painful one each Section will have to decide such mat ters for itself.

H. S., NEW YORK.—If the Kangaroos drop off the ballot in this state, it would hurt them in prestige, because they need prestige or something to that effect; without that they must collapse like a solled dish clout. But it would not hurt them otherwise. They can easily get on the ballot again. The Republican party will bely them out. It helped them out in 1800 with money and signatures. It would help them out again. So that they are humburgeine you. Their fear is not, how to get back on the ballot. What is making them quake is the knowledge that their place on the ballot is like a raft to which this drowning man clings.

# No. I -- Although the final great battle for the Socialist Republic must be tought on the political field, the skirmishing

#### OFFICIAL.

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

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

Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party sanouncements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

#### NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMIT-TEE.

Regular meeting held on April 25th at 2-6 New Reade street. A. Gillhaus in the chair. The financial report for the week ending April 19th showed receipts \$96, expenditures, \$20.32. The National Secretary submitted the result of the general vote on the filling of va-cancies on the N. E. C., the four candidates having received the following vote: John J. Kinneally, 1,076; Ephraim Siff, 743; Herman Mittelberg 311; Edward C. Schmidt, 219. John J. Kinneally and Ephraim Siff, having received the est number of votes, were declared elected and the National Secretary instruct ed to invite them to attend the next meet-

Financial report was received from Labor News Co. for the months of Jan-Labor News Co. for the months of Jahuary and February. Communication received from Kansas City, Mo., about local conditions, comrade Mullein of Denver, Colo., having spoken there at an open air meeting. A number of sections sent replies to the circular on Irish agitator, most of them favoring the plan. sent repires to them favoring the plan tator, most of them favoring the plan and promising to get up good meetings. Some few report in regard to this matter that they can no do much in this direction owing to the character of local

The Ohio State Executive Commit tee reported that comrade John D. Goercke has been elected State organizer and will begin to tour the State on Kentucky State Executive July 1st. reported that Louisville mem bers will be sent to Newport in order to organize a section at that place.

The manager of the DAILY PEOPLE appeared before the committee and re-ported that printing office will be trans-ferred from Labor News Co. during early art of next week. Report received. The Minnesota State Executive Com-

reported the expulsion of J. Crossfield, a member at large for hav-ing voted for and accepted office from a capitalist party. St. Louis, Mo., reportcapitalist party. St. Louis, Mo., reported that L. C. Fry had resigned from the Party. Section Lynn, Mass., reported expulsion of James J. Hoyt for traited expulsion of James J. Hoyt for traited particles class and orous conduct to the working class, and for refusing to appear before grievance pension of Charles Gibson for slander. From Troy, N. Y., an inquiry had been received as to whether two former mensome time ago for treason to the work-ing class, had been authorized to sell tickets for the benefit of "Il Proletario," the Italian party organ. Secretary reetario" for information, but no nswer could have come because of the nort time that had elapsed.

Wisconsin State Executive Comnittee sent word about their coming State convention; also asked for mailing lists of WEEKLY PEOPLE in Wiscon sin which was ordered sent. Section Providence, R. I., sent letter demanding blication of a communication to TH PEOPLE on the recent statement, is sued by N. E. C. to the sections in the matter of the party press. Resolved to refuse publication on the ground that e N. E. C. statement was an interna party matter, and to supply Section Providence with list of addresses of part organizations enabling it to express its views directly to the sections. The let ter of Section New York relative to the protest of W. S. Dalton was then takes up. It was held that, although Section New York had certainly acted in good faith, and had, in view of the fact the ns of the new, Party const the provisions of the het ime limit with in which appeal may be taken, were bu little understood at that time, been ac tuated by a desire not to let Section Seattle suffer because of an error due to such lack of understanding, all the less so since Section New York believed that Dalton himself desired the appeal to go a general vote of the Section,-still the letter of the constitution speaks against permitting such appeal, because of the expiration of the time limit, and since protest has been raised, such protest must be sustained.

Charter spalled lies

Charter application was transmitted by indiana State Committee for a section of Marion, Ind. Granted. Julius Hummer, Recording Secretary.

vacancies on the N. E. C., Caused By the Besignation of Reverbeiger and John T. Kevreney.

Keveney.
Kin- Mittel-Schneally.Siff.berg.midt. Name of Section. Name of Section.
Phoenix, Aris.
Members at large, Ark.
Los Angeles, Cal.
San Francisco, Cal.
Members at large, Cal.
Members at large, Cal.
Merideport, Conn.
Hartford, Conn.
Rockville, Conn.
Members at large, Conn.
Believille, Ill
Collinsville, Ill
Boanoke, Ill
Members at large, Ill
Members at large, Ill --1 5 Mass 1
Mich 1
Mich 1
Mich Mich Mich Minn rs at large, alon J
polis, Minn 13
ul, Minn 10
ul, Minn 6
ring, Minn 6
rs at large, Minn 9
rs at large, I n 1
un N J 15
un N J 15
un N J 25 10

Erie Courty, N. Y.
Monroe County, N. Y.
Monroe County, N. Y.
New York, N. Y.
New York, Scand
Oneida County, N. Y.
Onondaga County, N. Y.
Rehsselaer County, N. Y.
Richmond County, N. Y.
Westchester Co., N. Y. 82 15 13 ester Co., N. Y. Easton. Pa Erie, Pa Philadelphia, Quakertown, Pa Sutersville, Pa Wick Haven, Pa Members at larg Providence, R. 18 eattle, Wash acoma, Wash 1 filwaukee, Wis heboygan, Wis 2 Totals ........1;076 743 311 219

John J. Kinneally and Ephraim Siff, hav-ing received the highest number of votes are therefore elected.

For the National Executive Committee-

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

#### CANADIAN S. L. P.

Regular meeting of the N. E C. held at ondon, Ont., April 21st with Comrade Forbes in the chair. All members present. linutes of the previous meeting read and accepted.

son stating that Section Toronto desired to see an organizer placed on the road for the summer months and was ready to aid financially in matter.

As the N. E. C. considers this a great benefit to the Party, resolved that Section Toronto's proposition be placed before all and if in favor the amount each could sub-

From Section Hamilton re. public speak ing in that city during summer months: af ter a lengthy discussion, the matter was left in the hands of Comrade Haselgrove and the National Secretary to reply.

Reports: C. Corbin reported progress reobtaining a press; also prices for printing leaflets.

New business: It was decided that at the Ontario elections a leastet containing articles of the past experience of the various sections of capitalist corruption, bring-ing the actual facts directly before the public would be the best means of propaganda; and whereas the time is very limited that the matter be placed before the Party at once; stating price of same and asking each section to state the number it is pre

On a motion it was decided to ask H. B Ashplant if he will assume the duties of editor under control of the N. E. C.

The National Secretary was empowered to procure a "Eureka" Duplicator, price \$3 copying letters. A bill of 65 cents submitted by the Na

tional, Secretary for stationery procured, was ordered paid. That the printing of leaflets be not

layed, it was decided to meet again at call of the National Secretary.

I. P. Courtenay,

E	Recording Secre	Secretary.	
n	SPECIAL FUND.		
E	(As per circular letter, Sept. 3, 19 Previously acknowledged, \$5	611.4	
e	Previously acknowledged\$5 Frederick Korttgen, Paterson, N. J. B. Reinstein, \$5; Anna Reinstein,	3.0	
d	\$5, Buffalo, N. Y	10.0	
ıt	B. Haug, Philadelphia, Pa Section Collinsville, Ill., \$5; Wm.	.7	
٠	Veal, \$1: Jacob Roch, \$1: Matt Epich, 50 cents	- 7.5	
y 8	Section Cleveland Ohio—10th Dia- trict Branch, \$20; Richard Koeppel, \$2; W. P. Kelm, 25c.		
t- ie	A Friend, Columbus, Ohlo	1.0	
n	Section Richmond, Va	6.0	
n. d	C. C. Crawford, 84th and 35th A. D. City	5.0	
it i-	J. J. Murphy, 2; A. W., 50c.; J. Plamondon, \$1		
1-	J. B. F., 30th A. D., City M. E. Wiessenberg, Homestead, Pa	1.0	
rt C-	B. L. Parrry, Canton, Ohlo A. Weinstock, Rockaway, N. Y.	1.0	
n		,678.0	
6	EDWARD DITTRICH, Car		

#### MARION, IND.

A section of the S. L. P. was organized at Marion, Ind., on April 19th with thirteen charter members. Jacob Loven was elected organizer and Michael Duttine, secretary and Harry Resses, corresponding secretary. Next meeting wil be held Saturday evening

CONNECTICUT . STATE CONVENTION. To the S. L. P. sections of Connecticut: The Socialist Labor Party of Connecticut will hold its State Convention on May 30, at Hartford, S. L. P. Hall, 802 Main St. Each Section is entitled to two delegates at large and one additional delegate for each ten (10) members "or major fraction

thereof," in good standing.

Moosup, members at large, are entitled to one delegate. Every Section should make a special effort to have a full delegation.

James T. Manee, Secretary Conn. State Com. Hartford, Conn., April 21, 1902.

ALLIANCEMAN DEAD.

Lynn, Mass., April 25 .- Comra's Thomas Kinniff, died here gesterday. He was a staunch member of L. A. 200, S. T. & L. A., and in his death the organization loses valuable member.

#### PERSONAL.

Alexander Stewart, former secretary of

Section Spokane, Wash., please send what-ever paraphernalia are in your possession to J. C. Martin, Organizer, 1930 Ide Ave.,

#### YONKERS, N. Y.

Branch Yonkers, Section Westchester County has changed its headquarters from No. 11 Warburton avenue to 14 Getty square and will hold business meetings on the 1st and 3rd Sunday of every month, becausing Sunday May 4th beginning Sunday, May 4th.

Owen Carraber, Organizer,
7 School street, Tonkers, N. 7.

Pittsburg, Pa., and Vicinity.

The class conscious Socialists of Allegheny County, for the first time in the history of the Socialist Labor Party, will celebrate Labor's International Hollday-May 1st.

At 7:15 P. M. the South Side division of our parade will start from the 26th Ward Branch Headquarters, No. 2109 Sarah street. The route of the parade will be along Carson st. across the Smithfield st. bridge, where they will be joined by the Pittsburg division which forms on the Water street wharf between Smithfield and Wood streets, 8 P. M. sharp. The parade will then move over the following route: Smithfield street to 6th avenue to Liberty street down 7th street to Penn avenue to 6th street to Market street to 5th avenue to hall No. 510 Wylle avenue.

All members, sympathizers and readers of the Party organs should feel it part of their duty to turn out and take part in the parade.

Every Socialist should feel proud of the opportunity to march in the first parade inaugurated in this county to celebrate our own and not the Capitalist's Labor Day. Turn out and bring your friends with you.

We will have with us on that day a comrade noted the world over as a veteran militant, comrade Lucien Sanial of New York City.

After the parade he will address us at our new headquarters on the subject: "The First of May; It's World Wide Significance.

Comrade Sanial has also been engaged to deliver the following lectures in Allegheny County: Carnegle Music Hall, Allegheny, Satur-

day, May 3, 8 P. M., Subject: "The Class Bijou Theatre, 6th street, Pittsburg, Sunday, May 4, 3 P. M., Subject: Capitalism

Carnegle Music Hall, Braddock, Tuesday, May 6, 8 P. M., Subject: "Trusts and the Working Class.

McClure's Hall, Homestead, Wedn

May 7, 8 P. M. Subject: "Lessons of the Homestead Strike." Birmingham Turner Hall, Jane street, South Side, Thursday, May 8, 8 P. M., Sub-

lect: "Economics and Politics." S. L. P. Headquarters, No. 510 Wylle avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., Friday, May 9, 8 P. M., Subject: "International Socialism." Saturday, May 10 and Sunday, May 11 Comrade Sanial will speak in French at

Admission free to all these meetings and students or opponents of Socialism are invited to ask questions.

On Monday evening, May 5 a Plano Re-cital and Reception will be tendered in honor of Comrade Sanial at the County honor of Comrade Sanial at the County Headquarters. All readers of the Party organs, sympathizers and Party members are cordially invited to attend. Admission

Advertising matter is on hand and it is to be hoped that all comrades will not only do their duty in helping to distribute same, but also that every effort will be made to make the May Day celebration and Comrade Sanial's series of lectures a thorough success.

GENERAL COMMITTEE, SECTION NEW YORK, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY. Regular meeting held Saturday, April 26, 3:30 P. M. in the DAILY PEOPLE building

2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan. Chairman, Joseph Klein.

Vice-Chairman, Emil Mueller. Thirteen new members were admitted. One application was rejected. One new delegate was seated.

A letter from the National Executive Committee on the question of an Irish agitator was referred to the Assemby Dis-

Another letter from the N. E. C. sustained the protest of W. S. Dalton against Sec tion New York permitting the appeal of Section Seattle to go to a general vote after the expiration of the time limit set by the Constitution. The letter was re-ceived and filed as was also another letter ruling on the quesion of membership qual

One resignation was accepted The Organizer reported the result of the vote on the vacancy in the National Executive Committee as follows: 

Herman Mittleberg ...... 82 The following members were elected to

o assist the Committee on Arrangements at the May Day mass meeting in Cooper Un-ion: A. Winauer, S. Levine, S. Smilonsky, T. J. Waish, J. Kelly, C. H. Keveney, J. Don-ohue, E. Mueller, P. Fisher, J. Moonells. Fifty thousand more leaflets "The Soc

ialist Labor Party and the Social Democratic Party" will be distributed Permission was granted the 12th A. D., Brooklyn to operate in the 9th A. D., and form an organization to be known as the

9th and 12th A. D.'s. D. A. Wegman was elected temporarily a member of the Grievance Committee in place of C. C. Crawford to try a specia

ase now before that committee. Adjournment followed. A. C. Kinn, Secretary.

S. L. P. Lectures at Wilmerding, Pa Following are the names of speak-

4, 3 p. m .- D. E. Glichrist. May 11, 8 p. m.—Thomas Lawry. Workingmen are invited to attend these jectures,

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE GREATER BOSTON.

There will be a meeting of this committee on Sunday, May 4th at 3 P. M. in the Lynn headquarters, 26 Munroe street. All del-egates of this committee are requested to be present, and it is desired that the sections increase their representation on this committee. According to returns as far as received from sale of tickets for Com-mune Festival, Sections Boston, Everett and Lynn are the leaders, with Medford in fourth place. Section Everett will waive its claim to a gavel in favor of Section

athert M. Grant.

COOK COUNTY, ILLS.

The S. L. P. Nominates a County Ticket.

Chicago, Ills., April 28.-Section Chicago, S. L. P. held its County Convention April 19th with forty delegates present.

The spirit of oneness shown, the unity of action and definiteness of purpose there displayed, was truly encouraging That, with the increased vote of the election just past, has had the effect of inspiring the Comrades on to ever more determined action. The cry is "Down with the freak socialists and reform movements." The freaks are our nearest enemy and must be gotten out of the way before we can get face to face with the capitalist class.

The following resolutions were adopted after which nominations were

#### RESOLUTIONS:

The Socialist Labor Party of Cook County, State of Illinois, in convention assembled, reaffirms its allegiance to the National Platform of the Socialisi Labor Party and offers the following resolutions to the working class of Cool County.

Whereas, the capitalist system of private ownership of the means of produc tion and distribution is alone responsible for all the misery, want and degredation of the working class, and therfore no palliative or reform movement, because it fails to strike at the root of the evil, can in any way accomplish any lasting improvement in the considera-

tions of the working class; and,
Whereas; the Republican, Democratic and the other reform or freak Socialist. Public Ownership, Christian Socialist or Social Democratic Parties, etc., that are found in the political field, always foster the interest of the capitalist class and thereby oppose the interests of the working class. Therefore be it

Resolved: That we call upon the work the Socialist Labor Party, the only party that stands upon the uncompromis ing principles of the class struggle, which struggle can only cease when italism has been overthrown and the land and the machinery of production has been restored to its rightful owners, the working class, which alone produces all the wealth. With a united of fort and intelligent action at the ballotbox, the workers can wipe the capitalis system out of existence and usher in the Socialist Republic:

The following were nominated: For Sheriff-Henry Sale. For Treasurer-Fritz Kalbitz.

For Clerk of County Court-Charles Baustian. For Clerk of Probate Court-R. J. Welch. For Clerk of Criminal Court-Gus.

For Superintendent of Schools-E. For Judge of Circuit Court-Carl

For Judge of Probate Court-William

Nelson. For Judges of Superior Court. C. A Ockerlund, O. Harder, H. Hofte, J. Kegan, A. Lingenfelter, R. Cochrane. County Assessors-G. J. Gates,

and C. E. Anderson. For Board of Review-George Martin. For President of County Board-William J. Berns.

For Members of County Board-Frank Woida, Henry Gurivitz, C. A. Swanson, J. Leavitt, Martin Hansen, Willard McDonald, C. E. Malm, Charles Forsberg, A. Dubin.

Pledges received for the fund to bring o the U. S. an agitator of the Irish Socialist Republican Party. Section Dayton, Ohio .....\$25.00 Rensselser Co., N. Y..... 30.00

Colorado Springa, Colo..... 5.90

**	Richmond Va	5.0
44	North Hudson, N. J	11.0
**	Louisvile, Ky	20.0
**	Roanoke, Va	
**	Lawrence, Mass	
44	Collinsville, Ill., per month	1.6
**	Holyeke, Mass	5.0
**	Rockville, Conn	
44	Teller Co., Colo	10.0
**	Indianapolis, Ind	
**	Duluth, Minn	
44	Newport News, Va	
**	Schenectady, N. Y	10.0
**	Minneapolis, Minn	
**	Fall River Mass	
**	Passale Co., N. J	
44	Mesa Co., Colo	
*4	Lynn, Mess	
**	Allegheny Co., Pa., (26th	
	Ward Branch)	10.0
**	St. Louis, Mo	
**	Easton, Pa	
**	Everett, Mass	
**	Lowell, Mass	
**	Medford, Mass	
**	Columbus, Ohlo	
**	Boston, Mass	
**	Worcester, Mass	
**	Westchester Co., N. Y	
44	Union Co., N. J	

IRISH AGITATORS FUND. (Amounts received'. Amsterdam, N. Y., from three com-

CHICAGO, ILL. Open Air Meetings. Sunday, May 4th. ashland avenue and 18th street, 3. P. M. Madison and Peoris, 8 P. M. Ashland and 51st, 8 P. M. Tuesday, May 6th. Belmont and Elston, 8 P. M.

Western and 22d, 8 P. M.
Western and 22d, 8 P. M.
Wednesday, May 7th.
State and 47th, 8 P. M.
Thursday, May 5th. Oakley and 24th, 8 P. M. Lincoln and Sheffeld, 8 P. M. Saturday, May 10th.

Wentworth avenue, 31st. 8 P. M.

Wood and 14th, 8 P. M.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, S T.&

The regular meeting of the General Executive Board, S. T. & L. A. was held on Thursday evening, April 24th, wih the folowing members present: Frizzelle, O'-Rourke, Harris, Green, Twoomey and Brow-

Comrade O'Rourke chairman. Communications :

One from Nixon Elliot of Pueblo, Colo., in relation to I. A. 197.

Several from Comrade C. H. Corregan in relation to the Weavers' strike, and his agitation work therein. One from Wm. Taylor of Fitchburg.

Mass., in relation to reorganizing the Alllance in that city. Attended to by Sec- United States Steel Trust he said "The retary.

One from Secretary Koppel of L. A. 342 of Cleveland, Ohlo stating that said Local will raise money for the Organizer Fund by subscriptions. One from Comrade Morgan, organizer of L. A. 180 of Allegheny, Pa., stating that

said Local had forwarded three dollars to the striking textile workers. One from Comrade Welch of L. A. 354 Chicago, 111, in relation to the condition

of the wage workers of Pullman. One from E Sherman of Rockville, Conn. suggesting that speakers be sent to that town. Attended to by the Secretary. One from John Hoyes, secretary of L. A. 358. Belle Vernon, Pa., enclosing quarterly report and giving account of the condition

of said Local. One from W. J. Eberle, organizer of D. A. 15, Pittsburg, Pa., ordering 100 copies of the proceedings of the 6th annual Convention of the S. T. & L. A., also requesting that the consitution of the Alliance be printed in Italian, as they have a

demand for it in that language. On motion committee was appointed to organ, 'Il Proletario," to arrange for having the constitution printed in Italian, just as soon as the amended constitution is

Communications were also received from: East Orange, N. J., Schenectady, N. Y., Cleveland, Ohio, Lynn, Salem and Boston, Mass., Los Angeles and San Francisco, Cal., and River Point, R. I., forwarding donations to the Organizer Fund and the S. T. & L. A. Fair.

Comrade Francis J. Green reported that he had not received the registered letter which it was claimed was forwarded to him as per report of D. A. 15 published in THE PEOPLE.

W. L. Brower, Gen. Sec'y.

S. T. & L. A. FAIR COMMITTEE. Regular meeting of the S. T. & L. A. Fair Committee was held Monday evening. April 21, with Comrade Edelman in the

Matter of arranging for candles, flowers, etc., was taken up, and committees elected to look after the same.

Comrade Green reported that two comrades of New Jersey would donate a hand-some gavel stand, with the arm and hammer and globe carved in marble, and that same would be sent in as soon as finished

On motion it was decided to dispos

this present by having it voted for by the different organizations of the Alliance and the l'arty, at five cents per vote; the organization receiving the highest number of votes to receive the gavel stand. It was also reported that L. A. 257

decorate the hall, and that Prof. Dudley had offered his services to do the decorating. On motion the offer was accepted. On motion it was decided that comrade

Mende be elected a committee of one to see about having a silk banner made, same to be given to the organization selling the highest number of tickets for the Fair. It was also decided that the Fair Committee make full report of the work done

in the interest of the Fair to the joint meeting of D. As. 4 and 49 on next Monday, April 28th. On motion it was decided to ask all thos who are going to send presents to send same in on or before April 30th, if pos-

sible, so that Committee can arrange as

to manner of disposal of same All members of Fair Committee are notifled to attend the Joint meeting of D. As. 4 and 49 on Monday evening, April 28th in the DAILY PEOPLE Building.

F. J. Green, Sec. D. A. 15. S. T. & L. A. Special meeting of D. A. 15, S. T. & L. A. held April 27.

Morgan, Chairman. Tesson, Vice-Chairman. Frank Jordan in reference to his coming lapse and bang his client. to the Pittsburg Coal District as an or-

ganizer. On motion Comrade Jordan was engaged to start out as soon as possible. The District Organizer reported that a request had been received for speakers at Braeburn, Pa., and that the speakers had been sent.

D. M. Sachter,

Recording Secretary.

D. A. 19, S T. & L. A.
D. A. 19 of the S. T. & L. A. will hold a special meeting Sunday, May 4th, 12 M., at the headquarters of the S. T. & L. A. and the S. L. P., 26 Monroe street, Lynn, Mass. All delegates are requested to be on time as very important business is to

come before the meeting.

John A. Henley, Organizer, 178 Chestnut street, Lynn, Mass.

Pittsburg 5. L. P. Lectures. Workingmen of Pittsburg and vicinity are invited to attend the regular lectures which will be delivered every Sunday at Allegheny County, Pa., at 51) Wylie avenue, five doors from County Court House, Pittsburg.

May 4.—"Capitalist Development," by

H. Jackson.

May 11.—"The Individual and the S. L.
P," P. C. Tesson.

S. L. P. Lectures in Cleveland. Ohio. May 4th .- "Politics of the Working John D. Goerke. May 11th-"Scientific Socialism" by Max

Weber. Lecture in German. The above subjects will be discussed Sun-day afternoons at 2:30 P. M., at 356 Ontario street. German American Bank Build.. NEWS FROM THE ..

## FIELD OF LABOR.

SENATOR BEVERIDGE ONCE MORE. The other day Senator Beveridge in a speech before the Indiana Republican State this country for a lower tariff on meat, Convention defended trusts by showing that their results had been favorable to the working class. He contended that the consolidations which they embraced had resulted in increased wages for the working lass. In pursuit of this line of argument, Senator Beveridge used an illustration which is supposed to be typical. Citing the Trust employs to-day more than 150,000 laborers and pays them more than \$105,000,000 every year in wages, not including officers and salaries. The average wage of each laborer is twenty per cent. gate wages are over fifty per cent. greater than before.'

Since Senator Beveridge used this as supposedly typical illustration, the inference naturally is that what is true of wages in the steel trust is true of wages in all the trusts. Let us see if it /is

Last February, the Industrial Commission, after many years of investigation, during which it reviewed a great mass of testimony regarding labor and consolidations, during the years 1880-1890, came to the conclusion that "There has been a decrease in the proportion of the total proshown elsewhere the absolute amount going to the wage-working class his slightly creased per capita during the decade. Though the commission adds, "Wages in 1899, the year actually covered by the census figures, had not reached a point as high as in 1900 and 1901, "it is careful to state that "in a perold of rising prosperity wages ordinarily advanced less rapidly than prices and profits." In other words while there has been an increase in wages since 1889, that increase has not been must now be paid for the barest and comthe every-day experience of the working

But there are other considerations which make Beveridge's contentions still less pretentious, that like a pin jabbed into a gas balloon, lets the wind out of them. Bever loge in using the steel trust as an illustracarefully refrained from mentioning the terrific intensification that is slaughtering the iron and steel workers by the thousands from one year's end to the other. Upon this phase of industry under con

solidation the Industrial Commission has many damaging conclusions:--conclusions that go to show that not only is the working class receiving less product in toto and per capita, at advanced prices of living. but that its labor is greatly intensified, while the perold of trade life in which it can earn those decreased wages is greatly shortened. We quote from the trial Commission's final report on "Labor:" "Perhaps the most significant feature

of modern industry is the increasing intensity of exertion, owing to the introduction of machinery and minute division of labor. formerly the workingman could change from one operation to another, he limited to a very small operation in a large series. He acquires intense speed, and the force of competition compels employers to select only those who excel in physical vigor. To this is added the fact that labor unions have quite generally been compelled to remove the restrictions. which often formerly existed, on amount of work a man shall be permitted to turn out. The result is that the trade life of the workingman has been reduced in many industries. The superintendent of the free employment bureau of New York 'The average woman who earns her living as a domestic is commercially dead after she is 45 years of age. There is no place for a man that is 50 years if he is a common laborer and shows his age.' A general complaint comes from all trades unions and from workers in all occupations respecting the shortening of trade life. Plainly, if the increased ing of trade life. Plainly, if the increased TRADE exertion of the wage earner shortens his perold of earnings, there ought to be a corresponding rise in daily rates of wages order that he may retain throughout

his life his original standard of life." It would have been more accurate had Senator Beveridge touched upon these significant facts; but then one cannot expect a special pleader striking the keynote of a campaign in favor of the trusts, to state A communication was read from Comrade anything that would cause his case to col

THE WE KLY PEOPLE of May 31st will contain COMPLETE the speech on "The Warning of the Gracchi," delivered in New York April 16.

BUNDLE RATES: Less than 100 copies, 1c a copy 100 to 500 copies. %c a copy 500 or more copies. . 1/2c a copy

## Order Extra Copies Early

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.
The second annual May Day Ball under
the auspices of Section Amsterdam, S. L.
P., will be held Friday evening, May 2nd,
at Grand Army Háll. Minches orchestra
will turnish the music and a good time
is assured to all. Comrades and sympathizers in nearby towns are cordially in-vited to attend and help Section Amsterdam make this affair a success.

.. NEWS FROM THE.

#### FIELD OF CAPITAL

THE LOWER MEAT TARIFF.

The demands of the demagogic press of as a means of defeating the Beef Trust, have not caused the capitalists interested in that combine any loss of sleep. As exporters of all kinds of meat to England, Germany and France, they compete successfully with the meat dealer's of those countries in their own markets. In Germany, especially, this competition has been so severe as to cause the Agrarians, the stock raisers of that country, to insist most emphatically upon the enactment of a prohibitory tariff against American meat products. Accordingly, they propose increased duties on bacon, canned meats, etc., while they employ the adulteration acts to cause the disbarment of hog products. In France a similar agitation arises from time to time from the same causes. In England, the inspection of live stock is resorted to with detrimental results to the American meat combine.

In each and every one of these countries there is a detrimental and systematic opposition to the importation of American meats in all forms. Despite this, however, the Beef Trust, or the firms alleged to compose it, together with the "independent" concerns, goes right merrily on its successful The Beef Trust, consequently, has nothing to fear from such competitors as the proposed lower meat tariff would impose (?) upon them. Victorious abread.

Furthermore, it is not likely that, owing to the dependence of European countries upon the meat supplies of this country, that said competition would be of such a volume or character as to make the least impression or do much damage to the Trust, even would be a greater source of protection against the "foreign meat invasion" than would a prohibitory tariff. Where countries have so little to export in the way of meat as have the European, their competition is not likely to do much harm, if any,

These facts, showing the economic and natural advantages which intrench the Beef Trust in power and make it cent. even jovial, in the face of "tariff attacks" are just as well known to the demagogic press as they are to the capitalists of the Beef Trust. That press, however, in order to win popular approval and rake in the pennies of the unsophiscated, also in order to hide their impotence and advance their peculiar political interests, prefer to practice this "lower meat tariff" deception. Pandering to an outburst of anti-monopolistic fury, they prefer to profit by it, rather than expose its cause and undertake its cure.

From what has been said in the foregoing, it is clear that no relief can be expected from the extortionate practices of the Beef Trust through a lower meat tariff, a measure which leaves the situation untouched. What must be done is not to "tinker with the tariff"—even if the settled capita'ist policy of this country would make that possible-but to socialize the

Beef Trust Instead. This is the only measure which grapples with the trust problem at its roots; that attacks the trouble in its essence and not in its forms, which may be changed indefinitely without any real or lasting benefit. It is the only measure that would conserve the economies accruing from trust production, while eliminating its bad featuresthe exploiting capitalist owners. To destroy the Beef Trust, by disintegration, through a lower meat tariff, assuming such thing possible, would be to lose these benefits to civilization, while continuing the existence of the capitalist exploiters until such time as circumstances would again be favorable to their resuscitation in all their dominating strength and power. Such a reaction would simply delay the settlement of the problem. Rather face it now, than some years hence, and have done with it, so that the race can continue on its

way to higher and better conditions.

UNIONS .. are being thoroughly discussed just now by members of the Socialist Labor Party. Some say a Socialist should belong to a "union," even though it be a "pure and simple" organization, while others hold that an economic organization is not necessary to attain the Socialist Re-

The Literary Agency of the Party bas an excellent leaflet covering briefly the subject-matter. The leaflet is entitled THE ATTITUDE OF THE

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY
TOWARD TRADE UNIONS
As an indication of its contents, we
reproduce the introductory paragraph;
This leaflet discusses the trade union question thoroughly and scientifically. It Sections would distribute it broadcast,

the mendacity of those who accuse us of being "union wreckers" would be too

apparent to need argument for its

In the first place, Socialism not only recognizes but prominently holds to view the fact, that under the pres-ent economic system there is of necessity a class struggle between the possessing or capitalist class and the dispossessed or wage-working class: that this struggle is irrepressible and incessant; that every worker is con-stantly threatened with reductions of wages or loss of employment; that he naturally seeks to defend his daily pittance from the greed of the enemy; that he cannot, singly, make any defence, and that he must, con-sequently, unite with his fellows for purposes of combined resistance, the first step in this direction being a union of the workers of the same trade, necessarily followed by an alliance between the various trades.

### \$1.50 PER THOUSAND.

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