

### VOL. XII, NO. 7.

#### NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1902.

There was a conference of delegates

from the striking weavers of the Au-

erican Woolen Company's mills at Fitchburg, Blackstone, Plymouth, Pascoag,

Moosup and Webster with the executive

board of the strikers at Olneyville, in

which reports of conditions at the sev-

eral strike centres were made in detail

and plans were laid for fighting the com-

is a settlement brought about on the

double-loom weaving of fancy worsteds.

It was also decided that in none

Then there was a series of reports re-

uac strikers have found employment.

Delegates from Plymouth said the

weavers there had resisted pressure from

the board of arbitration, the clergy and other influences to have them submit to

that this would have no effect.

In relation to financial matters,

the other strike centres.

general fund.

action.

ence.

others.

#### PRICE TWO CENTS.

# THE CIRCUS.

#### COMMISSIONER WOODBURY THE LEAD. ING ATTRACTION YESTERDAY.

Secured Without Any Expense-Preceded By a Trio in a Chorus of Corruption and Extortion, He Indulges in a Lot of Pyrothenics on the Dignity of Street Sweeping-Brusquely Departs, After Bluffing the Delegates-Samuel Gompers, and the Great Respect the Brewery Workers Entertain for Him.

For the sake of variety the Central Fakirated Union at Sundays meeting had a public official, Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury, to pose before them. A committee that had been appointed a few weeks ago to visit the commissioner to protest in the name of "organized labor" against the inteaded compulsory parade of the employees of the Street Cleaning Department, had secured the attraction without any expense to the circus.

Woodbury, who is a lanky, athletic man, with a determined bull-dog face, shows his teeth when he talks, while his eyes sparkle. He was preceded by a trio composed of McMahon, Archibald and Healy, who sung a song of woe in regard to the treatment meted out to the employees of the Street cleaning Department, not at the hands of "the worthy commissioner"-oh, no !-- but 'at those of his unworthy understrappers"! Healy stated that a large number of

employees considered it a disgrace that they should be compelled to parade before their friends, from whom they wished to keep secret the fact that they were street sweepers. Healy also said that the street sweepers complained of the 'number of uniforms which they are compelled to buy during the year. He claimed to possess a number of affidavits of men who alleged that they had to pay \$35 to be put os as an "extra" and \$00 for a steady position. Healy of-fered to bring the commissioner before the Executive Conucil of the Street Cleaners' organization, if he desired, to get at the source of a corrupt undercur-rent in his department. This council could most assuredly assist him to pos-sess himself of a great deal of information which he would not otherwise ob-tain. Healy lamented the fact that the Street Cleaners would not be represent-ed in the Fakiration without exposing

woodbury in answer referred to him self as "the master workman of the de-partment." "I stand for the department and the department stands for me." If there is any corruption in my department the guilty will have to go. Some have goue, others are going. I regard the reagone, others are going. I regito the rea-son given for refusing to parade as a pe-culiar one. The position as street sweep-er is just as honorable as that of a fire-man, engineer, policeman, or any other city employee. In many respects I regard it as above them. The man who is ashamed of his occupation is surely not the right case to search which which the right one to perfor mthe work which he is appointed to do." Woodbury blew his own horn by say-ing, "I will go to Albany to secure the

parade will be held, Woodbury inslping hat one man with definite charges be prought before him. Samuel Gompers, sent a communica-

tion in regard to the complaint of the Brotherhood of Painters against the Brotherhood of Carpenters for assisting the Amalgamated Painters in their "war for extermination" against the Brotherhood of Painters to be patient in their demand for the revocation of the charter of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, a he thought conciliatory methods would bring about better results.

The doubting Thomases among the delegates took little stock in the "better results" of Gompers' "conciliatory

The marble cutters complained that three of their members who were sent to Pittsburg by a New York employer, were discriminated against by the marble cutters there, who threatened to strike against them. These men re-ceived \$5.50 cents per day while the Pittsburghers only receive \$4.00. A credential of the Central Fakirated A Union was granted to these men in order that they might present their case to the Building Trades Council of Pittsburg.

The Eccentric Firemen and Euginthrough their delegates, MacMa-Healy and Stewart, again made a hold, Heary and Stewart, again made a hullabaloo that "the bothe-washers and cellar-scrapers"—this with great em-phasis—of the United Brewery Workers who did not care one jota about the de-ires and wishes of the Central Fakiration or the other one "higher up"-the Amer-ican Fakiration of Labor. MacMahon made a few digs at Gompers, didn't write enough letters to the whe kiration and the brewery bosses stating that the American Fakiration stood by the firemen and engineers. He moved that the fakiration demand of Gompers that he send answers to the different which are made through the inquiries Brewers Exchange (employees) wanting to know the American Fakiration's stand in the matter.

With the granting of this demand the meeting closed.

### NEW INJUNCTION USE.

Strike Ordered Off by Court-Agreement

Entanglement. Schenectady, N. Y., May 13.-The strike of the local union of the Amalga-mated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, commonly known as the tinsmiths' strike, begun twelve days ago, has been "settled" after a conferbetween committees representing ence stove dealers and the employes but section was undoubtedly hastened by the legal proceedings instituted by the employers, who had, through their at-torner, Robert J. Landon, secured from Supreme Court Justice Chester., sitting in Albany, a temporary mandatory in-junction ordering Fred E. Walton, the president of the local Metal Workers' or Tinsmiths' Union, forthwith to declare off the strike pending trial of the action instituted by William C. Vrooman, president of the Stove Dealers Roofe rs and Metal Workers' Associatio of Schenectady, to enforce the terms of the contract made between the union and the employers' association in Feb ruary, 1899. In the settlement of the strike both sides made concessions and the men agreed to peturn to work. They will receive \$3 a day for nine hours'

work. The mandatory injunction of Justice Chester was one of the most remarkable ever issued in a labor dispute. The petition of the injunction was based on a clause of the agreeement between the union and the Stove Dealers' Association wherein it was stipulated that no strike could be ordered by the officers union until recourse had first ad to arbitration. The method deof the een had to arbitration. cided upon was for each side to choose four arbitrators, and if they failed to agree the matter was to be referred to a judicial umpire, from whose decision

were enjoined from ordering another strike pending trial of the action.

Court marked a long step in advance in labor disputes, and that it was as

much a victory for the men as for the employers, inasmuch as it established the

junction is practically an order to com

pel the strikers to return to work. The injunction ordered the calling off of the

strike, which left the meny no other al-ternative than to go back.

VELVET WEAVERS LOSE STRIKE.

Manchester, Conn., May 13.-The vel-vet weavers who struck eight weeks ago in Cheney Bros.' mills met this morning and voted to return to work to-morrow morning, when the mill will be opened

by the company. The vote stood 60 to 33 in favor of returning. The men go back without obtaining any of their

Landon said that the decision of the

### THE WAY THINGS ARE DONE IN THIS PRESENT YEAR OF GRACE.

BUILDING A TOWN.

#### Capitalism Needs a New Settlement, So Orders It As It Would Anything Else. All Complete Except Inhabitants and They Will Be Provided.

pany on the production of light-weight Pittsburg, May 11 .- Clairton, a town goods in the coming season unless there in the upper end of Allegheny County, on a hill overlooking the Monongahela River, is a novelty in industrial development. Clairton now has a population of the strike centres shall any conference of a dozen. Probably 1,500 men are employed in the place. There is building a hotel to cost about \$50,000. The town is putting down five miles of paved streets, and as soon as that much is done it will pave more. It has ten miles of sewers, as much of water and gas mains, an eight-room school-house is to be built, and plans are preparing are able to continue the fight indefinite for a Methodist church and for a United

Presbyterian church. By the time the farmers of Jefferson township are cutting their hay. Clairton will be in such a condition of municipal improvement, that it will be without many rivals among towns of its area in the world. The stranger, standing on the hill overlooking the shops and mills, and seeing the army of men at work on construction and on street improvment and building, would conclude here was a community of 6,-000, but when the whistle blows the inhabitants leave the scene. Some of the men who work at Clairton live at McKeesport, some at Homestead,

some in Pittsburg. The underlying companies of the Crncible Steel Company are building at Clairton an enormous blast furnace plant,

and have in construction gigantic mills for working up the product. - The furnaces and mills will employ 2,000 hands, and probably more. It is a new plant, and being built on the farms of Jefferson township it was necessary to provide for the wants of the men who will operate the mills. This compelled a town, and the St. Clair Improvement Company came into existence to create the town, About 800 acres of land were bought. The improvement pany organized, with W. H. Smith. president. A town was plotted on the ract, and a beginning was made last fall. Streets were surveyed and con-tractors went to work. Winter interfered with the job, but the return of spring has made Clairton lively for a place of its age. It was decided to make Clairton

a complete town at the start. The theory was that the employees to be cared for would be far more serviceto the company if they could be tied down with a rag of property. The town at the start was proprietary. Lots are selling, and to that extent escaping the proprietary influence, but the streets and public conveniences are yet controlled by the improvement company. It is the intention to hold that control long enough to get most of the street paving and other public work com pleted, when a borough will be created. and the control of the place pass into the hands of the citizens absolutely.

While the street improvement is going on, provision is made for sewers, ga

#### WEAVERS CONFER. LOUISVILLE CAMPAIGN. Ecouraging Reports From All the Strike Centers, Textile Hall in Olneyville was the cen-

tre of considerable activity yesterday. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF THAT CITY ADDRESSES ITS 7ELLOW WORKERS.

> Sound Reasons why Workers Should Vote For the Party of Their Own Class-Relation of Working Class to Capitalist Class-The Way to Political Emancipation.

Fellow workingmen of Louisville and Jefferson County, the following address and Declaration of Principles are presented for your serious consideration:

be held with the Massachusetts State Board of Arbitration unless it should The Socialist Labor Party of Louisbe a conference participated in by dele gates from all the mills on strike. ville. Ky., in convention assembled, reaffirm our adhesion to the principles of One of the first things taken up was international revolutionary Socialism, the matter of how many of the striking weavers in Olneyville had obtained work. and to the clear-cut and uncompromising was found that only about 200 out policy of the Socialist Labor Party of of 1.160 have thus far failed to find the United States. employment of some sort and that they

Again, we reiterate our declaration that there are in this country to-day TWO SEPARATE AND DISTINCT CLASSES

lating to the resources, local conditions and number remaining idle in each of whose interests, both political and eco-In connection with the plan for find-ing other work for the strikers, to lesnomic, are diametrically opposed, the one to the other: that these two classes sen the demands upon the relief funds. are known as the capitalist class on reports were made as to what had been the one side, and the wage-working class done in each place. It was stated that only 40 out of the 128 strikers at Moosup have failed to find other work, 32 out on the other. The capitalist class are the owners of the machinery of proof 130 at Webster. From Fitchburg the report was that less than half have seduction and distribution; the wage working class are the owners of their bodily cured other work, more than half of those who struck at Pascoag are at euergy, their muscular strength and skill, work, and more than half of the Sara in a word, their labor power, which they must sell to the former for an opthe portunity to earn their bread. strikers declared they are strong in funds

The first is the possessing, the second the dispossessed class; the first the exploitfor continuance of the strike, and that each place is in close touch with the ing, the second the exploited class; the others, and there is a general inder-standing that if the sectional collections first the robber class, the second the robbed; the first the economic masters, apportioned to any one of the strike cen-ters fails to produce what is required, the second the class of dependent wage-working slaves. The first class, though creating no the others are to make it up from the

wealth, own virtually all of it; the second, though creating all wealth, own barely enough of it to keep them in working order, while they live and pay their funeral expenses when they die. The capitalist class are the possessors

a separate consideration of their strike but they had refused to break away from to-day of the machinery of production and distribution by virture of their longthe rest and will not consent to separate continued and systematic spoilation and Webster delegates told of notice hav robbery of the working class that along ing been given that if the weavers did produced it, and, that they may wear not return to work on a certain date, the garb of respectability while in postheir looms would be given to others, but session of their stolen wealth, they have secured for their spoiliation and The Fitchburg delegates said that the robbery the sanction of the law, the applause of the mob, and the bene-diction of the church. And this relaweavers and the local management were all desirous of seeing the matter settled without friction, and that the worktion of possessing and dispossessed class, ers there had been free from any disof exploiting and exploited class, of capagreeable pressure or outside interferitalist and wage-worker or plainly

#### MASTER AND SLAVE

The Blackstone delegates said that must and will continue so long as the the people there are as firm as any capitalist class are permitted by the wage-working class to continue in posconcerned in the strike since they have joined in it, that more than half of the ession of the machinery of governme weavers have found employment of some and the machinery of production. But sort and are prepared to stand with the this relation of capitalist master wage-working slave, with its logical and legitimate fruits, case, comfort, luxury and social prestige for the former, and principal thing done in the conference was in relation to plans for preventing ignorance, poverty, misery, wretched-ness and social degradation for the latter CAN BE ENDED, BUT ONLY goods antil the strike on the double-loom issue is settled, but he would not BY, THE INTELLIGENT CLASS-CONSCIOUS action of the wage-work-He said a statement was agreed upon in ing class themselves solidly organized,

A HOPELESS WRECK from it. These two interests are absolutely preconcilable and can never be harmon-ized so long as the two classes, capitalist

believe that "capitalists and working-men are brothers and their interests mutual." If you continue to support and vote for the candidates set up by your master to represent and protect fer for your folly. Will you in this campaign before cast

end this system because they suffer

ing your vote, consider the interests of the men, women and children of our own class, who are wasting away their lives in a never ending struggle for bread in the factories, sweat-shops and slave pens of capitalism, and give your support to the Socialist Labor Party, the only political organization that stands for their emancipation, or will you cast your vote for the political lackeys and hirelings of the capitalist class that strive to perpetuate their enslavement? Will you not consider the long hours

of toil, the unhealthy environment, the uncertainity of employment, the degrading conditions of life of the working class and cast your vote in this campaign to end their enslavement, or will you cast your vote to perpetuate it? Will you not now give your adhesion and support to

THE PARTY OF YOUR CLASS whose fixed and immovable purpose is to organize the wage workers of the United States and all other honest citizens in sympathy with their historical mission, into a class-conscious body aware of its right and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the powers of government, and to use these powers once securely lodged within our hands for the purpose of restoring the laud and all the means of production, transportation, and distribution to the people as a collective body. and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of industrial war and social disorder, a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties multiplied by all

the modern factors of civilization? Will you in this campaign strike a blow for your freedom and the freedom of your class or will you as usual vote to rivet more firmly upon your class the fetters of wage slavery?

The working class produce all the machinery of production, reproduce and preserve it, add to it by new inventions and increase its efficiency by improved processes. Why then should they turn this machinery over to the idle capitalist class, and then go and beg that class for permission to operate it?

Why should not the working class also own the machinery of production since they alone produce it and they alone operate it?

If the working class create all wealth, why turn over the greater part of it, or any part of it, to an idle, domineering. merciles master or any other sort of master? Fellow workingmen, the ballot is still

in your possession. It is a valuable and powerful weapon when you learn how to use it in the interest of your class. On the political field you outnumber your capitalist master ten to one. Plain ly then

THE WAY TO YOUR EMANCIPA. TION

lies through the ballot in the hands of

the intelligent, class-conscious, resolute and determined men of your class.

In the words of the immortal Marx: "Workingmen of All Countries Unite; You Have Nothing to Lose But Your

Class live and labor, in order to maintain life under capitalism, will certainly be aware of the fact that organization is absolutely necessary on the part of the workers in order to combat the on-

For Congress:

Chains and a World to Gain." Socialist Labor Party ticket:

educated, drilled and disciplined to act slaughts of the employing class. While together against the capitalist class, on both the economic and political we realize that it is utterly impossible for JAMES H. ARNOLD. fields, until they have wrested from the hands of their masters THE POWERS OF GOVERNMENT FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEES. First District-Albert Schmuntz. and by means of these public powers possess themselves of all the machinery Second District-Charles Obermueller, Third District-Lorenz Kleinhenz. of production, distribution and trans-portation, the same thenceforth to be Fourth District-Frank Giffey. Seventh District-James Doyle. WORK OF RUSSIAN CAPITALISTS. A correspondent of a London paper. writing from Moscow, says that a feature of the agitation among the working classes in central Russia is the anti-foreign character it is assuming and our which is evidently instigated by Russian capitalists. In some of the placards issued by the labor leaders the populace is exhorted to do away with the "for-eign devils," a phrase apparently borrowed from the Chinese "Boxers." The line of argument adopted is that foreign capitalists, engineers, and man-agers have invaded the couptry for no other purpoes than to make money out of the toiling Russian masses. Oppressed work-people are told to remener that lead and steel are cheap,

# and wage-workers, exist, notwithstaud-ing the efforts of the labor fakir, the CALIFORNIA S. D. P. STRIPPED BY UNION LABOR PARTY.

True State of Affairs Rapidly Being Made Evident-A Former Advocate of the S. D. P. Goes Over to the Union Labor Party-Predicts Big Things.

Emil Liess, who left the S, L, P.; beause that did not go fast enough, and joined the Kangaroo Social Democracy of California, because that was going to get there with a rush, now abandons the Kangaroos and goes wholly over to the fakirs. In an article almost five columns in length, published in Sunday's "Volkszeitung," and in which he gives a review of the street car meu's strike in San Francisco, practically identifies himself with the Union Labor party of that city. This action on his part is undoubtedly due to the fact that the Union Labor party of California has

reached the Social Democracy and is now stripping its hulk. Mr. Liess puts in a few strong licks for Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco, and hails him in several tunes as the next governor. He ends up with the following:

"The Union Labor party as hitherto constituted, is surely not to my tastes, nor those of the Comrades who have up to the present time stood by our flag. This is not perhaps due to the fact that we thought ourselves bound by our party constitutions which forbids our affiliating with another party organization even if it is that of a labo or party. we are reckoning with the naked fact that the Union Labor party of Cal-ifornia and the political echo of this strike will surely go beyond the bound-aries of California. The little band of our party stalwarts is becoming smaller and smaller. During the strike week, I spoke to dozens of Socialists who from now on will no longer agitate and for our party, but that of Union Labor

party instead. "The masked Deleonites in our party, who still hold to the destructive auti-trades union tactics, and the philistine christian Sochlists do their part in the decimation of our best aghters. On the evening of the great ratification meeting of the strikers, somebody hollered from the gallery, "Who will be our next governor?" 3,500 men, amongst them many Socialists, arose to their feet and auswered, "Our Mayor Schmitz," am convinced that Schmitz will become the next Governor of California. The Union Labor Party is organizing all over the State and that will mean the

end practically, of the Socialist party of California. She will continue as a propaganda organization only, and not as a political party. We are sorry that this is so; but it is better to take things as they are and not as they ought to be."

## TO THE UNORGANIZED.

Forest City Alliance Issues a Call to Them to Join It. To the Wage-Workers of Cleveland, O.:

Fellow Workingmen-Those of you

who have given any thought whatever.

to conditions under which the Working

passage of a law plucing the Street Cleaning Department on the same foot-ing as that of the Fire and Police Deing as that of the Fire and Police De-partments, so that employees may secure pensions when they are no longer cap-able of performing their work. Person-ally I have looked into the eyes of every man of my department and I know that they are an innorable and well-drilled body, who, were they to parade, would win the sympathy and support of the people of New York, which would in-crease the efficiency of the department and give the city cleaner streets, even crease the enciency of the department and give the city cleaner streets, even cleaner streets than those which my ad-ministration has given. I am not pre-pared to state now whether a parade will held or not.'

be held or not." A delegate then complained that a street cleaner had been fined 28 days pay. This the commissioner denied, say-ing it was only possible, under the rules,

ing it was only possible, under the rules, to fine him five days' pay. "Tammany Druin Major" Johnson asked, "How is it that many of the steady force were laid off for a number of weeks?" Woodbury blamed the for-mer administration (Tammany), for the "lay offs," as it had not left enough funds on hand to curry on the work weeker?"

The delegate of the Horse-Shoer The delegate of the Horse-Shoers complained that the horse-shoers of the department were compelled to work late into the sight. He wanted to know it that could not be altered? Woodbury answered that he must have his horses ready in the morning before being put into service. This must be done at night. Through this system, he claimed. he was enabled to remove during the month of April, three thousand tons of earbage, more than the same month last garbage, more than the same month last

year. Woodbury left the fakiration ap-parently satisfied that he bluffed the delegates. Some of them wished to question him a little further, but he brusquely informed them that he could not stay any longer. It is believed that nothing will come of the corrup-ties charges, and that the street cleaners' Manches

there could be no appeal,

and water for every lot sold. The man who comes to buy a lot and build The stove dealers alleged before the Court that this part of the agreement a house, finds that all he has to consider was broken by the refusal of the union to submit certain matters in dispute to is his house. The rest is provided, Through avenues of magnificent oak arbitration, and that a strike was odered trees streets have been cut, and water on May 1. Afterward, it was alleged, the strikers did appoint arbitrators, but mains and sewers penetrate the midst of the forest. Curbstones are set under the big trees, grades are completed, and when no agreement could be reached with the representatives of the employes, in a month the groves will see paved streets as substantial as any that exist they declined to participate in the selec-tion of an umpire. This left matters in any place. very much the same condition as they Th e St. Clair Steel Company is build-

ing 150 houses, many of which are near-ly completed. They are of excellent vere when the strike was ordered and Landon appeared before Chester to ask for the injunction. By the terms of the injunction Walton design, with gas, water, both and sewers, was ordered to declare the strike off at once, and the unon and its officers

The four-room cottage has its bath-room, as well as the more pretentions one. The company will build another 100 houses when the first lot is com-pleted. Many contracts have been let for houses for individuals.

BORN INTO ABJECT MISERY. The Board of Governors of the Lying. n Hospital, in an appeal for funds for validity of such contracts and provided a method for their enforcement in all the support of the institution, states that in the Borough of Manhattan alone there similar disputes of the future. The decision of Judge Chester consti-tutes a precedent and establishes the are annually more than 25,000 women absolutely dependent on charity for care in childbirth. The accommodations pro-vided by the Department of Charit'ss fact that unincorporated bodies, contain-ing seven or more members, can be com-pelled to keep an agreement by injunc-tion proceedings. The effect of the inconsist of only fifty-six beds.

HIGH PRICES CAUSE STRIKE. Milwaukee, May 13 .- There was almost a complete cessation of work yes-terday on the buildings that are being erected in Milwaukee, owing to a strike of 400 hod carriers, who refuse to continue in their places of employment un-til the bosses act on their demand for an advance in wages from 25 cents to 30 cents an hour. The men say that the increase in the price of meat and other articles of food is the cause of the de-mand for higher wages. It is said that several hundred men in other trades will go out to-morrow in sympathy with the strikers unless the demand is met,

the conference which will be issued later. After the conference there was a general mass meeting at Textile hall, which several of the delegates spoke of the conditions in the several other strike centers.

Chairman McDermott said that the

the production of light-weight fancy

discuss the features of the plan.

DEFENDS HIS INSPECTOR.

Governor Murphy Now Says Child Slav ery Stories Are . alse.

owned collectively, organized democrat-Trenton, N. J., May 13 .- "There is a ically and operated co-operatively for the common good. And we are resolved olutely no truth in that story," said Governor Murphy to-day when asked as

to the correctness of the report that he KEEP ON HAMMERING AWAY had requested the resignation of State Factory Inspector Ward. "I am satisfied that the labor laws are with our work of agitation and propaganda among the members of

class, the wage-working class, until being pretty well enforced," the Governsucceed in awakening in your minds or continued. "If all the laws of the the spirit, the feeling, the consciousness of your class interest and the indispen-State were being as well lived up to New sible necessity of working class solid-arity both in the shop and at the ballot Jersey might be said to be reaching its mille The Governor went on to say that

there were undoubtedly violations of the It is to the interest of the capitalist class to continue, at whatever cost, their ownership and control of the machinery aw with reference to the employment of children under legal age, but he ex-pressed his belief that the cases were of government and the machinery of production, in order that they may con-tinue to live in luxurious ease and resolated and that in the main the law was being lived up to. "I am quite well satisfied," the Govsplendent show by exploiting and fle

"that the lurid descriptions ing, and robbing their wage-working rnor of child slavery that has been appearing slaves. It is to the interest of the

in the newpapers are exaggerations. Perhaps the manner of conducting the wage-working class to possess themselves of the machinery of production and dis factory inspections in the State have not been as rigid in the past as they should tribution, so that instead of obliged to sell themselves by the day, be, but I am satisfied that they will be all right in the future. The State in-spector knows that his deputies must give their entire time to the work here-after and that in the prosecution of his week or month, as the case may be, into wage slavery for an average wage. as the census of 1890 revealed, of \$17.00 out of every \$100.00 in wealth, they pro-

duced (or for a wage still smaller as the census of 1900 will show), they may work he has the Governor at his back. The Goveror reiterated his statement operate this machinery of production in their own interest and receive and of a fortnight ago that he will not per-sonally go into the glass manufacturing enjoy the entire product themselves. districts to conduct an investigation into the child labor problem. He said, how It is to the interest of the capitalist class to perpetuate THE SYSTEM OF WAGE SLAVERY ever, that he would have the matter thoroughly inquired into by Factory In-

spector Ward.

being

MAIMING WOMEN WORKERS. The Tin Can Workers' Union, of Chicago, has begun a campaign for a law prohibiting female labor on machines in tin can factories. The fight is direct against the Can Trust, which recently filled the places of strikers earning \$2 per day with women at \$1 and \$1.25

of the women engaged in running the machines have lost one or more fingers and some of them their entire hand. This prevents them from following any other occupation, and when they are THE SYSTEM OF WAGE SLAVERY because they profit by it. It is to the interest of the wage-working class to hide their injuries from curious eyes.

a day. The union declares that 90 per cent.

an economic organization to neutralize the economic law of supply and demand, that determine the price of our labor power, namely, our wages, we at the same time also realize that with an economic organization composed of classconscious wage-workers, based upon the class struggle, we can compel the capitalists to at least pay us the market price for our commodity, labor power,: whereas, unorganized, we are completely at the mercy of the robber class. You will also be aware of the methods and factics of pure and simple trades

unionism, whereby the Working Class is so shamefully and treacherously mis-led by the labor fakirs; how, through the instigation and "settlement" of strikes and boycotts, according to "business principles," the workers are delivered to the Capitalist Class, bound hand and foot, and how, through the slogan of pure and simpledom, "No polities in the union," the workers are kept disunited upon the political field, for which service the fakirs expect to be rewarded by political jobs.

There presents itself now a field for a boua fide labor organization in which to perform a two-fold mission, namely: to combat the Capitalist Class and its ally the labor fakir; and such an organ-ization we have in the S. T. & L. A. Therefore, Forest City Alliance, L. A. No. 342, S. T. & L. A., is convinced that it has a duty to perform for the Working Class in Cleveland, and It maintains that it is the duty of EVERY S. L. P. MAN. and every other working man of Cleveland that wants to be true to his class and to himself, to affiliate with our local in order to give effective battle for the emancipation of the Working Class, Forest City Alliance, L. A. No., 342 meets every first and third Wednesday

in the month at S p. m. at the Volks-fround office, 239 St. Clair street, corner Ontario, second floor,

The Committee on Organization.

#### WEEKLY PEOPLE. SATURDAY MAY, 17. 1902.

AN OPEN LETTER.

# THE MONEY QUESTION; Or, Misfortunes of the Plain People.

A Fable by D. H. Rummel.

Mr. Bonsall:

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As a treatise, your book-"Money, Its Nature and Function"-is a valuable work, indeed; but as a solution, or even a partial solution of the labor problem, I question its merits.

The conclusion at which you have arrived after your earnest research for the solution of the social problem-the conclusion inspiring the writing of your book-this conclusion, Mr. Bonsall, is

book-this conclusion, Mr. Bonsait, is not, as I see it, the fundamental cause. It is not logically final. To illustrate: Turn to the preface of "Money, Its Nature and Function"; read paragraphs 3 and 4: "That class laws concerning money and monetized coin have been more potent in this direction [for despoiling the mass of people of its wealth] than all other factors combined study and investigation have thoroughly demonstrated to his [the au-

thor's] comprehension and understand-ing, so that to him it is no longer a when the workers of the world dis

cover this fact, they will know that JUST and RIGHTEOUS laws concerning money, will cure the evil and bring to them their rightful possessions."

Let us condense and analyze the foregoing thus: Class laws concerning money have been the most potent factors in de spoiling the mass of people of its own created wealth; therefore, class law is the factor resorted to by those who would

despoil the mass of its wealth. Class law is the result of society's be-ing divided into classes; therefore, if there were no recognized classes, there would be no class law, and no class to be despoiled. Hence, division is the most potent factor despoiling the mass of peo ple of its own created wealth.

It has been said that selfishness is the one great despoiling factor. Grant-ing this to be true, we would say that it is not individual, but rather class selfishhe not individual, but rather class seman-ness that is robbing the mass of people today. If class selfishness be the unde-sirable factor, why not eliminate it? This can be done by abolishing classes.

Why not become a unit rather than sek for the rewards due to unity; then, if the unit continues in selfishness, none ut the unit is to blame. Having arrived at this conclusion, I

herewith submit the following for your consideration, trusting that it may be received, not as a criticism on your book but rather as the earnest conviction of one who is also a reformer--a revolu tionist. Salem, Mass. D. H. RUMMEL.

Many years ago while the moral lawthe basic religious principle of all ages-was yet the torch lighting the faltering rac in the highway of righteousness ;---at a time before the duty of man to man became elim inated by the destructive powers of avarice and greed :- at a time before man's baser began shaping the trend of human events; at that time-a time of human per fection not since enjoyed by man-there lived a people who never experienced the of adversity other than those which were forced upon them from time to time

They lived happily, one for the other, in social harmony, amid the hills of a moun-tainous country; their city, which had a population of about ten thousand, lay at the foot and on the sides of great and rugged hlils, which towering skyward raised their heads with kingly majesty, and, in defiance of the sun, received their crowns of spots white.

In consequence of their location, they were troubled in summer with landslides in winter, with the avalanche. These mountain terrors, like beasts, left their lair, in turn, to gratify their gluttony-swallowing at one gulp that which it had taken a gen eration to produce.

On April 22, A. D. 11-, the inhabitants were busily engaged in repairing the damage thus wrought, when suddenly, without any previous warning, the mountain on the west side seemed to be melting away ; whole forests began to move: and huge rocks, torn from their foundations, went thunderannihilate the city. The damage, however, did not exceed several thousand dollars, yet it so discouraged the populace that all work upon the ruins was indefinitely suspended. On the second day after this discouraging catastrophe, a public meeting was called dder ways and means of getting rid of the demon who at his own sweet will had thus far stretched forth his powerful arm to smite the people by robbing them of all they held most dear. At this assembly many views were ex-pressed with regard to their deteriorating condition. The most prominent feeling dition. The most prominent feeling nifested was an invincible hatred for hill and valley; which feeling gave rise to the of some absurd and radical dons. Among these was a suggestlo to level the mountains: but instead of adopting so radical a remedy, some of the cooler heads advised leaving the mountains and emigrating to the plains. This idea at once received the approval of all. The cause of their trouble being very apparent, they voted unanimously in favor of leaving it behind; of emigrating to a "plain so fist that a level and plumme ild not, at any time, need to be called into service while they were engaged in erecting the buildings of their new colony." THE NEW COLONY. Five years after, situated upon a expanse of plain, could be seen a small city with about ten thousand inhabitants. As far as the eye could reach was one great level, unbroken by even a gentle slope to relieve the weird monotony. Terrified by the horrors visited upon them mid bill and valley, these people of the mountains had chosen this site which was decidedly the site of their old home. By so doing satisfied themselves beyond a doubt henceforth they could live uninterrupted by the enemy that formerly, at every moment, threatened to annihilate them as

Only once-when they had decided to give themselves a name-was there any notice able sign of contention. The majority wishing the colony to become known as "The Republic" had created quite a dispate; how ever, after an ardent discussion lasting sevcral hours, they mutually agreed to call themselves "The Plain People." This name was adopted in commemoration of their escape from the perils of the mountains in the safety of the plains.

It was a custom of the Plain People to hold an annual conference, similar in char acter to the last one they had held while yet among the hills.' At these meetings a review of their social condition was taken; after which, new laws for the incoming year were adopted, if necessary. At one of these gatherings, their tenth anniversary. bill was presented favoring a change in the material used as foundations upon which were constructed both the public and private buildings of the colony.

At present, these buildings, with few ex cptions, were placed upon wooden founda tions; and before the appearance of the foundation bill, no one had discovered that this was unsatisfactory material on which to build. However, as soon as it became rumored that the houses were not built upon substantial foundations, each citizen, that had the welfare of the colony at heart, went home to investigate for himself. By apply ing level and plummet, the houses, contrary to expectation, were found to be crooked, the sills and floors (ar from being level.

This at once caused a great deal of alarm ; upon which the people, being anxious to save their homes from destruction, accepted the "Sound Foundation Principle" as their saviour. Yet they could not all agree as to whether this measure was just exactly what was required to save them here on the plains from an impending fate, which seemed as horrible as that which had forced them to leave their mountain home.

One thing was known for a certainty without a sound foundation their houses would not stand. It was this baid fact that had blinded them to the real cause of their trouble. They never thought of their foundation proper-the foundation upor which their wooden ones were grounded Had they considered this, no doubt they would have become imbued with the idea

that it was again time to emigrate; and ground their structures upon a firmer basis. But, through blindness-a blindness to which the human race seems to have fallen heir-the question of "Sound Foundation" became a municipal issue, dividing the citizens into two factions: one wing advocat ing the "Sound Foundation" principle; the other, the "Foundation of Their Fathers."

Each wing having equally good arguments in support of its principle, created wide spread confusion. The strongest argument in favor of the Sound Foundation" or "Stone Theory" was, that stone, being hard, and having no deflec tive properties, will not bend under the in ense strain that is brought to bear upon

it : moreover, stone, being used as a foun

dation, would not deteriorate with age. The argument in favor of wood was, that it was not because of deterioration in the material of the foundation that the buildings suffered, as upon investigation the timbers themselves were observed to be perfectly sound and free from rot ; and, fur thermore, as to deflection, these same tim

bers, after being put to the test of level and straight-edge, were found to be entirely straight. Amid this confusion of argument, a vot

was taken, in order to ascertain the wish of the majority. This resulted in the adoption of the "Solid Foundation Bill." Without a murmur, the result of the election was received ; after which the people went to work, hand in hand, and began tearing out the wood foundations from un der their buildings-replacing them with

stone-contenting themselves with the thought, that, after all, the majority may be right; and perhaps "Sound Foundation" was just what was needed to save them selves from destruction.

The public building, in which the citizens felt a certain pride, was the first to undergo this change, because as some one "If we do not first ground our pu angement, the retrogressive measures adlic concerns on a solid basis, we need not look for desirable results from our private vocated by Mr. Brown. ones." How true that statement! Yet

in a short time, if not prevented, will lie in ruins at your feet. "Belleve me; I come not here to theorize; neither do I speak for selfish purposes your interests are my interests; if any great calamity should befail the people of this plain, I, too, would suffer in conse-

Turning partly around and pointing to the building, he continued : "This building, the pride of the plains, I call as a witness to prove to you the truth of what I am about to say. In the past five years of so-called prosperity, the citizens of this land have teen so busily engaged in displacing their old foundations that they have not had the time to consider whether the ones they have accepted have any merits. If I, without cyldence at hand to prove my statement. were to say that you people have been displacing good foundations with poor and de structive ones, you would not believe me. But mark you !- to-morrow we celebrate th fifteenth anniversary of this city. At the beginning of the eleventh year, stone was

substituted for wood ; the first change be-ing made under this very building, which at that time had been standing firmly grounded for ten years. Why did you make the substitution ?" (A voice ; "It had settled one inch on the northwest corner." "I will give you the strength of the arguhe replied, "and say that in ten ment." years' time this building had settled one inch; but what say you, ladies and gentlemen, if I tell you that in the five last years this building, grounded upon a stone foun-

dation, has settled double, nay treble that number of inches? If it keeps going down at this rate, how long, I ask, will it be til the people of this country will see it lying in ruins at their feet.? What is the cause of It? Ah, now are we beginning to reason with each other ! "Science has proven that the formation composing the earth in this locality has the properties of quicksand; and if a heavy

substance like stone be placed on one spot for any length of time, it will eventually disappear-it will sink into the earth and out of sight. Now be candid; consider what this demonstrates. It proves that a house built upon a stone foundation will sooner or later fall. "In conclusion I can but add : Since our

buildings are sinking in consequence of their foundations; and since by this the lives of our people are in jeopardy, let us, for the sake of humanity, substitute something lighter in weight. First, last, and for all time, let us substitute the light foundations of our fathers !"

The meeting closed amid cheers and applause. So enthusiastic had the crowd be come that the speaker narrowly escaped being carried in triumph on the shoulders of his fellow men. For the time being it was evident that he had reversed the flow of public opinion.

He had produced a good argument in sup port of the wood foundation, proving his theory with facts that none were able to gainsay ; to deny or refuse to accept his evidence would have been the heighth of folly, if not a fatal display of ignorance on the part of him who tried it.

Three facts he endeavored to impress upon the minds of the citizens: 1. That there was cause for alarm. 2. That this was due to the unstable condition of their buildings. 3. That the buildings were sinking in consequence of their foundations. These were facts that had their result—results such as ever have led the majority

(the unscrupulous 'and overconfident') of our frace into bondage. In his argument the speaker cunningly left the impression that the stone foundation was the cause of all their national ills. He did this in splie of the fact that scientists had proven this plain unfit for the support of any structure, regardless of the

material-used in its foundation. For some reason, peculiar to his social standing, Mr. Brown did not attempt to make the Plain People acquainted with their true condition; he did not tell them that either, stone or wood, makes a safe foundation if properly grounded. This fact should, by all means, have been made known, the people should have been told that their city was built upon quicksand; and that even though they were to substitute a foundation as light as cork, the result would be the same-the buildings would keep on sinking of their own weight. Had the people known this, the sooner would they have tried to establish themselves upon a safer plain. They would not have had

not until they had discovered a safe plain upon which to place them. However, being ignorant with regard to the facts concerning their trouble, almost ting as a nanacea for their social de-

safely into the harbor, of modern in

We, too, at one time, thought that we were

suffering in consequence of our foundations ;

their foundations to worry them, at least,

to part with the foundations of their fa--silver and paper. Evolution, you people of the plains, never ceases to evolve. That which is once adopted will bear its fruit in the course of time. It is by the fruit the tree is known-if you know the nature of the tree under

which the human race takes shelter, taste of its fruit; if the fruit is discovered to be bitter, cut the tree down-cut it down ra ther than stunt its growth by reactionary measures. Rather than retard its growth prune and cultivate it-make it bear its fruit more abundantly ; by so doing its fruit will become more perfect. The more per-fect the fruit of a tree that bears bitter fruit, the better will that fruit become ; and the more readily will the callous tongue be made to taste of its bitterness. Such is nature's way of forcing education upon the careless and indifferent race.

"Cut it down-cut it down; spare not the useless tree :

It spreads a harmful shade around ; It spoils what else were useful ground. No fruit for years on it we've found-Cut it down-cut it down.

Cut it down-cut it down, and burn the useless tree: For other use the soil prepare :

Some other tree will flourish there: And in our vineyard much fruit bear. Cut it down-cut it down." SIGNIFCIANT LEGISLATION.

Canadian Parliament Passed Several Important Capitalist Measures.

Ottawa, May 11.-The present session of the Dominion Parliament has been the shortest on record, with one exception, and that session was in no way important:

In many respects the meeting of Parlament on this occasion has not resulted in passing any very important legisla-tion, but two bills which were intro-duced are of the highest significance. One of these was from the Minister of Railways for the purpose of appointing a Railway Commission, and the other from the Minister of Labor to prevent strikes and lockouts on railways by the adoption of compulsory arbitration. Probably one of the most important bills which has been placed on the statute books was that giving the Canadiaa Pa-cific Railway power to increase its capital stock by an additional \$20,000,000, Certain concessions were obtained by the government from the company for granting these powers.

There were a large number of railway bills passed. Among these are two or transconfinental roads. One of them is the Mackenzie and Mann proposition. which will connect the various roads they have built in Ontario, Manitoba, and Northwest, and proceed by the Pine River Pass right on to Fort Simpson. The other charter which has been granted is known as the trans-Canada route. About 100 miles of this proposed road has been surveyed, and only a very few miles built. It starts at Quebec and ends on

the Pacific coast. This railroad legislation is of the utmost importance, as it shows the efforts Canada is making to open up her territory. Her statesmen believe that after this is done the acquisition of great in-dustries will be easy. Considerable legislation has been adop-

ted affecting the Yukon territories. The Dominion Government has now realized that the Yukon is a permanent mining camp, and therefore is proceeding to deal with it on these grounds. Representation will be given to the Terri-tory in the next session of the Dominion Parliament. The bill, which has just ecome law, provides that the Territory shall become an electoral district, and return one member. Those who are qualified to vote are British subjects of the full age of twenty-one years, who have resided in the Yukon for at least twelve With an unsettled population, months. this gives the practical and absolute control of the district into the hands of a very few men of the commercial class, or those who have paying claims. The polling will take place twenty-eight days after nomination day, and a voters' list will be made up by coumerators, the returns to be posted up in two of the most public places within the electoral division. The oath of qualification to be taken by lectors reads as follows: "You swear that you are of the male sex and a sh subject, and that you are not an Indian; that you are of the full age of

twenty-one years, and that you have reided in the Northwest too houest to demand something for the at least twelve months, and in this eleccorrupt service. toral district for at least three mouths We realize that the working class To retrogade-to go Lack to the foundammediately preceding the issue of the cannot gain its full emancipation by tion of their fathers-would not be a means writ of election." carrying the election in a town or a It is just probable that the Hon. G. H. city; in fact, not until we carry the Ross, the present Commissioner of the Yukon, will be the governor candidate whole country. But meanwhile much can be done to relieve the misery and in the Yukon when the election comes suffering of the workers by controlling the municipal government. The Socialist on. The bill provides that the election must be held before January 1, 1903. discovering that which at present was with-Labor Party of the city of San Jose calls upon the wage workers to rally in the grasp of their comprehension ; a little The election will therefore take place some time during the present year. It round its banner, and presents to them. is also said that if Mr. Ross decides to contest the seat, he will in the very near besides its national platform, the fol-dowing municipal program and demands, which every candidate of the party is soound to uphold: future be given a position in the cabine as well as a seat in the commons. ossom, like a hurtful weed, in the garden

# MUNICIPAL PLATFORM

#### Of the Socialist Labor Party of San Jose, Cal.

The City Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, held at S. L. P. Headquarers, 42 El Dorado street, San Jose, on March 22, 1902, adopted the following platform:

The Socialist Labor Party of San Jose, Cal., in convention assembled, endorses the principles, policy and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party of America in the political field and of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance in the economic field. Whereas, As the only political organ-

ization of the working class we recognize the necessity of aggressive trades unions to light for working class interests only, therefore, we call upon all wage workers to form themselves into a class-conscious, economic organization, backed up by a political party that stands first, last and all the time for the overthrow of the capitalistic system of wage slavery, and the establishment of the Socialist Republic-a republic in which there will be collective ownership and co-operative operation of all the means of production and distributiona republic in which he who wishes to live by his own labor shall have abundant opportunity, while those who wish to live on the labor of others, as the capitalists and their parasites live to-day, will be given the opportunity to go to work or starve.

Resolved, That we endorse the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, the only economic organization organized on class conscious lines and using the best method of striking: that is, at the ballot

Whereas, in order to successfully fight the battles of the working class it is necessary that we have a staunch, true and fearless press; that the WEEKLY and DAILY PEOPLE have proven to be such, and that we are proud to help support and maintain a press conducted so ably.

Resolved, That we pledge our support and call upon all wage workers to sup-port the WEEKLY and DAILY PEO-PLE, the official organs of the Socialist Labor Party.

The Socialist Labor Party enters this contest as it enters all political contests, for the purpose of affording the wage workers and all honest and intelligent citizens an opportunity to cast their ballots in a manner that will count unmistakably for working class interests, and that under no circumstances shall be capable of being constructed as an approval of or acquiescence in capitalist class rule.

The condition of the working class determined by the wage system under which the workers must sell their lafor power to the capitalists, who own the means whereby the wage slave lives (the land, mills, shops, factories, railroads, mines, etc.), and must accept as wages a small portion of what they produce, leaving the greater portion (not less than three-fourths of their product) in the hands of the capitalist class. The master class, in order to enforce the wage slave system, must control the political power of City, County, State and Nation.

It matters not which branch of the controlling capitalist class is in power, the Republican branch, the Democratic branch of the reform parties, all are capitalistic and all use the courts, the police and the military for the purpose of keeping the workers in subjection. They also control the educational institutions and teach false economics, false patriotism, false morals to young to justify their position. The issue of "honest" government is a dispute between plunderers and their accomplices. The capitalists save a good deal of money by being allowed to break the laws. For this purpose they need the help of the politicians. Honest politicians would not help them break laws, hence they need dishonest politicians. They now denounce the politicians because they demand from the law-breakers a share of what they gain by breaking the law. The capitalists want no such division of spoils. They want politiciaus who are corrput enough to let them break the law, but who are

at a city election can be nominated only in the manner provided in Section 1188 of the Political Code.

Second. The city to acquire street railways, lighting plants and all public functions requiring franchises from the city, the same to be operated (not for profit to reduce taxes of the property owners) but for the benefit of the employes, the employes to manage the co-operatively, under control of the city administration, and to elect their superior officers, no employe to be discharged for political reasons. Surplus revenue over the cost of operating public utilities to be used to increase wages and the establishment of a sick and dis abled benefit fund for employes, and to

improve the service. Third. The city to acquire vacant lots within the city limits and erect thereon sanitary and comfortable houses, with modern conveniences, to be let by city to the workers at a rental the calculated on the cost of repairs and administrative expenses.

Fourth. Free medical attendance to be furnished at the homes of applicant when necessary; also medicines, food, etc.; depots to be established to furnish the people, at cost, food, fuel and other necessities now sold at prices largely in

excess of their value. Fifth. That the opportunity for a thorough, free and universal education be extended to the children of all classes alike. We condemn the action of the City Board of Education in advertising for, receiving and distributing castoff and dseased clothing of chool children; we demand that new and sanitary clothng and food be furnished to school children where necessary; that the laws against child labor be rigidly enforced; that all school books be furnished free to all.

Sixth. Abolition of contract labor on all city works. Direct employment of labor by the city. The city to adopt means for the relief of the unemployed; that all employed by the city receive at least \$3 per day. Eight hours to con-stitute a day's work. Equal pay for women.

Seventh. All that can be done during the continuance of the capitalist system to meet the problem of the unemployed is to liberally grant funds for the im-mediate relief of the distressed, and the employment of the idle on public works and in municipal industries.

Eighth. We demand that the tax assessors do their full duty by assessing all property at its full value, and that said property be taxed to the full extent required for the carrying out of the measure of public relief and improvements herein contemplated.

SECTION CLEVELAND, OHIO, S. L. P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock Ninth. In all cases where the workers are obliged to strike against oppressive conditions imposed on them by the capitalist class, the city government shall furnish all possible aid to the at 356 Ontario street, top floor. HEADQUARTERS SECTION SOM-ERVILLE, S. L. P., 437 Somerville avenue, Somerville, Mass., will be open

strikers. Fellow workers, cease voting for your oppressors and masters; cast your ballots for your emancipation, for your own class interests.

.Vote the following ticket straightyour ticket-or do not vote it at all.

Socialist Labor Party Caudidates. For Mayor,

> E. B. MERCADIER. For Councilman-at-Large,

J. PETERS.

For Councilman First Ward, E. E. ROUNER.

For Councilman Fourt Ward.

FRED HAMANN. Public meetings held every Wednesday and Saturday nights at Corner Market and Santa Clara streets.

Headquarters Socialist Labor Party, 42 El Dorado street. Free Reading Room.

THE LITHO LOCKOUT.

It Causes Some Discussion and Revela tions Among Lithographers. The lockout in the lithographic indus-

try is causing much discussion and producing some revelations of the workings of pure and simple unions. The feeders are wondering why it was that the Lithographers' International Protective Association should appeal to the poster ar-

# 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-orde N. J. 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, Jersey City.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every first and third Tuesdays at 8 P. M., at 2 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-ors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets second and fouth Sun-day 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, S 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, Headquarters and free reading room, 205½ South Main street. Public meet-ings every Sunday, 8 P. M., 107½ 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, S53 Grand avenue, Westville Branch meets every third Tuesday, at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome.

every evening and all day

sale. Free reading room.

body welcome.

Papers and books on Socialism for

BUFALO, N. Y., Section Eric County, S. L. P., meets first and third Satur-day, 8 P. M., in Florence Parlors, 527

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 Madi-son sts. Opera House bldg., 83 E. Madi-

son st. Able speakers will address the meetings on most important subjects.

Every comrade, sympathizer and read-

er of THE PEOPLE should attend; bring your friends. Questions invited;

free discussion. Admission free. M. C.

SECTION CANTON, O., S. L. P., meets second and fourth Sundays at 2 p. m. in Union Hall, 118 North Pied-

month street. All are welcome, Dis-

DAILY PEOPLE BUILDING.

Hiltner, Organizer.

cussion invited.

Main, near Genesee street. Every-

Up to this time the people had nothing ther a time for alarm. The very instituto complain of. They agreed upon all ques-tions you thus sanction with your hisses-reached its inevitable goal much sooner than tions concerning themselves as a colony, these institutions are fast crumbling, and it would have done had our people refused

how DARINGLY unheeded ! ! Thus, for five years, during which time of ridding themselves of the cause of their they were engaged in rectifying the deleteritroubles; it would not even result in making the cause more apparent. On the con-trary, it would be a very slow method for cus effects of weak foundations, the people enjoyed such unparalleled prosperity that the most skeptical citizen became converted to the "Sound Foundation Policy."

help at this time was all that was required to make them see clearly. To go back would mean to travel again the thorny The time for the aunual conference the Plain People was again at hand. A this meeting Mr. Russell-the man who had round of discontent-round again till the presented the foundation bill-was to speak. and also to submit other bills for the cor real cause would, sure as fate, bud and sideration of the people. The bill which of their expected prosperity. Oh, that this age could have lent them he had presented five years ago had mad him very popular; in fact, so much so, that he had little, if any, opposition ; and it was very apparent that any bill he might proa helping hand !----this age with its vast experience of cause and effect. If it had been possible to tow their stranded bark of upon this occasion would receive pub state lic approval.

On the eve of the national day, Mr telligence, there to repair and fit her for the voyage on the sea of life, how much further on the road of human possibilities Brown,-a wood foundationist-who know ing Mr. Russell as a crafty politician, ven tured a surprise upon the more popular cit would we now be !! If, with our modern electric facilities for izens by speaking to the people from the steps of the public building. communication, we had a wire connecting this age with that, we would say to them :

He spened his address by saying : "Fel ow citizens, I come before you this even-ing probably rather unexpected; however, I trust that you will all agree, before I get through, that it is for a most important

not detain you long-I will prove to you that this is not a time for hissing, but ra-

but, unlike yours of stone and wood, ours were silver and paper; which material, cause. I have prepared a bill, ladirs and gentlemen-a bill in support of the old and later on, owing to the condition of our so cial plain, was displaced by gold. After original foundation of our fathers." His silver and paper were once lost to us, we statement was received with hisses, that did not try to re-establish them as founda tions; we accepted gold in spite of the fact came from all parts of his large audience that by its use it became more apparent that the rich were growing richer, and the This seemed, at first, to embarrass him ; but confident that he had a good argument in store for the support of his theory, he stepped defiantly forward a pace or two, poor poorer; the wealth of the nations con centrating in the hands of the few. 

The concentration of wealth was seen to be the ultimatum, even in the day of s and paper; and the adoption of gold had no other effect than to bring the trend of events to a climax. Through gold our age

#### a capitalist judge, obeying his class instincts, has seen fit to deny the right You do not change a man's state by of the Socialist Labor Party to appear calling him another name. The libera-tion of the serfs was merely a juggling on the ballot under its party title, through a false interpretation of Section of words; the Russian peasant is not and never has been free. England paid 1188 of the Political Code of the State of California, which especially provides its colonists millions and set their negro slaves free. Russia liberated the serfs for any political movement to appear on the hallot under its party designation, by ordering them to pay to the state ar providing it has secured the necessary mount equal to the capitalization of the number of signatures to its petition, we dues their landlords extorted, plus the demand the enforcement of the followcost of collection. The contention of the ing ordinance, which would compel po-litical parties to appear on the ballot peasants was that they were unable to under their proper titles, and not as at present under the farcical, hypocritical and suspicious designation as "Independent.

and T YP E/WRITING Agreements, notices of meetings, con-stitutions and all kinds of typewriting dc.e at the shortest possible notice.

for a similar trick on the part of the L. I. P. The feeders threaten a repetition of the McLaughlin dose if the L. I. P. doesn't treat them fairly in the present difficulties. Then there is a story being circulated that throws quite a light on the peculiar internal machinery of the L. I. P. Ac-First. That in view of the fact that cording to this story, when the McLaughlin Bros' striks was on, Wm. Long president of N. Y. S. A. No. 1, L. I. P.

president of N. 1, S. A. No. 1, L. I. F., induced the foreman of the transfer de-partment, uamed Hayes, to stop work. As a result, Hayes now holds Long's promissory note for four hundred dollars. Recently charges were preferred against Hayes, who is now employed in the transfer department of Klim, Linder & Bauer, corner Rose and Pearl streets. It was alleged that he was making too many transfers a day. He was tried. Among the members of the so-called 'trial board," was one Ike Gardiner, who is said to be a sport, a promoter of fake

is said to be a sport, a promoter of take fights, and the keeper of a Suffolk street dauce hall. The trial board found Hayes guilty and fined him \$300 TO BE PAID IN FIFTEEN DAYS. Article II, Chapter 1, Section 2 of the San Jose City Charter: The Mayor and Common Council shall prepare and As Hayes is not paid that much wages in fifteen days or anywhere near it, the submit to the qualified electors of the city for adoption, at a general or special election, a proposition embodied in an question arises, "How can be be expect ed to pay the \$300 fine?" Hayes has the ordinance regulating primary elections promissory note of \$400 that might be ntilized in settlement, but then-and here within the city to choose delegates to city conventions, held to nominate candidates for city offices, and until such proposition embodied in an ordinance speculation commences again. This story is being circulated rather been adopted by a majority of the lifted voters voting at such election, freely. One of the trial board has offered \$25 for information leading to the dis-covery of the way in which it leaked out, qualified a candidate for an office to be fille.

S. T. & L. A. CIGARS. tists and the stone grinders for assist-Box Trade a Specialty. ance instead of asking the assistance of

Our Jewel, a good cigar... Bdx of 50, \$1 25 the feeders who work right next to them Old Judge, equal to any 5c and can take their places, if necessary. The feeders think the conduct of the L. I. P. is due to the little estrangement arising out of the strike at McLaughlin combination ..... Invincibles, in the cheap-est place, \$2; our price... 1 75 Bros., Brooklyn, when the feeders took " 1 75 the places of the pressmen in retaliation Nature Beauties, in your locality, \$2.50 ; we charge " 2 00 Medallon, equal to any 10c • 2 25 cigar . ..... " 2 25 Shipped on receipt of price to any ad-

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K. PRYOR, 2 to 6 New Reade St. New York.

pay the sums the landlords demanded, as being beyond the yield of the land occupied. The annual levies are more than the dues used to be; the tenants got into arrears; the forty-nine yearly payments "redemp

vere to bring about the tion of the land," will not balance the outlay, and to all intents and purposes the payments are imperial taxes

PEASANTS NOT FREE.



# **USEFUL RELIGIUNISTS.**

A Hawalian Society That Has an Ancestry Running Back Through Many Centuries-

Goblet d'Alviella, in his pleasant "Evolution of Religious Thought" tells of the peturbation and horror of the good Bishop of Exeter, who would burn a man at stake if he could, when he found what the real practices of the Salvation Army were. The Bishop had al-lowed the light of his grace to fall upon the members of the Army, and he had even encouraged them as he looked upon them as toys to keep the people quiet. But the Bishop's approbation was turned to disapprobation when he received a which announced that a certai handbill captain at a certain time and a certain uld preach the gospel of the place Lord Lord while standing on his head. The head referred to is the cap-tain's own, individual head, and not ad of the Lord. The Bishop's dignation was intense, but as he relates it himself, it became intenser, "Because," as he said, "He not only advertised that he would preach standing on his head, but he actually did it."

Were this not a sacred subject we might here remark that this was a striking instance of praying on his mind, but we restrain ourselves to go on with the

The seeming oddities of religion are like the seeming oddities of business. Men, when they are advertising themselves or their wares, will go to strange lengths, and will indulge in practices that are often repulsive and ridiculous. But all the time those oddities have a well de-fined purpose, and the carrying out of that purpose is the one thing in view. The outward trappings of religion are the advertisements that draw a crowd. Religion itself is part of the great machinery of society, is one of the things that reflects accurately the industrial and social conditions of the time. That Sal-vationist, standing on his head and praying, instead of like Tommy Tucker, sing-ing for his supper, pictures accurately the use to which religion is put, and the motive power that keeps it moving at all times

The social nature of a thing must have its political manifestation and it does at all times. The chalk-eating, vinegar drinking, pinched, aenemic Epworth Leaguer has made herself feit in legislation, and a long series of idiotic ex-cise laws may be traced to this social source. The study of what produces that source is one of the most interesting among all the interesting things in social phenomena. The Rev. F. G. Lee, who is high among the most scholarly of the men in the Church of England, and who is further a person to whom sociology is an unknown field, adduces an interesting proof of this in his "Life of Cardinal Pole." He says:-

"Henry VII and Edward VI mos cruelly punished those of the Old Faith, just as the Jews and Mahomedans had been proscribed in Spain. The inquisi-tion of the last-named country was not in any true sense of the word ecclesiastical, but was distinctly a political and royal institution. The sovereign absoluteminated its chief rulers and officers whether clerical or lay, and dismissed them at his will. Their jurisdiction was them at his will. Their jurisdiction was exclusively from the king, while the em-oluments accruing from all money pay-ments, fines and confiscations, were in-variably paid into the monarch's treas-ure-house. The Inquisition consequently, as cannot be denied, was a political in-stitution. Its authority began, continued, and anded in the crown." and ended in the crown."

What is here brought forward as the political nature of religion is due, of course, to the fact that the church, no matter what may be the hue it takes on momentarily, and no matter what on momentarily, and no matter what may be the quarrels among its benefic-iaries concerning the division of the souls and the spoils, is a portion of the machinery of society. The church is not a thing of the next world. It is most intensely of this world, and without world liness, without the most absolute fitness to be the handmail of the state, the church would not live a day, excepting

in memory. Consequen Consequently those priests are right to say that it is the mission of the

system was a saue one that took into consideration facts and not dogma, they could render the earth a paradise in few years. ve the Socialist the opportunities Gi

the church has had; give an equal number of men, and all the advantages of buildings and freedom from persecution and a year would show to the world that the churches had the wrong way to reach the ideal of Bishop Butler, and the Socialist had the right way. The turns and twists of theology, and

the ignorance of theologians lead them into other extravagances worse even than "Natural Theology," says ingenuously, with a smile that must have been child like and bland, "Generally speaking, the preservation and happiness of sensitive creatures, appears to be the great obect of creative exertions and conserv-It was manifested in ative Providence.' the wiping out of St. Pierre, and in the innumerable accidents that have made the pages of the daily papers read like the varied account of a slaughter house. Excuse for Providence for what Pro idence never did, and attempts to attribute to Providence things of which innocent, have always been special delight of the religionists. If there comes a ship wreck: it was Providence Providence even took part in the last presidential election in this country, and if we remember aright it was Providence that made the wheat crop of Eur-

ope fail, and thereby brought good times to Kansas. But behind all this Providence, busines is carried on in the same old way. There one great, one mastering figure in history, and he might almost be called a

partner of Providence. That man was Moses, and if ever there was a captain of industry born out of his generation that man was Moses. He might in reincarnation, have sufficient to make a Napoleon, and leave a little for a few other gents of the time, To-day his fragments would make a Carnegie, a Rockefeller, a Rhodes, and say a Keller who is now doing feats of magic at the Victoria Theatre. Josephus says of Moses .- "But as for Moses himself, while the multitude were irritated and bitterly set against him, he cheerfully relied upon God, and upon his consciousness of the care he had taken of those his own people. And he came into the midst of them, even while they clamored aginst him, and had stones in their hands ready to dispatch him. Now he was of an agreeable presence, and very able to persuade the people by his speeches; ac-cordingly he began to mitigate their anger, and exhorted them not to be mind-ful of their present adversities, lest they should suffer the benefits that had

slip out of their memories.' That was Moses. We see his occurring over and over again. All the men in all the pulpits of this country will to-day unite in being the Moses of their time and generation. Like him they have a work to do. They have a people to pacify. They have things to explain. And Providence is just as handy now as he was then, and his people are just as easily fooled. But

hitherto been bestowed upon them to

there is other work now, work that never occurred to Moses, to the Inquisition, and that even Butler never dreamed of hough he lived late. The Hawaiian Evangelical Association s a residential firm of Christian makers, but it does business in this country through the Associated Board of Foreign

Missions. It recently got a pamphlet to the Ha wail planters, which reads in part :---

Association.

We address ourselves to business men n behalf of the Hawaiian Evangelical We are addressing you as business men

without special regard to the spiritual motives (which some may lack) for giv ing a contribution, but rather because we believe we are conducting a work from which you are deriving a financial benefit every day, and which, therefore, you will be glad to support with a liber-

al contribution. We, therefore, describe in business terms what we believe an investment in work will do for you. For instance, such an investment is, we think, A CANE LOADER.

You know how hard it is to get cane

loading done; you know what trouble often comes of it-what threatenings and strikes. Well, the n ney you put into the ucted legislative body in the world

their just due at our hands. Better pay for a good umbrella now, (do you not think so?) in the shape of a liberal an-nual subscription to the work of the Hawaiian Board. IT'S SEED.

The labourers in these islands have growing children, and the work of the Hawalian Board among them is seed planted where it will spring up to make good citizens. Better buy a bushel or two of this sort of seed, looking toward the permanency of your business. Don't you think so? By the way, what would these islands be but for the past mission

ary labor? Finally IT'S A SAFE INVESTMENT.

Look at the character of the men who ire the directors and trustees of this vork. Is not this a guarantee that any investment you may make in the work ill be wisely and carefully administered? Kindly send your contributions there fore, and realize all these facts of value

to you at once. The Anostle Paul in his First Epistle to the Corinthians breaks forth, we suppose in a loud voice, if he spoke the words before he wrote them :-- "Am I not free? am I not an apostle? have I not seen Jesus our Lord? are not ye my work in the Lord? If to others I am not an apostle, yet at least I am to you: for the seal of mine apostleship are ye in the Lord And we can see the missionaries to

Hawali joining in the outburst, swelling the glad strain, and accompanying it to the sweet tune of "One more work for Jesus, One more work for him.'

That is for what we send out mission aries.

Last Words of Karl Malmberg.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE.-It is not because I think I have the least ability in the line, but in cord with numerous requests, that I have attempted the translation of my brothe Karl Malmberg's last poem, printed in "Arbetaren" the 20th of March, only five days before the fatal blow was struck. On his death bed he recited this poem to me word for word. The thought is in the translation. I have tried to presenve it to the letter, although it far from does him justice from a poetical point of view I send it enclosed OLIVE MALMBERG JOHNSON. Minneapolis, May 1. (Enclosure).

THE ANSWER AT THE BALLOTBOX. By whirling machines, with tired expression, stands The wage-slave who with worried brethstands The wage-slave who with worried breth-ren feels his master's lash. His forch-ad darkens and he clinches hands; His

lis eye, but now so sad, with angry feeling flashes. He knows how miserable a wage-slave's

How death in dingy workshop often ends the strife And sighs: "Is not a better day forthcom-

the wage-slave's master gloats upon Idly the his toll

While "law and order" ald his base desire. Ruthlessly he murders if only it brings and drags defenceless honor in the mire And if the wage-slave is 'roused to take

a stand Bayonets and cannons the master does com-"Shall his power ever reach an end?"

But powerfully the battle-ery is sounding: "Ye proletarians unite in every land." With bravery and hope their spirits are re-bounding

The wage-slaves 'woke from sleep, in solid

The wage-states woke from sleep, in solid phalanx stand Proudly 'round the banner of the S. L. P., At the polls on one November day their answer will be: "At last the robber's rule is ended!" PLAYING TO THE GALLERY.

Recital of Horrors, Philippine and Other-wise, All Bluff.

Washington, D. C., May 12 .- Veterans in the Senate like Allison, of Iowa; Morgan, of Alabama; Hale, of Maine, and Cockrell, of Missouri, deprecate the bitter and acrimonious deliator now going on in that heretofore so-called dignified body, growing out of the Phil-

ippine Government bill. For years past it has been the boast of the leaders of the two parties that the Senate was the most "dignified" and well con-

Recent events, however, have trans-

formed that assembly into a body of

brawlers and bellowers, while the fact

either in war or in peace, and the most

But nobody takes it seriously, it is

the Senate galleries every day.

In the discussion of the

# NEWS FROM ....

### THE FIELD OF LABOR.

LONGEVITY. In an exceptionally interesting article published in the "Century Magazine"

for May, entitled "Longevity in Our Time," the author, Roger S. Tracy, for-Claims Nine Hour Day Victory Won by merly Registrar of Records of the De-Them as a Victory of His Organizapartment of Health, New York City, tion-Reckons Without His Host and makes some observations and compari is Exposed Amid Derisive Laughter. sons that are of great value when the relation of longevity to old-age pensions The superb gall possessed by the and the intensification of labor is conlabor fakir was well illustrated at a shop

SUPERB GALL.

near Avenue A, last night. The meet-

eighty machinists. Local organizer

The meeting Lad been called to con-

sider the result of a demand for nine

been made on the Cameron Company

The machinists, only three of whom

were organized into the International

ought accordingly be taken to secure it.

Last year the machinists in the Cam-

eron Pump Works went out on strike

without warning under the auspices of

weeks, with the result that the strike

was lost and they had to return to the

the strikers on presenting their demands

with due notice and not in the abrupt manner of last year. He promised the

committee an answer by Friday, and hoped it would be a satisfactory one.

resterday afternoon a notice appeared

demand for nine hours a day with ten

nours' pay was granted, beginning May

10. The notice urged the men to en-

The meeting last night decided to ac-

cept the firm's offer, and a committee of four of the shop was appointed to noti-

ty the firm of the fact. The first com-

mittee was then discharged with thanks

It is here where the superb gall of the

fakirs comes in. Organizer Wilson, who

had been invited through the efforts of

the International members in the shop,

was due to the influence and prestige of

insulting the intelligence of the men in a

own unorganized and unaided

he International Machinists.

th

efforts,

He, after

on the bulletin board stating that

the firm.

was also present.

shop badly beaten.

sidered. The author observes that "the mortality Cameron Pump Works, East 23d street in any community varies greatly at different ages. In infavcy it is very high, ing was held at Messerschmidt's Hall, in childhood very low, from ten to fifteen 403 First avenue, and was attended by years lower than at any other time of life, continuing low, though increasing Wilson, of the International Machinists, gradually until middle age, and then rising rapidly in every succeeding generation."

In nu effort to make comparisons of hours with ten hours' pay which had the death rate of different countries, the author is compelled to abandon the last Thursday morning. The molders task, owing to varying conditions. He employed in the shop were granted a however makes some significant compardine hour day last week. isons from death registration statistics, based on the life tables of insurance actuaries that were published during the Machinists, concluded they, too, were encentury just ended, in England and this titled to a nine hour day, and that steps country. By means of these statistics the author arrives at the conclusion that In the later years of life the expectation of life is lower than it was fifty years ago." This means that fewer perons per 1,000 are now expected to attain the later years of life than formerly. the International Machinists for the The following table is used by the aueight hour day. They were out four thor to make the cause of this difference clear:

"Mean Annual Mortality Per Thousand Living, England and Wales."

	Living, Engl	and and W	ales." Per cent. increase or	This year when the nine hour move- ment was broached, it was decided to
Age	1841-50	1881-90	decrease.	profit by last year's experience and leave
0 -	66.03	56.82	13.9	the International Machinists severely
5	0.03	5.20	41.4	alone. A meeting was held last Wednes-
10	.5.27	3.02	42.7	day evening in the above hall, and a
15	7.46	4,35	41.7	
20	9.28	5.61	39.5	committee of four was elected to wait
25	10.25	7.53	26.5	upon Manager Fuller the next morning,
35	12.85	11.42	11.1	independently of the International Ma-
45	17:03	17.06	•.2	chinists.
55	29.86	31.33	•4.9	This committee visited Manager Fuller
65	63.59	64.65	*1.6	aursday morning, as instructed. The
75	162.81	153.67	5.6	interview was very courteous on the part of Manager Fuller, who complimented

Apropos of these statistics the author observes: "It will be readily seen that the greatest diminution in life mortality been in the earlier years of life, es has pecially between five and twenty years. and that after forty-five there has been an increased mortality up to extreme old

The author attributes the lessened mortality of early life to "improved sani-tation" and the prevention of "contagious deavor to execute in nine hours what was formerly done in ten, so that the diseases, like scarlet fever, diphtheria, and measles, which seldom attack adarrangement would be satisfactory to ults." The increased mortality, of later life is attributed to "those havoc-produc ing diseases" which are not yet fairly under control, like consumption, and the diseases which the author alleges are due to personal habits of life, like alcoholism, and the meeting was declared an open one and given over to speech making. cancer, diabetes, apoplexy, diseases of the heart and blood vessels, of the respiratory and digestive organs, of the ...neys and bladder and from violence. The death increase noted by the author is all the more remarkable in view addressed the men present. He declared of the lowered birth-rate. This leads him to cautiously declare, "Vital statis-tics, then, do not fully substantiate the the victory won by them through their increased' much laim that longevity during the nineteenth century." These facts, deduced from statistics

similar strain a little longer, concluded that since the International had secured most favorable to the author's purpose, are timely in view of the pretentious the victory for them, they were in duty bound to join it. rade of old-age pensions made by the enpitalist class. They expose the hol-low mockery of such pensions. They show that Wilson, however, had reckoned without his host. One of the committee that had visited the company Thursday morning, premptly denounced him. This show that, as usual, capitalist philan-thropy is but a cloak to hide capitalist infamy. Operative in the years when committeeman declared he favored ordeath is most frequent and there is an ganization, but not of the kind that is increasing mortality, old-age pensions are run by a lot of fakits, who run strikes but a drop of restitution in the ocean of into the ground, as was done. in the



dustrial decentralization will have to modify their views somewhat or stand exposed to the ridicule of industrial progress. According to this theory no nation is to-day, as formerly exclusively concerned in the production of certain commodities. Other nations now make those products, hence the decentralization. With this decentralization, we meeting of the employees of the A. S.

are told, goes the decentralization of the factories. Giant industries are started and innumerable small ones spring up along side of them, manufacturing more cheaply than the giant industries, many portions of their products.

According to the advocates of this theory, the iron and steel industry is one of the basic industries of this decentralization. As its products are indispensable in

building, in the form of structural iron and steel, in transportation, in the form of railroads and steamships, in manufacture and agriculture, in the form of improved machinery, the development of the iron and steel industry becomes one of the prime requisites to the industrial development of modern nations. From this development there evolves innumerable other industries. Now it so happens that it is in the

facts and figures concerning this very industry that the expounders of industrial decentralization theory are hardest hit. For it is in that industry in which there is the greatest consolidation and centralization, in which the unification of industry under one management and the greatest control of product is apparent; and where sides, there are great allied consolidations like railroad and steamship com-

bines. It also happens that the facts and figures concerning the steel and iron industry emanate from this country, which according to the industrial centralization theorists, is one of the nations which proves conclusively their theory

On May 6th, the United States Steel Corporation issued a statement showing enormous operations of the corthe poration in the first years of its corborate existence, ending March 31st. The statement shows that the corporation MINED during the year, 13, 326,705 tons of ore. It made 9,079,-000 tons of coke, and it produced in the same time 9,035,000 tons of steel gots. In the same period the entire United States produced, including, course, the output of the United States Steel Corporation, 13,369,000 tons of steel, hence the output of the corporation amounted to a little less than three-quarters of the country's entire output. Great Britain produced in the same time, 4,850.000 tons of steel, steel corporation's output being twice as much as Great Britain's. Germany's output in the same time was, 6,394,000 tons, and the output of France, 1,465,-000 tons.

The combined output of Great Britain, Germany and France, during the same time, was 12.709,000 tons, making the total tonnage produced by the four nations 26,078,000. Of this total tonnage, more than one-third or 9,079,000 tons was produced by the United States Steel Corporation. This certainly is Steel Corporation. This certainly is not a bad showing for a "decentralized"

industry. This showing becomes all the more convincing when the latest announcements of the United States Steel poration are fully borne in mind. Ac-cording to these announcements, this corporation is preparing to expend \$60,-000,000 in new mills. Three large tube mills will be erected in the vicinity of Pittsburg; while other mills, ranging from ten to twenty in number, are contemplated. This expansion is likely to continue

Select List of Socialist Books

For the Work= ingman and the Student.

The following books are recommended by the Literary Agency of the Socialist Labor Party to those desiring to know what Modern socialism is.

The evolution of society from Slavery through Feudalism to Capitalism is a necessary part of the science of Socialism, and the growth of the Trada Union and the Labor Movement gener ally are closely connected with A number of standard books History, Political Economy, and ít. OD and the development of various social

institutions are therefore included in this list. Aveling, Edward: The Student's Marx: An Introduc-

tion to Karl Marx's Capital. .10

A Comparison Aveling, Mrs. Eleanor Marx: The Working Class Movement in

England: A Sketch of Condi-tions from 1515 to 1895 ..... .10 Bax, Ernest Beifort: The Religion of Socialism. Cloth 1.00

Cloth Bax and Morris: Socialism, Its Growth and Out-

come. Cloth ..... 1.00 Behel, August:

Conmolly, James: Erin's Hope: The End and the

What Means This Strike? ..... .05 

 Tarriman
 .05

 Engels, Fre\_rick:
 The Development of Socialism

 From Utopia to Science
 .05

 The Development of Socialism
 .05

 Introduction on the Materialist
 .06

 Conception of History and an
 Appendix on Primitive Property

 in Land. Cloth
 .00

 The Condition of the Working
 Class in England in 1844. Cloth 1.25

 Engels and Marx:
 .06

Engels and Marx: The Manifesto of the Communist

Gronlund, Lawrence: The Co-operative Commonwealth

Cloth ..... 1.00 The Co-operative Commonwealth 

Hyndman, H. M .:

enormously through the combinations now being effected in transatlantic ship-The Evolution of Property. Cloth 1.00 ping and domestic railroads. By means of them the enormous exploitation of the steel corporation will be enlarged Workingman's Program.

church to make the working class con-tent with their lot. Those ministers are right when they throw themselves against right when they throw themselves against any movement that makes against the existing state. They are the servants of the state, just as the church in Spain was the servant of the state at the time of the Inquisition. Woolsey's "Interna-tional Law" defines the state as—"a community of persons living within certain hmits of territory, under a permanent organization, which aims to secure the That definition is exact, and ab stract. It does not recognize the most obvious of all things, so obvious that all but Socialists overlook it, that the state, but Socialists overlook it, that the state, in its aims, recognizes justice as being the r' ut of all classes, but for all that allow to but one, and that class that is industrially and therefore politically

uppermost. In theory, religionists have contributed much to the literature that is quoted maximically, but is practiced only hy the inefficients. Butler says in an owi-like and solemn way in his "Analogy between Natural and Revealed Relig-ica"..." Public Actomization media "Public determinations would real ":- " route determinations would real-be the result of the united wisdom of community, and they would faithfully executed by the united strength of Some would in a higher way contribute, but all would in a higher way contribute tribute to the public prosperity, and in it each would enjoy the fruits of his own virtue. And as injustice, whether by fraud or force, would be unknown among themselves, so they would be suf-ficiently free from it in their neighbors." All this would be if what? If the earth All this would be if what? If the earth were sufficiently virtuous. Apostles of virtue, if we look upon the preachers in the penate gamenes are women. They such, have been preaching virtue best return we can make labour for its bough their job would hold out a few nonths longer. If those men were im-med with the true spirit, if they be-ieved what they preached, if they prac-ited what they preached, and if their

of the Hawalian Evangelical Association sends pacifiers in the persons of our missionaries to keep men peaceful, sober, and willing to work. Iudeed, our work is

is, none of them really care whether the AN INSURANCE POLICY "water cure" or other torture is confor you, for it prevents fires in men's tinued or not. hearts and so prevents them in the cane crop. Our servants have done much to decrease the risk of fires in the caue During the past week the Senate has been transformed into a "Chamber of Horrors." In the discussion of the Philippine bill, certain Senators have during the past year, as you well know, and will do it again; but ought you not to pay a good round premium for this insurance? For whether you are directvied with each other in hunting up and delivering to the Senate stories and re-ports of the most blood curdling atly connected with the sugar business or not, you know that the weal of the islrocities perpetrated from the foundation of the world down to the present day. The recital of these stories of outands is at present bound up in that grea interest.

#### rages upon women and children in all parts of the world have not been con-IT'S A SUPREME COURT INJUNC-TION. Yes, it stops strikes better than the tined to one side of the chamber. Dem

ocrats and republicans alike are equally law can. How many times have you seen men flocking into towns because to blame for this epidemic of sensation alism which is now raging so furiously of some grievance or other; yes, and you have seen them pick up their duds in the United States Senate

The yellowest of yellow journals are as tame as a Y. M. C. A. weekly comand run from one plantation to another. sowing seeds of discord and strife. Ou pared with recent issues of the Congres-sional Record. Certain Senators seem agents, with the Gospel, work better than the law can. The law costs you money when you invoke it. Why shouldn't you possessed with a desire to crowd into the sensational arena without regard to contribute liberally toward this work of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association by the origin of the character of the am munition with which they equip themwhich you so manifestly profit? selves. Ancient and modern history is

IT'S AN UMBRELLA.

being ransacked for incidents of cruelty inflicted upon men, women and children, No, it doesn't rain to-day, but peopl generally have an umbrella handy. Think of the enormous returns that come from our sugar plantations, Does this not mean that labour has produced a great deal of wealth for owners of pleased are the crowds which throng sugar stock, and it is but fair that the all part of the game to make political capital.

sugar stors, and religious work done by the Hawaiian Evangelical Association should be heartily supported, as being the The greater proportion of spectators in the Senate galleries are women. They

working class roboery, given to hide the intensification of labor, which helps to swell the growing death rate througa its deteriorating influences and fatal accidents.

To the industrial pace that kills with the conditions it breeds can be frequent ly traced the cause of the havoc-pro-ducing diseases which the author unqualifiedly and erroneously attributes to personal habits, forgetful of the fact

that too often such habits are exacted by the stream slife of the age, These facts show also that when the capitalist class limits the trade life of

e workers to forty-five years, they are statistically conscious that they have gotten the best out of the workers, and

that further intensification of labor is impossible with the workers, as they are bout to enter those periods of life in which the death rate increases abuormally.

Longevity is not a virtue of capitalism. Man's physiological life cannot be fulfilled under its increasing stress. Old age cannot be obtained, excepting by a very few, in order to rcap its pensions. There is but one way in which longevity s possible, and that is through the same, well-rounded life of Socialism.

gressional set as a wordy combat in th Senate between Tillman and McComas, or Carmack and Lodge, or young Bev eridge and Patterson, or Dolliver and Culberson, or any of the participants in revolting the scenes described, the better the battle of words

Thus far very little has been said as to the merits or demerits of the pending measure, and it is doubtful if a dozen Senators are familiar with the provisions of the pending bill.

As a matter of fact, clerks to certain Senators, employees in government li braries, are now working overtime poring over musty books, hunting up "scarce" stories for Senators to use in the "Chamber of Horrors." In some instances different versions of the same massacre or outrage is recited with great orders promptly attended to. ployees of the local

Cameron Works last year, and then go about boasting of the "victories" many fold. The figures above given show that already England is suffering achieved. He exposed the tactics pur-sued by the Wilson ilk, when it comes to enormously from steel trust competition. organizing men who win real victories without its aid; when it claims those victories as its own, though it has had absolutely nothing to do with them. This committeeman was roundly applauded, while Wilson was derisively laughed at. Of course his attempt to

organize the shop and claim the victory as his failed-only six men offering to join the International. If there is anything in the way of gall that can beat the International Machinists' latest, the men of Cameron's are anxions to hear it.

LODI DYERS GIVE IN. Hackensack, N. J., May 12.-The strike at Lodi is over. Fully 600 silk dyers returned to work to-day in the Alexander dye works, and the rest will Alexander dye works, and the rest will be given work as soon as matters are straightened out. The Boettger dye works reopened their mill this morning, and all hands returned to work. During the morning twelve dyers quit work after they found out that the wages were not to be increased. The strikers lost their fight, as neither mill has raised the wages of their employees. Only a dozen depúties are on guard to-day.

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was more largely due to American con petition and reverted to the advantage of the American steel and iron industry By means of the transportation combination tions above mentioned, the United States Steel Corporation will be enabled to eliminate German competition with still greater success than heretofore. This accounts in a greater measure for the consternation which the shin trust has created in Germany and the jealous regard the German capitalists entertain for their own powerful ship

ping interests. With these plans fully matured, the expansion of the United States will go on apace; and what is the same thing, so will the consolidation and the centralization of the iron and steel industry of the world. Taking, then, this basic industry of the industrial decentralizationists as a criterion, one is com-pelled to conclude that the facts and figures do not prove their theory, nor does its prospects justify their hopes. Industry like population will dispense and spread; like population it will also conjest and centralize. Small, isolated in dustry is just as impossible in modern times, as are small, isolated social bodies. The tendency of modern times is toward concentration and combination: toward Socialism and Happiness. R. R. EMPLOYEES ORGANIZE.

Altoona, May 12 .- The American Fed-

eration of Labor has organized the em-ployees of the local shops of the Penn-

Liebknecht, Wilhelm

Socialism: What it is and What it Seek to Accomplish .....

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Widdup, J. R .: The Meaning of Socialism ..... .10 \$999999999999999999999999999A NEW YORK

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

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE U	
In 1892	
In 1896	
la 1900	



You take my life When you do take the means Whereby I live. -SHAKESPEARE.

IMPRESSIVE UP TO THE HILT. The funeral services, held in St. Patrick's Cathedral, for the late Archbishop Corrigan have been pronounced impressive by all the reports. And the descriptions bear out the statement. The services were impressive; impressive up to the hilt.

There, in the ample vaults of the im posing structure; the atmosphere pregnant with the fumes of incense; in the presence of an enthroned Cardinal; in the presence of ten Archbishops, eighteen bishops, twenty-five Monsignors and heads of religious orders, and over 700 priests; moreover, in the presence of full delegations from the government, and a throng of about 7,000 people; and, above all, tone and solemnity being added by the catafalque, that rose in the midst of that vast assemblage;-there, under such circumstances, in full sight of the organized forces-lay and clerical-of modern society, arrayed in the full panoply of their office;-there, among the very first words that fell from the hps of Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, who pronounced the eulogy on the departed, were these words:

"But yesterday, I may say, he claimed the great conservative Christian truths, which alone can preserve society from Socialism and anarchy."

#### 1 1 1 1 1 1

In the broad range of impressive home ages rendered to Socialism, we can recall none to compare with this.

It is a homage to a Movement whose central idea has so completely resisted all attacks, that the lay and clerical officerdom of Capitalism has it uppermost upon their mind, and when gathered, even tho' the occasion be a requiem mass, forces itself upon their lips.

It is a homage to the soundness of Socialist philosophy, a soundness that has so completely routed all its adversaries as to throw them back, the way the identical late Archbishop Corrigan was thrown back, upon the fabrication of such nursery tales as that "Marx just before dying recanted his theory of values."

It is a homage to the high moral character of Socialist principles, a moral cided nuisance to the "public." Did the

The act consists of three sections. The

DECIDEDLY PIQUANT. first one tells the tale. It is thus: Despatches from Paris, on the recent "Section 1. A sale of any portion of a stock of merchandise other than in the elections held in France for the Chamber ordinary course of frade in the regular of Deputies, say that one of the piand usual prosecution of the sellers quant results is "the election of Count business, or the sale of an entire stock Boni de Castellane, the son-in-law of of merchandise in bulk, shall be fraudulent and void as against the creditors the late Jay Gould, together with the of the seller, unless the seller and pur-chaser shall at least five days before brothers of the Count." And the despatches, quote one of the papers a4 the sale make a full and detailed invensaying: "Napoleon carved kingdoms for tory showing the quantity, and, so far his brothers; Count Boni carves for them as possible with the exercise of reasonable diligence, the cost price to the seller of each article to be included in seats in the Chamber of Deputies."-

that.

It certainly is decidedly piquant. the sale, and unless such purchaser shall at least five days before the sale in good Here in America, an army of surely not less than 10,000 workingmen and faith make full explicit inquiry of the seller as to the name and place of resi-dence or place of business of each and women are toiling and moiling in the telegraph offices owned by the Goulds every creditor of the seller and the amount owing each creditor, and unless and along the tracks of vast railroad the purchaser shall at least five days before the sale in good faith notify or systems that they control. For their work, this army of American citizens cause to be notified personally or by registered mail each of the seller's gets barely enough to keep body and soul together-the chances of their being reditors of whom the purchaser has knowledge, or can with the exercise of reasonable diligence acquire knowledge, maimed and killed off being thrown in for good measure. All the surplus of of such proposed sale and of the stated cost price of merchandise to be sold their labor goes to the Goulds, who do and of the price proposed to be paid therefor by the purchaser. The seller no manner of useful work, whether physical or intellectual, towards producshall at least five days before such sales ing the huge dividends that they apfile a truthful answer in writing of each propriate under the system of legalized

and all of said inquiries.' plunder, known as Capitalism. Once Here we have "the People of the in their hands, the plunder is divided State of New York represented in Senbetween the four or five brothers and ate and Assembly" deliberately taking sisters. One of these is the precious a step that patentizes the fact that Anne, wife of Count Bonl. swindle for a living, or fraud to escape One would think that there was pideath, has increased in such vast proquancy enough in the circumstances of portions as to need legislation. Laws American citizens being, and allowing do not take cognizance of exceptions. themselves to be, bled for the purpose When a law is passed on a certain subof keeping in luxury a worthless limb ject it means that that subject is an of the worthless European nobility. But ordinary occurrence. The provision of there seems to be no end to the pithe act in question is, accordingly, proof quancy that American Capitalism, compositive that, not in exceptional cases, | bined with fakir-ridden free American but in a very large number of cases, Labor, can give rise to. Not only does large enough to demand attention, the this free American Labor keep in idlelarge, or concentrated or department ness and red marble palaces a sprig of stores render it impossible for the small the nobility, but it enables him to win fellow to make a living; and that these, elections to the Chamber of Deputies rather than be wholly crushed, resort where he is given a chance to oppress in large numbers to fraud as a means its fellows, the French working class; of saving something for themselves. and not only that, but it places in his A social system that impoverishes the hands the means to gather more recruits masses, a ruling class that insists upon in the French Chamber for his pefarious

keeping such a social system in existwork: it enables him to get a batch of ence,-lo two causes that, left to operate his brothers there! unhindered, give the answer: "Fraud-Is not that piquant? ward and Smashupward?" to the ques tion, Quo vadis, whither goest thou? MENDING THE UNMENDABLE. has produced his "career" in a number

#### What a rotten-cloth social system the present is, and, consequently, how vain is all attempt to mend it is being illustrated along the streets of this city.

A certain ordinance, just passed by the Board of Aldermen, and known as the "car ahead" ordinance, has come into force. It came about this way. The traveling public had frequently to change cars, from one car into another traveling in the same direction. While waiting for the "car ahead" to which they had been ordered, the travelers were not only delayed but otherwise inconvenienced. The ordinance forbids these "car ahead"

transfers. Now, why was the "car ahead" system adopted by the companies? It was adopted because it rendered the operation of the lines cheaper. More work can be got out of a certain number of employes and rolling stock if the trips are short than if they are long. Profits being what the companies are after it devised the scheme of running its cars, not from terminus to terminus, but only on stretches. Accordingly, the "car ahead" had to be taken by people who continued beyond the point of a stretch. This was a de-

icans against Rome, it is fomented by capitalists, whether Protestant or othervise, against the working class. That

will suffice.

A. P. AISM.

read the meaning of A. P. Aism by.

ber of the A. P. A. organizations believes

so himself and lives up to the prin-

ciple; but that would only go to show

that the delusion extends into the organi-

zation itself. A. P. Aism is born, not

of the purposes it sets forth, but of en-

tirely different purposes. It is born of

the purpose to cut deep chasms between

the ranks of the working class so as

to prevent their united and then irresist-

ible force. Accordingly, so far from

A. P. Aism being fomented by Amer-

Corrigan! demonstrates. Two episodes

One was the McGlynn episode.

Father McGlynn took the stump for

The decease of Archbishop Corrigan

never. At least it is now too late for , rality against the insidious misrepresentations of demagogues, Socialists and 'Anarchists." It adds no little point to

> the praise that it proceeded from a geutleman who, having in his possession full information on the atrocities com mitted by his subalterns in the Philip pines, said "the war was conducted there upon principles that could not give offence to the most delicate sense of humanity."

The decease of Archbishop Corrigan recalls to memory these incidents in his career. None but the blind can fail to see that close bonds bind the A. P. A. and their supposed adversaries; nonbut the dullest can fail to perceive the nature of the "morality" that animates the said bond.

#### THE MARTYRDOM OF PATRIOT. ISM.

Potter Palmer of Chicago is dead, Potter Palmer was a patriot.

He foresaw the Civil War, and his patriotic heart swelled within him. So he invested all the money he could get his hands on in woolen and cotton goods. and he made \$5,000,000 on his patriot. ism and foresight.

Then, having done all that he could for his country, he retired from business in the memorable year, 1865.

He rested long on his laurels, and presumably was proud of the many wounds he missed. In 1871 civic patriotism called on him, for the city of Chicago. where he lived, had a "visitation of God," and a terrible fire wiped out the greater portion of the city. Mr. Palmer was among the greatest sufferers, as his hotel and many other buildings belonging to him were burned. But disdaining all that, he went to work bought the depreciated property from the impoverished holders, rounded up three quarters of a mile of valuable land along State street, and within five years

Mr. Palmer's patriotism, expressed in cash, was worth \$25,000,000.

He began as a poor boy. Many of his closest friends, who began rich and continued so until they made his acquaintance, died as he began, as far as property is concerned.

This is all a valuable lesson in American patriotism, and shows what thrift, industry, a Civil War, a great couflagration, and willingness to take advantage of your stricken friends, city, and country can do for you.

It is a text worthy any pulpit.

of papers, And there will be more. The net profits of the Steel Trust While the Archbishop is a thing of the were \$38,000,000 more than the wages past, his conduct in life is not, any paid. A goodly portion of that went into more than that of any other man. It the pockets of Andrew Carnegic, who has is even more alive than that of many not done a stroke of work, nor has he others, in view of the station he filled. even made the bluff of doing heavy think-Turning, then, from that which is dead ing. Part of it went into the pockets to that which lives on, the career of of J. Pierpont Morgan, whose ignorance Archbishop Corrigan is good light to of the steel business is such that he would be driven out of a mill before There is a popular delusion that A. P. he had worked ten minutes. The rob pery of this is so apparent that even a Aism is a protest, nay, is to be a bar-Bryan Democrat should be able to see ricr, against Roman Catholicism, against it, and a Republican, b'gosh, should be the domination in America of the rule able to feel that there is something of the Vatican. No doubt many a memwrong.

Col. James John Jones, late Master of the Fish in the Aquarium, has left that field of endeavor and waits for the city or the State to give him something equally good. He veceived the small sum of \$3,000 a year for his services. Before he began to receive that sum his knowledge of fish was confined to those varietics which swim in gravy or are served with various sauces, and he knew them well in that form. He also knew canned salmon and pickled eels. sardines and anchovies, but he had never

aught any and did not k

and

### Political and Economic.

"The Boston Herald" publishes an ad vertisement which reads :- "Brains for sale. A young man of energy and ability wishes to dispose of same on liberal terms." We shall yet read advertise ments which announce a fine conscience, a more than Bourbon pride, or even a nice sense of honor and decency for sale to the highest bidder. The young man and his brains are a drug on the market

The public in general has no knowledge of the sort of "news" that the obscure Kangaroo Social Democratic press ladles out to its few readers. The public loses fun. Let's give the public a few samples. The following two glass eggs will do:

"Twenty Deleouites in Pittsburg have deserted and joined the new Socialist party local which has been organized with 72 members."-Cleveland "Citizen." "St. Petersburg, Fla .-- The Socialists are in absolute control of this city, having elected their entire ticket on March 5th. It was the first time they had a ticket in the field."-San Francisco "Advance.

And so it goes, and the children are happy.

Murder will out. The below appears a "Printer's Ink" of the 7th instant without comment: "We understand that the

'nool' formed to buy the interests of Paul Dana in the New York 'Sun' raised one milon dollars to complete the transaction. Of this \$700,000 was to be paid to Paul Dana and the remaining \$300,000 was to go to the Typographical Union for the purpose of bringing about the settlement of the 'Sun' strike. The payment of that \$300,000 was undoubtedly a legitimate business transaction, since the union refused to settle unless allowed a liberal amount for the expenses of carrying on the war. But it would be interesting to know just how much of the \$300,000 ultimately found its way into the treasury of the Typographical Union in general and Big Six in particular, and how much stuck to the fingers of the middlemen in the form of commissions."

so many tears are shed, bids fair to be up against a fair amount of trouble. The health department has at last manifested a glimmering of sense, for it has decided to stop following the retailer of milk for a few days, and make a test of the samples of milk taken direct from the farmers' wagous as they leave the ferries, and from trains as they arrive at the stathe tion. This is not bad. If it was followed up with a persistence that at all equalled the noise with which it has commenced, it is probable that over in Jersey and up state there would be a few thousands of our national "backclamoring against the persecubones" tion of the men who prevented them from skimming and watering their milk, or putting preservatives into it, thereby causing a repetition of the infant mortality of last summer.

a big job. It is nothing less than the burning down of the town halls in various cities and towns throughout the land of the free and the home of the brave.

New York "Locals" of the Social Democratic party, etc., etc., have instructed their Central Committee to counteract and otherwise annihilate the charges made in the leaflet, issued by the Social-ist Labor Party, "The Socialist Labor

substantiated by the town and city re-cords of West Hoboken, Sau Francisco, Abington, Brockton, Worcester, Rockland Webster, etc. In order to refute the assertions the evidence must fitst be wiped out.

- ue Chicago "Record-Herald," in what

"To-day is the May Day Celebration of

"Labor Parade."

tral Palace.'

"Wonderful Celebration in Grand Cen-

And the article itself starts with these

"A festival of the workingmen in the

No wonder the "Volkszeitung's" life



How Comrade Wm, I. Marshall, literary Agent of Section Allegheny County, S. L. P., succeeded in getting au Irish workingman, of the catholic faith, to occupy a front seat in the Bijou The atre during Comrade Lucien Sanial's lecture.

Pittsburg, May 6 .- For some time past the passionist missionary, the Rev. Father Michael, has been delivering Sunday afternoon lectures to non catholics in the Bijou Theatre, city of Pittsburg, Pa.

Without consulting the management of the Bijou, the Rev. Father advertised such a lecture to be delivered on Sunday afternoon May, the fourth instant. Section Allegheny County, S. L. P. had secured this popular resort for the above named date, and Comrade Lucien Sauial of New York had been engaged to deliver a lecture to the working class of this great industrial center on "Capitalism of Socialism."

Long enough before the people began to enter and take seats in the auditorium. Comrade Billy Marshall, took up a po-sition at the door through which they must pass and in a neat and attractive manner arranged the books, pamphlets leaflets, etc., of the Socialist Labor Party: giving Comrade Sanial's "Socialist Althe most prominent place on manac.' the stand.

As the hour of three p. m., drew nigh, (the hour for opening the meeting), a goodly stream of workers poured into the theatre. Owing to the Rev. Father Michael, having advertised a lecture for this time and date, there were some in the throng filing into the building thought they were going to attend a holy, pious, meek, lowly, humble, kiss the rod, reward in heaven temperance is the panacca for all the ills of the working class, lecture, to be delivered by the holy father just named. The chairman, Comrade H. A. Goff, sr.,

was just going to call the meeting to or-der when an Irish workingman, who looked as though he could staud a little more of the good things of this life and dispense with some of the promises of a ward in the home beyond the skies, tiptoed through the door, hat in hand and a look of extreme unction upon his face.

To all appearances he was a stranger. nunaccustomed to attending church in a theatre; especially church in which the congregation is the greater part noncatholic, and being afraid, no doubt, of getting mixed up with the unregenerated goats in the flock, he wavered, hesitated, paused, looked to the right, then to the left, straight ahead at the stage; upon which Comrades Sanial, Goff, McConnell, and others were seated, and then turning to Comrade Billy Marshall; who all the while had been an interested observer of the bewildered pious one, he snid: 'xcuse me, me bald headed brother, boot is Father Michael afther spakin' t' th' hathins th' day?"

"No," answered Billy in a very patronizing tone of voice, "Father Michael didn't get here, was unavoidably detain-ed, but Father Sanial a noted divine of world wide repute who happened to in the e city, has very kindly consented to speak in Father Michael's place

"Father Sanial, Father Sanial, did ye say; b'gobs thet sounds loike dootch, an far by thet Oi hev' no rickillickshun ov iver hearin' or him afore now."

"Oh you must surely have heard of him, been preaching all his life, fact is he believes in preaching to us thick headed ones continually; but he don't go anything on the praying business; just preaches and lectures; he's not Dutch. he's French, come now rake your thinking machine a little, you must have heard

of him.' "Yis soir whin oi think a bit oi remimbers now oi hev heard ov this pa-coolyer father phat goes in fer all preachin' an' lectoorin' widout th' divil a bit ov

pray." "He's quite an author as well as being noted divine, has written several books, have one of his books here for sale, better buy one," said Billy holding up the "Socialist Almanac."

av it?

"Shure an' thet Oi will! phats th' price "Fifty cents, worth fifty dollars to any

man seeking knowledge and truth." "Shure Oi believes ye, me bye," taking squeezed to death, eh? the Almanac and handing Billy the fifty

## Uncle Samand Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN-There is thing about Socialism that I never will be able to swallow.

UNCLE SAM-If it has come down to ONE thing, you are making progress: I remember the time when you had more objections to Socialism than there are hairs absent from the palm of your

B. J .- Never mind that. I object to the COMPULSION that there is in Socialism. If you legislate the Co-operative Commonwealth into existence, those who don't believe in it would be compelled to submit, and that would be unjust, rascally, tyrannous; it would be oppre-sion.

U. S .- Where were you coming from last fifth of July at two o'clock in the morning, when you were swaying from one side of the street to the other, to the tune of "I won't go home until morning,"

B. J. (full of pride)-I had been celebrating the anniversary of our country's independence, with several other sons of

the Revolutionary Fathers. U. S. (grabbing by the collar and shaking him almost to pieces)-You celebrant of injustice! You minion of tyranny! Shame upon you, midnight reveller, over oppression!

B. J. (disengaging himself)-Are you gone daft?

gone datt? U. S.-No, you hideous monster of condensed iniquity! Many and many were the colonists who doted on King George, 'Tis even said that a majority of them favored allowing him to walk over and trample the guts out of them. The Revolutionary Fathers didn't fancy playing the role of grapes at vintage; they peppered George's Red-coats out of the land, and unceremoniously hanged his native Tory spies; they established a his harve 107y spies; they established a country free from Georgism, and those who didn't like that and preferred to be lamb chops for George's breakfast table were, compelled to join. And these Revolutionary Fathers, who did the com-YOU have been celebrating! pelling,

(Giving him another shake.) Don't you realize the full depth of your injustice, tyranuy, rascality and oppression-loving revelry

B. J. (after recoverng his breath)-Come, come! would you have preferred that our Revolutionary Fathers had allowed King George to-what was it you said?

U. S .- Trample the guts out of us-B. J.-Just so, would you? U. S.-Not I. But I'm a Socialist,

who would legislate the ne of those Co-operative Commonwealth into existence, one if any descendant of the old Torics would be "compelled" to join.

B. J. (angrily)-The two cases are not parallel.

U. S .- Now you talk. If they were parallel you would not think it unjust to "compell," ch? B. J.-No.

U. S .- Accordingly, compulsion, you call it, is good or bad, deserves midnight celebrations or broad day denunciation, according as one has to choose between being squeezed to death, being free and making others free, despite their love for slavery, ch?

J.-Just so. B. J.-Just so. Ut\S.- Then the question ceases to be one of "justice," etc., and becomes one of fact: Are we to allow ourselves to

B. J .- Yes, that's about it. I' S .- It follows that before talking of "injustice" and all that, you should show that the Socialists are wrong in saying that the capitalist social system is some zing the life out of the neople for the benefit of a small loafing captalist class. Will you deny that?

The Social Democrats have undertaken

Party vs the Social Democratic Party.'

The charges made in that leaflet are

Even the destruction of the archives would not wholly end it, as the Social Democrats would have to obliterate the memories of all the voters who saw the ballots, all the readers who read about it, and all the persous who quainted with the facts. It is a big undertaking, even for the men who "saw a million votes coming their way."

The little farmer, over whose woes

character so high that, as always hap pens when the immoral attack the moral its adversaries are driven to slander and insinuation, as Archbishop Ryan was driven when he coupled Anarchy to Socialism.

It is, in fine, an unparalleled homage to the power that lies in lofty aspirations, grounded on science, and advanced by practical, intelligent, intrepid meth-Capitalism-a social system that breeds tears and immorality; that breaks up the family by dragging father and mother and children from their homes into the capitalist slave-pens of the fac tory; that sanctifies rapine; that blos soms into Philippine "water cures" and Boer massacres;-detects its death-knell in Socialism; and its representatives at Archbishop Corrigan's pompous funeral services betrayed the fact through the mouth of Archbishop Ryan. And well they may. Despite all the physical powers they are now in possession of, they realize their impotence; they feel themselves in the hollow of the hand of an awakening and long trepanoed Humanity.

Impressive, indeed; impressive up to the hilt was the funeral service of Archhishop Corrigan. It was an advance dirre to Capitalism; an advance Hosan na to Socialism.

#### QUO VADIS ?

To the question, whither goest thou? (quo vadis?), put by the Genius of this peration to capitalist society, the them warning. Legislature of the State of New York has just made answer. The auswer is

Board of Aldermen study the problem? this, is so the career of Archbishop It did not. If it did, it would have discovered that the "nuisance to the public," which, it sought to abate, was grounded oa, and was but the reflex of, another and much more serious nuisance, the Single Tax. The capitalist class the nuisance to the employes, in other did not bother about the theory of the words, the "capitalist nuisance." Of this Single Tax. That did not alarm them. the Board of Aldermen either knew noth-What alarmed them was the revolutioning or cared less, and proceeded to ary pulse of the working class, which please the "public" by finkering, or McGlynn awoke. McGlynn was promptmending. The result is what always folly disciplined by the Archbishop, and lows upon mending the unmendable-

the Pope added his ex-communication. new rips started. Here was a case where, if A. P. Aism The companies "bowed before the majesty of the law," they were forbidden to were what it pretends to be, it should have risen in indignation. America can carry passengers in the same direction by the "car ahead." They bowed. And manage her own affairs. If a wrongful Movement should start, America is ampwhat did they do when they straightened ly able to handle it. Help from Rome up again? They simply ornamented their is not wanted. Moreover, the right of cars with signs stating that that particufree speech was assailed. If ever the lar car went only to such or such a street. Vatican insulted Americanism it was When such or such a street is now when Archbishop Corrigan set himself reached, the company through its conducup as a censor of free speech, and his tor, would sooner die than violate the creed-dogma as a gauge of economics law: it no longer sings out, "take the and politics in the land. And what did car ahead." That would be a crime: what it now does is to sing out, "Last the A. P. A.'s do? To a man, they and their press crawled in the dust bestop, all out." The passengers may or may not take the "car ahead," that fore the "foreign potente." And thus temptingly invites them to continue their A. P. Aites and alleged anti-A. P. journey packed up like sardines in its Aites went arrum in arrum. inside: they may suit themselves about The second episode was four years ago

when the Archbishop celebrated the that: but they have "no kick coming," seeing that it was their own fault if they silver jubilee of his consecration as Bishtook a car that went no further than op. Among the celebrants was no less street so or so, and said so loudly while an A. P. Aist than Elihu Root, the it went: the sign, the gorgeous sign, gave present Secretary of the Navy: And on that occasion, Mr. Root picked

out as THE bright spot in the Arch-In short the puisance continues the same as before, and will continue. Capbishop that he "stood for the highest has just made answer. The auswer is same as before, and will continue. Cap-couched in an act entitled: "An act to italist methods can be ended; mended. rights of personal liberty and for mo- his own supposedly hungry troops. -

ooks like covert defense of the ents they were fed from a spoon or a gas trust, and the high prices supposed to

hose. But the instant that Col. Jones have been caused by the trust, takes scented \$3,000 a year his knowledge of consolation in the fact that the price fish became astonishing. Croker, Hill, of wool was never lower. The bearing other experts averred that we of this is not evident. It may mean that should be a fishless nation unless Col. as long as wool costs little, that the price Jones commenced to draw that money. So the Colonel drew. He drew steadily of beef does not matter. A man can cat his shirt, or take a little of the dark with a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether. His pull all together was so extensive that it reached to Al-bany. The Colonel is a veteran of the meat from his trousers legs, or a little of the light from the sleeves of his coat. But still that does not hold, as the \$1.49 all-wool trousers worn by the working Civil War and of many other lucrative offices. He fought for his country, and class are cotton.

has been supported by it ever since. There is a law which says that when an Who says the capitalist papers do not know who is who? Who says they have no nose to tell their own dirty petsoffice held by a veteran is abolished, said vet will at once be placed in an office the fakir-ridden' Unions and Kaugaroo calling for similar pay. That is where Col. Jones is going. He will have his Social Democrats-from the class-conscious workingmen? If there be any who office, and he was serve his country. thinks the capitalist press too stupid for that, let him look at the "New York-er Herold" of the 3d iustant. The very and he will rally round the flag, and he will see that the law is obeyed, and he will get his \$3,000 a year, come what may. You cannot beat Col. Jones on front page has, right under the paper's name, a screaming headline running patriotism. clean across the whole page and reading as follows:

J. Cheever Goodwin, who turn-d cut nore acceptable comic opera books than the New York Workingmen. any man of his time in this country, has just filed a petition in bankruptcy. On Underneath of that are several minor headlines of which the following are One of his favorite characters was the pen-niless comedians, who succeeded in gettwo:

ting all sorts of good things without noney. Many a man, comfortably lined within, saw the character and laughed, thinking poverty not so bad after all. Goodwin is now hopeless and helpless,

words: and the courts are asked to relieve him There are no merry jests over the hutrue sense of the word," etc., etc. mor of poverty. It is too close to see any fun in it. It is too constant a companion to get a laugh on it. The old

is hard to bear, and that corrupt sheet is sinking steadily. It is competing with days are past, and Goodwin, who was a

such well-equipped capitalist papers as the "New Yorker Herold." No wonder perfectly harmless librettist, now seen the world laughing at the work of other men, while he is practically forgotten. neither the "Herold" nor the "Volks Even be, though he might have zeitung" had any boom for the Socialjoyed them once, would scarcely be able ist Labor Party and S. T. & L. A. May Day celebration that took place on the real May Day-May 1

"Better go way down to the front as Father Sanial is not as strong and vigorous as he once was, and I want you to hear every word he has got to say." "Faith an' Oi'll take good care t' do thet; yez can wager," and with that he walked rapidly down the aisle to a seat

in the orchestra pit and in a jiffy was being treated to a few remarks by Com-rade J. A. McConnell, in which the old political parties, the labor fakir, the pulpiters, etc., got haudled without

He hung on to his seat, likewise the Almanac: occasionally glancing at the pages as though he wasn't just altogether sure about something being all right. Comrade Sanial was introduced and was greeted by loud cheers and applause, in which our friend joined.

Throughout the interesting and erudite lecture our friend remained in his scat and wended his way bomeward that evening the gainer by having heard Father Sanial, instead of Father Michael lecture.

D. E. G. "The New York Age," a paper devoted to the interests of the negroes, has a dim realization of what the Southern pro-negroite is. It has a headline which reads: "The real spirit of the white South voiced by Bishop Keiley, of Savannah, who does not want a federal office." If the latter part of that sentence is kept in mind, and is used in estimating the friendship of the profes-sional friends of this side or that side, North or South, the uegro has an ex-cellent lead by which to measure the depths of the friendship of those who ere so noisy in tacir professions of un-

Senator Money, owing to his "pre-rious good reard" has gotten free, although charged with assault with a dangerous weapon on an unarmed individual. It was not a triumph of justice but a triumph of pull.

B. J.-No, I can't deny that. U. S.-Then your proposition amounts to this: "The Revolutionary Fathers, although they were in the minority, did a glorious thing to coerce the majority into freedom; but the Socialists, even if they get the overwhelming majority

of our people to realize that they are being squeezed to death, and even if they awake in that majority a taste to be free, will be committing an act of injustice, of rascality, of tyranuy, of oppression, to rear the Co-operative Commouwealth, because, forsooth, either a stupid or a vicious minority prefers to be squeezed or objects to being pre-vented from officiating as squeezers. Is that it?

B. J. (getting very violent)-To talk with you is like getting into a straight

jacket. U. S.-Never mind the jacket. Rather the straight jacket that will insist that 2 plus 2 make 4, than the clown's freeflopping cap and bells that would make out of 2 plus 2 three or six, on any other idiocy. Have I stated your proposition right, or is it wrong? B. J.-The devil take you!

U. S.-Jonathan, Jonathan, take my advice and get betimes out of the ruts of our old Tories. There is yet time to discuss, there is yet time to argue and banter; but the time is at hand when the sheep will be separated from the goats; when the line will be drawn sharp, and then discussion is at an end; every one will sleep in the bed he has

himself prepared for himself. Remember that our glorious Declaration of Independence does not open with a discus-sion of the rights of man. It opens with a declaration that the Revolutionary Fathers hold certain truths to be SELF-EVIDENT. .

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear sprint under an assumed name will at such such hame to their communications seide their soon signature and address ane other soil 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 organizations to be needed, or to be

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

Third-What should be the attide of the S. L. P. towards-pure

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

Fifth-Does the connection of the S. L. P. with the S. T. & L. A. strengthen or weaken the So-cialist Movement, and in what way?

#### .........

[The Roman figure over each letter indicates 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.]

XXX.

1st. The S. L. P. should hold ecoorganizations of labor to be needed, for the following reasons: The economic development of capital-

ist society FORCES the workers to unite economically. I don't think that statement need be especially proved. To deny it would be to assert that the man-ifestations of organization on the ecomic field, witnessed in the past, were manifestations of something not required by economic development.-When the economic organization is corrupt, it is because the capitalist is neutralizing the defensive efforts of the workers. His tool at this work of corruption is the corruptible leader, the labor fakir. If politics by such corrupt ways can be ept out of the unions, it means that he worker, in order to get information on the political issues of the day, will have to procure such information from existing political organizations. This makes him a much easier prey for the capitalist politicians, as long as the class-conscious workingman's Party has not as yet been able to assert itself sufficiently everywhere to reach the workingmen through purely political breans. Therefore me must have an economic organization where politics can-not be barred out at business meet-

But to view the necessity of an eco nomic organization of labor in this light is to view it from a political standpoint only. There may be, and in fact are some comrades that would not allow some comrades that would by such themselves to become convinced by such Without exactly confe ning. reasoning. Without exactly confessing that there may possibly be some flaw lirking in, or behind, the above reason-ing, I will anyhow advance a pure economic reason, a very strong one, I believe, why the S. L. P. should hold economic organization of labor to be

The S. L. P. is a political organization that, it may be granted, wants to reach its goal as fast as possible. Its goal is the Socialist Republic, i. e., the eman-cipation of the working class from op-

· But ssion and wage slavery. But such emancipation cannot brought about without the economic deopment allowing of such changes. es it now? Perhaps it does, but it is a fact that such a possibility has not as yet struck the mind of the proletariat forcibly enough to make it bring about the changes. All that the proletariat can see as yet, is that it has to resist capital on the economic field. Then I say: by all means, let it resist! Only let its resistance be honest and intelli-gent. Don't let the capitalist have a finger in the building of the walls that they themselves are to storm. Then only can it be decided of what worth those walls are. The pure and simple organi-zations with their labor fakirs are incan an economic organization of labor be judged WTHEM? Before you have a right to condemp the economic LA-BOR organization you must HAVE ONE, and have it thoroughly tested. Now then, given a great mass of class-unconscious workingmen, desiring to fight capital, but, unable to grasp the to nght capital, but, inable to grasp the whole issue, confine their efforts to the purely economic field: should that fight-ing spirit, should those hostile efforts be allowed to run into the ground by the capitalist? No. We Socialists should try to get control of those efforts, and of that spirit, and make sure that no corruption shall destroy them. If then economic organization fails to bring political results to the Socialist Movement (for any immediate ECONOMIC results, it will probably never bring), then it might be said that the futility of economic organization would be proved,-but not before. I am of the opinion that when the

be introduced; not even invented, per-haps; and while the workers would be more depressed and more submissive than ever, not one single step would be taken towards the smallest posstep would sibility of economic freedom for the masses. But on the other hand, if the vorkers RESIST, if they even try to ADVANCE upon the capitalist re trenchments, then, in order not to be forced to a position where he will have to see his profits diminish, the capitalis will do all in his power, not only to get into possession of all the available improvements that can be had in the mechanical market, but he will also do his utmost to, stimulate invention of new machinery-and thereby he will immensely heighten the speed of the evolution that must end in the social revolution, which we Social ists are going to turn into a blessing, not only to the proletariat of to-day only,

as big without the machine as it, then the machine will never

just

but to mankind. 2nd. An attitude of hostility, if through the labor fakir it is controlled by the capitalist; an attitude of indifference if it is not so controlled, for we know that if a labor organization is not willing to admit political discussion within it, it can never be of any value to the Socialist Movement. 3rd. The attitude of the S. L. P.

to the pure and simple organizations of labor should be what it is at present: mainly one of hostility; for to keep politics out of a labor union means to deprive labor of its most forcible weapon and allow that the workers be handed over to their enemy more completely on the economic field. If the workingmen allow themselves to be denied the right of discussing politics in their own eco

nomic organizations, it means that they miss their best opportunity to get them-selves enlightened on their most vital interest, which of course, watched on the political field. which of course, must be

4th. Yes, if it is proved, and I think it is, that "boring from within" is in cases futile tactics, then the most S. L. P. DOES need the S. T. & L. A .not merely to overthrow the pure aud simple organizations (as I think that, given an honest organization beside, those pure and simple organizations largely contribute will their own undoing)-but still more as the foundation of such an honest organization as mentioned under point 1. This organization, not being a pure and simple one, will, even in its eqonomic dealings with capital, be twice as powerful as the purely economic union, and will of course, greatly assist the S. L. P. in the work of awakening the masse the necessity of class-conscious politica action, 1. e., of the need of the workers to vote the same way as they strike or

boycott. 5th. The connection of the S. L. P with the S. T. & L. A. strengthens the ocialist Movement. If it be true that the economic organizations of labor has had, and still has, a part to fulfil and that it hastens the capitalist development (and I think my reasoning under caption 1 proves that), then I, for one cannot see how such an honest labor organization could possibly weaken the Socialist Movement. That labor organization may not be able to strengthen it-self as an effective ECONOMIC movement,-on account of the capitalists powerful resources to meet it on that field .- but exactly in its demonstrating of labor's economic weakness lies the strength that it (the S. T. & L. A.) will

Impart to the Socialist Movement. It has been said in this discussion that the party has no more reason to attack the pure and simple trades unions than it has to attack the church and the college, which, it was said the party does not attack. I think the comparison is grossly incorrect. The one who made the assertion said that all the three are alike the outgrowth of capitalism. Now, in the first place, I would like to know if it truly can be said of the church and the college that they are outgrowths of capitalism? If they were, then they will have to fall with capitalism, but does anybody think they will?-In the second place I should like to know if an institution, creater with the intentiou to FIGHT capital, can consistently be called a capitalist institution. Now before capitalist cor ruption has got a foothold in the labo unions, can these be called capitalist institutions. But even then, as also in the case of the church and the college, I

more men are put to work, and the already working working time of those already at work is increased. This increase in for men causes an increase demand wages: this increase in wages enables them to purchase more, thereby causing an increase in prices, and as they are working longer hours it enables them to purcase still more-which causes a proportionate increase in prices, and the fact that more men are employed cause prices to go still higher. The result of this is that the workers are working about half as much time longer when wages are high than they were when wages were low: but as prices are kept up to the ability of the workers to pay, they are receiving the same amount of

It might be said that a local rise in

wages is beneficial because the supply of products would still be in excess of the demand, but this is not true because of the credit system under which we do business. The worker buys his goods on credit from pay day to pay day: most of them are constantly kept in debt; the ones receiving the highest paid wages are about able to square up when pay day comes around; if they have any thing in excess of their bills they are spotted by the merchants who generally contrive some ways to get it from them. Should the ones receiving lower wages get a rise they simply pay that much more on their old bills. The merchants receive the benefit and not the workers. A rise in wages is beneficial in that i lessens the work that is to be done in a given time and the treatment the work ers receive is better because they cannot be discharged so readily when men are scarce. The fear of starvation is also

products.

removed. I believe it is conceded by all Socialists that an economic organization cannot force anything from the trusts or large capitalists. Bare fists and empty stomachs cannot stand before Mauser builets and bayonets. And I do not think we could demand more products (and I don't know in what way we could receive them as we could not re-ceive them in wages) or the introduction of safety appliances which cost money, from the smaller fry of capitalists, cause they can hardly exist as it is. Were they forced to grant more than larger capitalists, who are having the goods produced much cheaper, they would simply go out of business. And I hardly think it would pay to main tain a permanent economic organization to force better treatment from the small capitalists. In a foot note in THE PEOPLE of

ebruary 1 I find the following. In stating different plans considered for tearing down the old trade unions, the Editor sars:

"Another plan was simply to expos the fakirs. It, was shown that that course was fraught with all the disadvantages, and was not redeemed by any of the advantages of setting up bona fide Unions. The Party members would be denounced as 'Union Wreckers' by the labor fakirs as soon as their denunciation began to touch the fakir's pres-tige, and thereby threaten his pockets; and the rank and file of the pure and simple Unions would look upon the Socialist denouncers of the fakirs as visionary men. They would look upon such Socialists very much in the way they used to look upon the 'Alte Genosse' Socialists of olden times, who denounced the Republican politicians and the Dem-ocratic politicians, but who failed to and abstained from setting up a Socialist La 'Where shall we go on elec bor Party. 'Where shall we go on elec-tion day?' the workers asked the 'Aite Genosse'; whereupon they were stumped and had the laugh upon them. So now If the fakirs, who own the pure and simple Unions are denounced, and their or ganizations are shown to be tubs with out bottoms, and yet no bona fide Trades Union is set up, the rank and file would and often did ask the Socialists: 'What Union shall we join?' And the rank and

and had the laugh on the 'Alte Genossen.' The Party members were denounced as "Union Wreckers" by the fakirs in spite of the S. T. & L. A., and many of the rank and file of pure and simple Unions do look upon the Socialist de-

file would stump and have the laugh on

the Socialists, the same as they stumped

nouncers as visionary men. If the Socialists are asked "What Un-ion shall we join?" Let them answer, don't think it quite correct to call it As there is nothing to be gained by a Trade Union why should you join one? Granted for the sake of argument, that something should be gained by an economic organization of Socialists. object of such organization would be frustrated should un-class-conscious frustrated should un-class-conscious workmen be admitted as members. For the most part there is no principle about them. Many of them would receive what benefits they could from the organization, and, then in order to carry fav or with the bosses, would inform him of all that goes on in it, thereby persecut-ing the Socialists and rendering the organization useless. I have known menu bers of a pure and simple union, who when the whole organization was out on strike, went a few miles away from home, had their rail road fare paid by the organization, and then went into the mines and scabbed. Such a man is a fair sample of an un-class-conscious ass and, if there are any who think they should be organized, I would suggest that we organize the four-legged too; they are not so docile as the two-legged variety and when it comes to kicking, a quality the two-legged var Now, is a rise in wages beneficial? It with all fours. The four-legged ones has been shown by the S. L. P. that the cannot carry news, and they cannot vote price of products are kept up to the abil- for their masters on election day. Put ity of the workers to pay. By the laws a mule in a parlor and it still remains of supply and demand it can be seen a mule; so with an un-class-conscious workingman in a New Trade or Labor Union. Could it be shown that something could mand a rise in wages as has been done by the S. T. & L. A. As far as this ization of Socialists only and for Socialists only I would be in favor of such an organization, but I think it should be conducted by the S. L. P. 2nd. It is an attitude of uncompromis-

more intelligent minority in misery with with them. The fakirs should be at-tacked and shown up whenever the op-The fakirs should portunity presents itself. 4th. I believe it does not.

5th. I think it weakens it because it is energy spent for something that cannot be gained, and if anything could be gained it would be injurious to the Party ov alleviating the sufferings of the un class-conscious workers who will not think and try to better their conditions so long as their stomach is full... By referring to the S. L. P. vote it will be seen that hard times make So-cialists. When times were hardest the S. L. P. vote increased and vice versa. Thomas J. Scott. Blandburg, Pa.

#### Election in Roanoke, all.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-To the DALLY AND WEEKLY PEO-PLE.—The municipal elections of April 15 had the following result: So-cialist Labor Party, F. W. McVay, for president of the village board, polled 84 votes, Jules Pruvost, for trustee polled. 70 votes, Paul Riviere, La colled (2) for trustee Way Learned Ir., polled 69 for trustee, Wm. Leonard. 68 for trustee, Wm. Cashen, 76 for vil-lage clerk. The Citizen, or rather the capitalist henchmen ticket, or Demo-cratic-Republican combination, to down the working class, polled for president of village board, Jos. R. Claudin, 153 rotes for trustee, Jacob Sand, jr., 163 votes, G. R. Swigart for trustee, 161 votes, Samuel Ramsey for trustee 154 votes, Robert Gish, for village clerk 156 votes. We have no complaint to make. Tak-

ing everything into consideration, with all the saloons, five in number, to work against in which they did exceedingly well, by enticing a great many wage slaves into their resorts, which of course, meant that they should not thirst, as there is no drought of beer, at this particular period, election time. Of course many of those wage slaves are too pool to buy this article, for a number of th are not making more than \$1.25 per day; and to be sure those dealers in the ex-tract of malt and hops, do not give tract of mait and hops, do not give away so freely at any other time. So those poor creatures that avail them-selves of this opportunity must stow away enough, as do the camels while crossing the great desert, to last several It was amusing to see some of days. those the next morning after the election talk about "dry as a fish out of water."

But the election was over, and booze had returned to its usual price and in again a commodity to be sold for profit at least until next election. Workingmen who are quilty of this

particular habit, should think before acting. They will find that they are being ed astray. Why are those capitalists

right bowers so anxious to carry every election? No doubt it is because they are hirelings of the capitalist class, and to down a party such as the Socialist Labor Party is their sole ambition, because they know full well if the Socialst Labor Party is victorious that it will do all in its power to advance the inter-ests of the working class, which of course would be detrimental to the capitalist class.

.It was noticed that there were some that failed to vote and no doubt some of them were intimidated or afraid to go to the poles. The workingmen of Roanoke should be made acquainted with this passage from the Declaration of Independence:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights. that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.-That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.--That whenever any form of government becomes destructive of their ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

It should be plain to workingmen that our forefathers have left no stone unturned for our future safety. It is up to the workingmen. If we continue to boost the capitalists by voting for cap-italism, just that much longer will we be robbed of our products. The work-ing class have been clubbed and shot for striking at Hazelton, Homestead, Wardner, Pana, Verden, Albany and other places too numerous to mentiou They must become enlightened to the extent that they will begin to reason and see that the Socialist is right when he says the ballot box is THE place to strike; a strike there and for such a cause, is worth more than a thousand strikes for a morsel of bread.

not buy S. L. P. energy and determinacialists they were willing to do good giving members ahead" of them (the S. D. S. L. P. a chance to earn a few dollars as judges. When informed by one of our sympathizers that they would not have the doling out of such opportun-ities, they quickly replied: "Oh yes we and the S. D. P., for Joe Andree said will, we have engaged legal talent and are acting under instructions of one of our authority on Kangarooism. In this legal advisers. I forget the name he amen. went by in New York, but is known these parts as George B. Leonard. Any one but a dupe would know that they had no show whatever. But still having faith in the rule or ruin legal midget they circulated a petition nom-inating F. D. Freeman as "Socialist Party" candidate for Mayor which was tiled April 25 with the City Clerk and thrown out the next day by the poration attorney. O Kangaroo, O Kan-garoo, what will become of you? Just a word about this Freeman. When

jumped on by the S. L. P. members he would say: "I don't feel antagonistic act for the Organized Scabbery. On the toward the S. L. P.; all I want is Sc cialism." And when asked why the S. D. P. was organized in opposition to first day of May a meeting was called without notice for transacting business the S. L. P. he would say it was on of death and accident fund of the Sarraccount of our trades unions policy, but ka Mine P. C. Co., at Mannechor Hall. never explained how a man could bene-fit the American Railway Union BY U. M. W. headquarters of Suterville, Pa. FIRING A PASSENGER ENGINE ON THE OMAHA R. R. IN THE Here all miners and mine laborers of the THE said mine came, and the new by-laws Minnea 1894 STRIKE between made by the company was introduced. polis and Duluth, not for the sake of a job but for the big money offered by the R. R. Co.'s for men to sit on the By the new by-laws, instead of paying 25 cents check off to the company, we have to pay 40 cents. The benefit was fireman's seat and ring the bell while for the miners to raise a pension fund. It was claimed that any miner that would the engineer threw in the coal; and that only for a few trips to give the regular be unable to work would get the bene-fit. But if a miner would get discharged firemen time to chauge their minds and to back to work. I always assured him that every S. L.

from the P. C. Co., he would lose all bene-P. man was most bitter in his antagonfit. So the company would be the gainism to the Social Democratic party and er by every miner it discharged, and as lost an opportunity to let the ther is no appeal from its discharge, world know that there is no identity between it and the Socialist Labor the Co. has the bulge on the men. Party.

Late yesterday, the State Supreme laws always said it was a good thing; Court rendered a decision against the Kangs, "Socialist Party," to the effect that it would benefit the miners all Kangs. right. At last the miners came to know that its ticket can not go on the city that they were going to get rated. After ballot, also that no political party can a little discussion they made a motion take any part of another party's name. to let the fund stay as it was: continue The Kangs fought with desperation, but to have 25 cents checked-off. An amendment was made to do away with the

are out of it. GEORGE F. SPETTEL.

#### Fall River, Mass., Answers Angusta, Ga. To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-

PLE .- In reply to the request of G. C. Williams, for further information, and, as he says: "truth is what a Socialist wants," we would say: First, that is all we turn out.

pany's lackeys said all that want to join After this union stay, and all who don't shall vacate the hall. We said all right. Then a thorough investigation with the limited means at hand, we cannot find any connections between the New England Manufacturers' Association and Mr. Hibbert of the United Textile Workers, to tell them why he said no, and the rea-A. F. of L., also as far as we know up to date, the textile workers of Fall say that the U. M. W's. principles was River, have received a 10 per cent. advance in wages. Further, the Augism, to fight these gigantic Trusts. He usta, Ga., textile workers are on strike at their own request, with the consent of the United Textile Workers. We cannot give any information about that the capitalists. It was for nothing else incident, the moving of help from Augusta. Neither do we know how the northern mill men regard the southern manufacturers, but we do know that the northern mill men use the south The fakirs cried out: "Mr. Chairman, what's the matter? This fellow has no to whip the textile workers of the north in line. Also, according to the reports here, with: "You are nothing but union wreck-ers." We had to go out chasing us like

all the locals affiliated with the United Textile Workers, A. F. of L., are assessed 5 cents per/member per week to assist the Augusta strike. As for the misery, woe and want that the strike is causing-is not that a feature of a pure and simple led strike?

Therefore we say, get off your and see what can be done in the line of the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. Educate and instil the workers with the spirit of class solidarity, so that guided by the light of truth, the wage workers of the north and south will march to the ballot box, and once and for all abolish the wage system, thus removing the cause (and with it the effect) of our present woes viz wage slavery.

PRESS COMMITTEE. Fall River, Mass., May 5. L. A. 262, S. T. & L. A. Robert Bateson.

George R. Rigby. Correct! Try it Amin'

haven't had one line concerning it; and tion-so we (the S. L. P.) are "getting ahead" of them (the S. D. P., alias here we are holding several street meetings each week with no interruption from "Socialists," alias Kangaroos) and there J. E. F. the police. can now be no question but that this is Toronto, Canada, May 3.

5

#### A Call for Nels Lofdahl.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOcase, at least, the S. L. P. says yea, and PLE.-Kindly inseft the following. Will Nels Lofdahl, member of Section Duluth Militants of the land, forge ouward, write to the secretary, L. F. Dworschak, and make this difference so great that before long it will be felt by every one immediately. It is of the utmost imof them, until at last the Arm and portance and means much, to Comrade mer shall smash every freak and fakir and the S. L. P. stand triumphant on the Lofdahl.

real difference between the S. L. P.

MILITANT.

so, and he has long been known as an

Minneapolis, Minn., May 5, 1902.

Fakiring the Miners.

So the so-called capitalist lackeys

fund altogether, so as not to have all

the miners subjected to the company.

so they wouldn't rebel against it.

one of the small freaks and the

Comrade Sambucco was asked. Do you

to fight the present system of capital-

present system was politically as well

the U. M. W. of A. was controlled by

than to benefit the capitalists. He then

started to roast them on the acts of their

labor fakirs, and capitalist lieutenants.

business to talk here, this is the U. M.

W. meeting. Sambucco was choked off

Hanna and is only to protect the em-

We always challenged them to debate.

but they don't dare to accept. We give

three cheers for the S. T. & L. A., and

Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance,

ALLIANCE 340, S. T. & L. A.

organization is

ployers. The bona fide

Blythedale, Pa., May 8.

the S. L. P.

nically. And he told them that

com-

were

dogs.

as it was.

top.

L. F. DWORSCHAK. Duluth, Minn., May 2.

#### LETTER BOX.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-Off-Hand Answers to Corre PLE .- I have to record another failure spondents.

> INo questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.

E. W. G., Bingham, Utah.--lst. Most as-suredly. In the bankruptcy of capitalist production, it is bound to seek refuge in mu-nicipal and national ownership. The capi-talist class could continue to reap its profils through the bonds that it would saddle on the Government; and, being itself govern-ment, it would be able to subjugate the workers more effectively. On this bend the parallel is could with

ment, it would be able to subjugate the workers more effectively. On this head the parallel is enual with England. (George 111, had to send his red-coats over here to keep the colonists down when they would not sweat dividends for him (taxes they called it); and so capital-ists to-day have themselves to hustle so as to secure the dividends out of their wage-slaves. When the Puliman strike was on, Queen Victoria, who held large blocks of stocks in that concern, and whose dividends were in danger during the strike.—she did not have to worry over them, like her grand-father, George 111, had done: Grover Cleve-land did the job for her. And so, if capi-talist municipalization or nationalization takes place, the capitalist government can directly attend to the whole business. "Zd. Such a government might be named "Fool-Socialists" Paradles." Other questions next week. By the way you will find those two ques-

the company, the introducers of this by-

roor-socialitis Paradise." Other questions next week. By the way, you will find those two ques-tions covered in the speech, "The Warning of the Gracchi," that will appear in the Sunday issue of the 25th or the WEEKLY of the 31st instant. of the 31st instant.

G. F. S., ST. PAUL. MINN .- The facts were in the editorial. Coples of the DAILY containing it were sent to you.

T. W., LOUISVILLE, KY.—As for male-factors night is almost impunity, so for the Republicans and Democrats, the only chance of escape is to create the darkness that re-sults from incomprehensible harangues, That's all there is in those speeches. Se the question was called. The dupes the majority and got it to remain After this business was through the U. M. W. Local opened their meeting and

I. N. S., COLUMBUS, O.—Yes they did. The Social Democracy of Germany sent 10.-000 marks to help the Belgians in their re-cent revolt. And pretty bad that was for the leaders of Germany. They are willing to help others to revolt, but so thoroughly Kautskylzed or Bernsteinized are they that they don't themselves revolt, and do some-Kautskylzed or Bernsteinized are they that they don't themselves revolt, and do some-thing for the suffrage there. Judged by votes, the German Social Democracy is the largest of all the parties in Germany, but their representation is among the smallest. This comes from the way the districts are apportioned. Now, what's the difference be-tween taking away a man's vote, and giving one in such manner that it don't count practically? -That's the case in Germany; and yet the Kautsky crew lie low, and are willing that the Belgians should do the fighting. want to join? He said, no, but wanted son he did not join, and he went on to told them that the only way to fight the fighting.

> J., NEW YORK .--- Your Kangaroo infor-J. NEW YORK.--Your Kamaroo Infor-mant caught correctly the spirit but not the wording of the motion. The motion made at, the meeting of the Volks-zeltung Publishing Arsociation was to discontinue the publication of .the So-cial Democratic list of organizations. In the course of the debate the supporters of the motion clearly stated they wanted to throw the Social Democracy, together with the "Worker," overboard, as the two were a Jonah to them. He caught the spirit all right. right.

W. P. E. VANCOUVER, B. C.-You'ra misinformed on Kingsley. There was no ground for complaint against him in Frisco, at least not on the subject you mention. He was fired in Seattle for trying to turn the S. L. P. into an English Social Democratic Federation of twaddlers, declaimers and freaks. Fellow miners: that is the work of the political crooks and labor fakirs. When any workingman tries to explain the didn't you would come to know that the U. M. W. is controlled by Mark freaks.

F. R., DENVER, COLO.—There is an old proverb applied to inns. "The sign is changed the wine is the same." When Schuffer and Vall dropped the pulpit and took to labor-skating, the sign only was changed, the wine remained the same,—and pretty rank wine that was.

C. J., NEW HAVEN, CT.-You seem to be a decent fellow, and a man that one may reason with. Let's come down to facts and leave conclusions for afterwards. Let's see Section Hamilton's Sturdy Fight. To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE.-Section Hamilton, S. L. P., has again to fight for the right of assemblage and free speech on the street. Comrade Lockart Gordon, our candidate for the Provincial Assembly and the speaker on the fight of May at a meeting held on the Goer, got a summons to appear be-

overwhelming majority of the workers.unconscious of the necessity of COM-BINED economic and political efforts in order to successfully fight capital,-only see the necessity of economic fight, then they are still right, as far as

then they are such their views extend. Capital MUST be fought economi-Capital MUST be fought, the faster the faster Capital MUST be fought economi-cally. The harder the fight, the faster will capital develop. And the faster capital develops, the sooner will So-cialism have to supplant it. But the ques-tion, perhaps of doubt to some, is: WILL an honest economic organization of labor accelerate the development of capital and contribution? Most comparish the mill and capitalism? Most assuredly it will. And right here comes my strongest argument, advanced from a purely co-nomic standpoint, for the necessity of economic organizations of labor. If labor does not fight capitalist meas-

The add of oppression, then there will be no incentive to capital to introduce im-proved machinery. Improved machinery costs money: if the capital st can press down the wages of his employees to such a point that his profits will be

purely capitalist institution. Their avowed purposes are not capitalist pur-poses. Only to the extent that those institutions are CONTROLLED by capitalists, are they capitalistic? And to the same extent do we fight them all the economic organization of labor, we do NOT fight the economic organization of labor, we do NOT fight the college, we do NOT fight the church, AS SUCH. We DO fight the capitalistic influences in all three of these institutions, at least if such influences are turned against our movement, against the interests of the working class.-In the third place there is a wide difference between a pro-nounced and essentially LABOR organi zation and the other two institutions. The class issue can not be concealed in the first, whereas in the other two it very successfully is. VICTOR FUNKE.

New York.

XXXI. 1st: What might possibly be gained through an economic organization of labor? Higher wages, better treatemnt and the introduction of safety applianes where there is danger of the work-

that this is true when applied to the workers as a class: therefore it is inconsistent for an organization to depoint is concerned an economic organ-ization is not only needless; it is entire-

ly uselors. An increase in wages in some way is beneficial, while in other ways it is det-rimental to the workers. Suppose we 3rd. The principles or lack of prin-

A COMRADE. Roanoke, Ill., May 2.

Kangs' Scheme of Fraud Balked in Minnesota.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE.-On the 26th of April expires the time in which nominations for city officers can be filed. I, as the Section' Notary, filed on the 7th of February the petition nominating A. W. M. Anderson as the S. L. P. candidate for Mayor Later on the Kangs petitioned the State legislature which was in special sessio grant them the right to change their name from "Social Democratic Party to the "Socialist Party." They could not continue to humbug the workingmen under the name any longed on ac-count of a law passed by the legis lature at its last regular session pro-hibiting any party subsequently formed from taking any part of the name of a previously existing party. The Demo-cratic members were the instigators of the law because of the confusion to th voters in having two Democratic Parties on the ballot at the last State election

which caused many ballots to be thrown out. Of course, the Kangs expected to catch us napping, and have their quest to assume a part of the S. L. P.'s name granted. But we met their re-quest with a protest that caused the Judiciary committee to recommend the indefinite postponement of the bill. But in spite of this defeat they scoured

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE.-It is nothing new to see in THE PEOPLE that some representative of the Kangaroo, Social Democratic, "Socialist" party has given a brand new ex-planation of the difference between the S. L. P. and the said conglomeration. But it is so entirely new to hear of one of them hitting the mark square and fair that such a case deserves to be reported above all others.

Yesterday afternoon Joseph Andree, the principal exponent of Kangarooism in Minneapolis, well known in all parts of the city for selling "Merrie England," as "the best Socialist book for a nickel," and telling of the glories of the co-operative commonwealth, as exemplified by the post-office, and the horrors of capitalism as exemplified in "adulterated milk," and pleading to the people of this town to "cultivate their brains" by subscribing to "Appeal to Nonsense"-yesterday said Joseph was asked by a by young man, for some time an attendant of the S. L. P. Reading Room, What is the difference between the S. L. P. and the S. D. P.? Joe rose to his full length, stretched his arm characteristically to wards the heavens, and said in an outburst of eloquence for which he is famous: "THE DIFFERENCE IS THAT THE S. L. P. IS GETTING AHEAD OF US, and then, the subject being thoroughly covered from all sides. he went ou with the "cultivation of the Minneapolitan braius. This "getting ahcad" is all the more

remarkable remarkable when we remember the watchword with which the Minneapolis Kangs launched their rotten bark, to wit: "We (the S. D. P.) must succeed; they (the S.L.P.) must go under because WE (the S. D. P.) HAVE THE BRAINS, THE SPEAKERS AND THE MONEY." The "brains" they had evidently were

no good for the "cultivation of brains," "speakers" could not delude the Minneapolis workingmen, and "money" could affair, the Toronto papers up to date Mannon.

the Goer, got a summons to appear be-

fore the police magistrate and answer to the charge of "obstructing the street." To-day the case was tried. Gordon defended himself and while all of the evidence for the prosecution was in favor of Gordon, still he was fined \$30.00 costs or 21 days in jail, he being willing to endure that hardship the Section will al-

low him to remain there, and continue the fight with other speakers from Toronto and London.

The evidence) of four policemen ran thus: He said any man who voted for the Grit or Tory candidates scabbed their vote. There was no evidence of a breach of the peace.

There was no language tending to riot. He said on the 14th of September last there was twelve officers present in plain clothes but there was only one now. That was because there was an election on. One officer said the meeting caused discussion and when questioned by don if Grit and Tory meetings did not also cause discussion, all he could say

was that their was more feeling in the discussion at this meeting. A Party member giving evidence said that it was legal to hold meetings on the

street and the prosecuting attorney add-"Quite so, quite so, but why didn't ed: you go somewhere else, to the parks for instance, or away in the west or east end?" Yes why don't the Socialist Lahor Party go to the woods in Manitoulin Island like the freak Socialist League, and leave the capitalist class alone. After being sentenced the comrade told the that the Socialist Labor Party court would hold meetings on the streets of Hamilton whether they went to jail for

21 days or 21 months. While the Hamilton papers are giving considerable notice pro and con '5 this

Y. T., NEW YORK.—The Timothy Healy who was appointed Deputy Sheriff is a mem-ber of the Fireman's Union No. 56. He has been frequently mentioned in the Monday morning reports of the "Circus" as a dele-gate to the Central Federated Union. He was also the chairman of the Kangaroo com-mittee for laying the corner-stone of the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum.

L. A., PROVIDENCE, R. L .-- The address of "Il Proletario," Italian organ of the So-ialist Labor Party, is 208 Bleecker street,

F. G. H., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.-Very Interesting question: but can't be answered without seemingly taking an editorial hand in the debate on the S. T. & L. A. Your question is filed with many others of same nature. Will all be taken up in the ripeness of time ure. time.

A. M., NEW-YORK -- Read Walter Scott and George Elliott. You might read them alternately.

J. V. K., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.-They will be published in pamphlet form.

THE COHEN STRIKE

The strike of the sloe workers at B. Cohen's factory at 19th street and Sixth

avenue has been on five weeks. Out of the sixty men that came out ten have returned. It is said that there are about 35 men at work in the factory, and that they are making 200 pair a day. This is contradicted by the officers of the Independent Shoeworkers' Union, who claim that the firm is unable to sell any of the shoes that are made, and are only holding out to see what Wichert and Gardiner does. The factory is well pickis also said that those that are working

on the machines are from Lynn and Boston, and were brought here by foreman

#### OFFICIAL.

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

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA -W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Colborne street, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY-2.6 New Reade street. (The Party's liter-

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

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Regular meting held on May 9th at 2-6 New Reade street, R. Katž in the chair. Absent, Julius Hammer and Adolph Klein. the latter without excuse. The financial report for the week ending May 3d, showed receipts, \$82.00; expenditures, \$38.51.

Replies received from nominees for man-aging committee of the DAILY PEOPLE, showed four of the five nominated had ac cepted the nomination, namely, B. Touroff, Edward C. Schmidt, John D. Stegeman and F. Machauer, and that the fifth, A. S. Levine, declined for the reason that he will be unable to attend meetings. It was resolved to increase the number of the con mittee from five to seven and elect all the

four who had accepted. The National Secretary presented a draft of a call for general vote to amend the constitution as per propositions received from a number of Sections. Call adopted as read and ordered published. A further draft was presented of a letter to be sent to the Parti Ouvrier of France in regard to the next In-ternational Congress to be held at Amster-dam. The draft was adopted and it was resolved that the Irish Socialist Republican Party be also communicated with in regard to this matter.

A letter was received from Troy, N. Y. to the effect that an attempt was made to organize an Italian school for "Socialism," and that the men behind that move were men expelled from the Party for treason fo the working class. Resolved, to inform Troy that the Section has full Jurisdiction over the territory covered by its charter, an has therefore the right to repudiate any move to foist on the movement in Rensselaer County something the Section disap proves of. The National Secretary was also

structed to communicate with Section Albany County in regard to this matter. Section Cincinnati, O., reported the ex-pulsion of Fred Kaferle for holding office in a pure and simple union. Section Onondago County, N. Y., reported expulsion of E. C. Eliston for slander. Section St. Louis, Mo., sent a statement bearing upon the resigna-tion from the Party of L. C. Fry, and explaining the reasons that led up to the res-ignation, asking that the statement be published for the sake of making known the fac that C. L. Fry was no longer connected with the Party. In view of the fact that the resignation has already been made known through the Party press, it was thought unnecessary to publish the rather lengthy statement. A communication was received from Section New York asking why the N. E. C. printed a circular outside of job printing office of the Labor News The National Secretary was instructed to reply and point out the petty character of the matter involved and point out also the evident motives of those who en gineered this matter through the Section at a time when all our attention and energy should be concentrated on important Party ork. E. Siff, who had prevailed upon his and another Assembly Districts, to make of this matter an issue and who had been instrumental in having the inquiry made, ar d against the motion to instruct. Vote on motion taken by roll call. In favor of motion : Kinneally, Forbes, Katz and Gillhans. Against: Siff. Letters were received from L. Sanial and

Letters were received from L. Sahiai and H. Simpson bearing upon the matter of edi-torial management of the DAILY PEOPLE during the leave of absence of the editor, Sanial agreeing to furnish regularly editorial and other articles, Simpson stating that for reasons both public and private he cannot accept. The National Secretary report-ed that, with the ald promised by Comrade Sanial, and Justus Ebert, now of the editorial staff, satisfactory arrangements can be made: Section Union County, N. J., sent a set of by-laws. Secretary Instructed to inform the Secretary that, under the provisions of Article XI., Section 11, of the Party Constitution, these must go to the State Executive Committee. The Labor sent financial report for the month of April, which was filed.

It was then decided to take up the matter ing the DA of smallgamating the DALLY PLOFILS and the Labor News Co. under one management as proposed by Julian Pierce and adopted by the N. E. C. at its meeting on March 7, the execution of which had been delayed because of the change of management that had since taken place. After an exhaustive discussion on the merits of the proposition, it was resolved to instruct the manager of the DAILY PEOPLE to take full charge on Monday morning, hay 12, the term of th present manager to expire on Saturday, May 10. Vote on motion stood 4 in favor and 1 against. Adjourned.

garding the matter of having Comrade Gordon nominated for Hamilton while under sentence for this offesne. Als that the National Secretary write and have an exact copy of the indictment as appearing on the books of the police court, for the information of the N. E. C. Moved that Comrade Ross and Wade be appointed to inspect and report re-garding , printing press offered for sale by the Advertiser Printing Company, carried.

Moved that the account for printing Constitutions be paid, carried. D. Ross, Secretary, pro-tem.

CALL FOR VOTE.

New York, May 11th, 1902. To the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party,

Greeting: Acting upon a suggestion of the National Executive Committee, the Sections named below have submitted to the N. E. C. propositions to amend Article XI. E. C. propositions to amend Article XI., Section 1, of the Party Constitution, in such a way as to extend the time with-in which a vote on amending the said constitution must be taken from ten

weeks to fifteen weeks. These propositions are herewith submitted and, acting under the constitution as it now stands, five weeks are herwith weeks to begin on Saturday, May 17th, the date of the WEEKLY PEOPLE in which this call is published, and to expire on Saturday, June 21st, five weeks later, and after that only five weeks are left

to take the vote in. Sections Cleveland, O.; Easton, Pa. Everett, Mass.; Lynn, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Roanoke, Va.; Tacoma, Wash.; Westchester Co., N. Y., Tacoma, Wash.; Westchester Co., X. Y., propose that the last sentence of the first paragraph of Article XI., Section 1, of the Party Constitution, beginning with the word "The" on Page 14, and ending with the word "issued" on Page 15, shall read as follows:

"THE RESULT OF THE VOTE "THE RESULT OF THE VOTE MUST BE REPORTED TO THE NA-TIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE WIHIN FIFTEEN WEEKS AFTER THE FIRST CALL WAS ISSUED." Section Kansas City, Mo., proposes the following amendment:

"THAT SECTION 1. OF ARTICLE XI., OF THE CONSTITUTION BE SO AMENDED AS TO ALLOW TEN WEEKS TO SEND OUT AND ACT WEEKS TO SEAD OUT AND ACT C. AMENDMENTS TO A PROFOSI-TION, AND FIVE WEEKS MORE IN WHICH TO TABULATE AND DECLARE THE RESULT ON THE PROPOSITION AS AMENDED, AND EMPOWERING THE N. E. C. MEET ONCE A WEEK OR OFTEN-ER, IF THOUGHT NECESSARY, TO CA. VASS THE VOTE AS RE-CEIVED. AS SOON AS IT IS THEREBY ASCERTAINED THAT A MAJORITY OF SECTIONS OR MEMBERS HAVE VOTED IN FA-VOR OF THE MAIN QUESTION, IT SHAIL BE IN FULL FORCE AND EFFECT, AND THE COMPLETE VOTE MAY BE TABULATED AND ANNOUNCED ANY TIME WITHIN THE FIFTEEN WEEKS' LIMIT.

While these propositions are open to amendment, it will not be amiss to remind the Sections that the purpose of the method pursued was to give all the Sections a chance to make their proposi-tions first and then leave the hands of the N. E. C. free to issue the call for the vote on the very day the first five weeks expire, in other words to send in no more amendments, and reserve the last five weeks in full for the sending out and the taking of the vote. For the National Exective Committee,

S. L. P., Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

CONNECTICUT STATE CONVENTION. The Connecticut State Convention of the locialist Labor Party will be held at S. L.

P. Hall, 892 Main street, Hartford, May 30, 1902. Let each section send a full delegation Let each section furinsh caudidates for a full State ticket and let each section send a complete report of its work since the last convention. The Convention will assemble at 9 A. M.

Those desiring lodgings should notsharp. ify the committee at once so that arrangements can be completed. Connecticut State Committee.

Jas. J. Manee, Secretary. OHIO S. L. P. STATE CONVENTION. The Ohio State Convention of the So cialist Labor Party will be held at Cleveland, Friday, May 30. Delegates and visiting comrades are requested to notify the chairman of the Reception Committee, Comrade Robert Zill-mer, 40 Rowley street, at what time and on what train they will arrive. The headquarters of the Reception Committee will be at the office of the "Clevelander Volksfreund," and "Socialistische Arbeiterzeitung," 225 St. Clair street, corner Ontario street, second floor. We recommend Hotel Pence, corner Su perior and Spring streets, to comrades who wish hotel accommodations. at 9 A. M. In Sloss Hall, (Germ. Am. Bank Building) 356 Ontario street, top floor. P. C. Christiansen, Secretary. Cleveland, O., May 1, 1902. City SPECIAL FUND. (As per Circular Letter, Sept. 3, 1901.) Previously acnkowledged.....\$5,699 65 Section Hartford, Conn., May Day collection..... 50 Section Collinsville, Ill .-- George W.Smith, \$1 :Philip Venl, \$1 : Wm. W. Cox, \$1 : Peter Mes-, tel. \$1..... 4 00 \$5,707 40 EDWARD DITTRICH. Cashier. CHANGE OF ADDRESS. To the Secretaries of the State Execu-tive Committee and Organizers of Sections, Socialist Labor Party in particu-lar and Comrades in general: This is to notify you that my address now is: 207 Matagorda street, San Antonio, Texas. Frank Leitner, Secretary, Texas State Executive Committee. tend.

ATTENTION, LONG ISLAND CITY AND QUEENS COUNTY.

STEREOPTICON LECTURE ON "THE DEVELOPMENT OF MA-CHINERY AND THE FORMATION OF TRUSTS," WILL BE DELIVER-ED BY RUDOLPH KATZ, ON THURSDAY, MAY 22, AT 8 P. M., IN MCKELLEN'S HALL, 42 EAST AVENUE, CORNER THIRD STREET, LONG ISLAND CITY.

THE LECTURE WILL BE HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE UNDER THE AUSTREES OF THE NEW YORK STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, AND WILL BE THE OC-CASION FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF SECTION LONG ISLAND CITY. RESIDENT PARTY MEMBERS AND SYMPATHIZERS ARE IN-VITED TO ATTEND. ADMISSION WILL BE FREE.

NEW YORK STATE EAECUTIVE COM-MITTEE.

The regular meeting of the Committee was held on May 9th, 1902, at 2-6 New Reade street. Comrade A. C. Kihn acted as chairman. Present: A. C. Kihn, H. Kuhn, E. Mueller and A. Moren. The min-

utes of the previous meeting were accepted as read. Section Westchester County sent a series of by-laws, which were received and are to be revised by a sub-comm mittee elected for this purpose. Comrades Moren and Mueller to act as the sub-committee. Two applications for membership at large from Leopold Michielsens and Hector Michleisens, both of Randolph, N. Y., were received and accepted. The treasurer's financial report for April, 1902, is as follows: Cash on hand April 1st, \$94.80; recelpts for April, \$65.52, making a total of \$160.32. Expenses for agitation and leaflets, \$42.23, miscellaneous \$1.26; leaving

a balance of \$116.83. Comrades Kihn and Mueller reported rogress relative to the work of organizing Long Island City. A special meeting of the Committee is to be held on Friday. May 16th at 6 P. M. Adjournment followed.

...

A. Moren. Recording Secretary. PRESENTS RECEIVED FOR THE

S. T. & L. A. FAIR. Handsome large picture in gilt frame, from Bamberger & Co., Newark, N. J.;

hand embroidered sofa pillow cover, Miss Munro, Altoona, Pa.; pair bedroom slippers and other articles from Mrs. P. Friesema, Detroit, Mich.; fancy tidy from Mrs. A Moriensen, Sommerville, Mass.; fancy tidy from Mrs. Dyer Enger, Boston, Mass. Articles of fancy work from four Social-ist women : Mrs. E. J. Stodel Mrs. J. Brewer. Mrs. J. Rossmelsl, Mrs. A. Girginsky,

all of Hartford, Conn. Half a dozen handsome bound books by standard authors, from A. L. Frecky, of Hoboken, N. J. Handsome gilt framed picture from

Siegel-Cooper, New York. Hand painted leather photo holder,

from Geo. Anderson. Los Angeles, Cal. Handsome bed sprend, from member of L. A. 262, Fall River, Mass. Fancy pin cushion, from L. A. 345,

San Francisco, Cal. Two silk umbrellas, \$1, from Anton

Good, New York City. Two pair small ornaments, one pair large bisque ornaments, two pieces of statuary, aud fancy match holder from Cigarmakers' L. A. 141, New York

Large supply of soap, cologne, tooth-powder and shaving soap from Colgate & Co.: 40 quart-can of milk from Stan-dard Dairy, New York; one work basket from the amor of a Texas Amadillo, from Mrs, F. Leitner; one Mex-ican Maxmilian dollar, from Frank Leit-ner; one pair of gent's kid gloves, from J. V. Kendall, all of San Antonio,, Tex-

as. (The express charges on this package of goods, amounting to \$1.25, were plied by L. A. 268, of San Antonio).

Pen and ink stand, from Jos. Fruth: gent's umbrella from John Scramoosky; lady's fancy apron and set of towls, from A. Friend; pair of pillow shams and framed picture of Karl Marx, from

Ferd. May, all of Elizabeth, N. J. Milk dish, from Chas. Fallath, of Elizabeth, N. J. Toilet set in leather case, from Geo. Abelson: poker set in handsome maple-wood case, from D. Perskowich; H. W. 50 cents; Schreyer, \$1; a number of small articles from Mrs. Touroff and Mrs. Vonderlieth: baby's dress from Miss Katz; handsome oil painting in gilt frame, from 30th Assembly District, S. L. P.; two pictures and one cushion, M. Tauber: two baby's sacks from Miss Ray Herschman; cigars from Eckstein Bros., all of New York City. W. H. Thomas, 50 cents; Thos. Thomas, 25 cents; Peter Schwindling, 50 Belpoliti, 25 cents, all of Buena Vista, Pa., one case and three barrels of toys, games and fancy china ware from D. A. 15 of Pittsburg, Pa. Handsome large picture in gilt frame from Bloomingdale Bros. N. Y. City. A large number of other articles were received at the hall from members and sympathizers who did not hand in their The four rocking chairs were awarded as follows: Golden oak rocker, A Mor-en, N. Y. City; Willow rocker, John Hokinson, Newark, N. J.; Cherry rock-er, Bryant of the Daily People staff; child's willow rocker, F. Benke, N. Y. The white marble gavel stand was won by the 28th A. D. of New York, they having received the highest number

DAILY PEOPLE AUXILIARY LEAGUE. On Wednesday, May Sth, a number of Party nembers gathered in meeting at 2-6 New Reade street, in obedience to the call of the

committee elected at the general Party meet ing, held April 10, and confirmed and added to at the meeting of the General Committee held April 12, said committee having been chosen with a view to canvass the member ship for the purpose of finding a number of men ready to contribute \$1 per week for fifty successive weeks, and thus create a fund to wipe out the indebtedness of the DAILY De

PEOPLE for machinery. A. Gillhaus opened the meeting. The first order of business was the reading of a cir-cular, drawn to secure further enrollments. After some discussion the draft presented was adopted with some alterations. After adopting as the name of the organization just formed, the name of the Daily People Auxiliary League, it was resolved to elect officers and the following were chosen: A. Glilhaus, for recording, corresponding, and financial secretary; Henry Kuhn, for treas urer.

Collections were then taken up, and the sum of \$48 was received, which amount, added to the \$163 received prior to the meeting, brings the total amount collected by the League up to \$211.

It was further resolved that the League meet every first Tuesday of the month. As to the general purpose of the League it may be added, that it aims at securing within the United States two hundred men who are able and willing to contribute \$50 within fifty successive weeks, and thus raise a fund that will wipe out the entire indebt-edness of the DAILY PEOPLE for machinery. The League solicits all the aid com-rades throughout the country feel disposed to give, and it invites correspondence from comrades and friends of the cause who have Bradf any in formation to give or suggestions to make.

August Giffhaus, Recording Secretary. 401 East 92d St., New York City.

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SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

Official count of election for Alder-man at large (to fill a vacancy), held at San Antonio, Texas, April 10, 1902, Candidate for the S. L. P., Charles Francis Pollard.

Wards.	Vote.
First	
Second	 
Third	 4
Fourth	 4
Fifth	 10
Sixth	 6
Seventh	 16
Eighth	 1
1	
Total	 49

This is a straight vote as all the other four candidates were on one ticket while we had a separate ticket headed, "So-cialist Labor." All who voted our ticket know WHAT they voted for. It is no ticeable that we polled some votes in every ward, some in the second where almost none but Mexicans dwell.

Charles Werner, Organizer, Section S. A., S. L. P.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO. Section Hamilton, S. L. P. of Hamilton Ontario celebrated<sup>1</sup> May Day with an open air meeting on the Gore, King str. East, on the evening of May 1st on the same spot where the Party was assaulted by the police on the 14th of September last, four of their speakers arrested and fined \$20 or twenty days in jail; the fine not to be collected if they didn't offend again. For financial and other reasons it was decided to hold the next meeting on Labor's International Holi-

day. The upshot of it was, that the organizer L. M. Gordon who was the speaker, was sum-510 Wylle avenue. moned before the Capitalist Court on the charge of obstructing the street and for a purpose which was liable to cause a of the peace. Gordon was fined breach \$30 and costs or twenty-one days in fail. Of course that means twenty-one days for our comrade as the Party doesn't compromise by paying fines..

We have arranged to hold a mass meeting next Saturday night to protest against the action of the police and demand the right of speech on the public street, also to raise funds to defray expenses incurred by a fight in establishing the rights of a working class political party to peaceably assemble and exercise free speech on the public streets of Hamilton, Canada.

R. E. Burns, Organizer, pro tem.



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2 to 5 New Reade street.

529 D street. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—John Robert-on, 832 Howard street; E. W. Carpenter,

Eld

Section's property and applying for mem-bership at large. Admitted to memberckson street. SALEM, MASS .-- John White, American ship. Bills ordered paid to J. Manee, \$10 for postage; to E. Oatley, New Hayouse, 23 Church street, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH .-- P. C. Nel-Ho en. expenses to New London \$3.50. son, 1.642 Major avenue. SCHENECTADY, N. Y .-- J. S. Weinber-Motion to have 500 credential blanks, ger. Box 557. SEATTLE, WASH .--- Wm. H. Walker, 733 printed. Carried. On motion it was de-cided to meet every Friday night until SEATTLE, WASH.-WM. H. Waiker, 135 Fifteenth avenue, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.-F. A. Nagler, 141 Highland street, STRESVILLE, PA.-Cyril Sistek, SYRACUSE, N. Y.-J. Trainor, Room 14, Warm Block May 30th. Financial report for month of April. April 1, on hand ..... \$112.68 Income ..... 18.00 Myers Block. TAUTON, MASS .- John W. Allen, 7 Weir Total .....\$130.68 street. TACOMA, WASH.—Louis Schroeder, Room 6. Armory Block. TORONTO. ONT.. CANADA.—Charles Kemp, 209 Chestnut street. TROY. N. Y.—T. A. Devane, 62 Ida street. UNION HILL, N. J.—Otto Becker, 348 Rroadway. Expenses ..... 11.00 Broadway, UTICA, N. Y .--- John Rapp, 23 Niagara OPEN AIR MEETINGS IN CHICAGO VANCOUVER, B. C.-J. Thomson, P. O. WATERBURY, CONN.-John Neubert, Wednesday, May 14. State and 31st streets, 8 p. m. Thursday, May 15. Ogden avenue and Randolph street, 8 39 Charles street. WATERTOWN, N. Y.-Jacob Mires, 1 Moffet street. Moffert street.
 WILKINSBURG, PA.-J. A. McConnell, WURUINN MASS.-N. Peter Nellson, 35
 Garfield avenue.
 WONSOCKET, R. I.-Frank L. Fogarty, 265 Front street.
 TONKEIS, N. Y.-Peter Jacobson, 3 Madison and Sheldon streets, S p. m. Saturday, May 17. Milwaukee avenue and Paulina street, Pallsad p. m. Lake and 48th streets, S p. m. Almost a quarter of the women of State and 47th streets, 8 p. m. Halsted and 63d streets, 8 p. m. Germany earn their living by their own labor, mostly in farm work. Sunday, May 18th. State and Congress streets, 3 p. m. Madison and Peoria streets, S p. m. Dearborn and Walton streets, S p. m. Sozialistische. Cottage Grove and 39th street, S p. m. Arbeiter-Zeitung. Tuesday, May 20th. Madison and Sheldon streets, 8 p. m. Owned and Published by the Socialist Labor Party. PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. Clark and Ohio streets, S p. m. Wednesday, May 21st. Wentworth and 31st street, 8 p. m. Thursday, May 22d. 18th street and Blue Island avenue, SUBSCRIPTION RATES. p. nt. North avenue and Orchard street, 8 Editorial Rooms and Business Of-fice; 239 St. Clair Street, Cleveland, Ohio. p. m. Saturday, May 24. Clark and Chestnut streets, 8 p. m. where all editorial communications.

Pullman, S p. m.

The Section now holds open air meetson, 832 Howard, 51 Third street. SAN PERDO, CAL.—Alexander Muhlings every Sunday evening at corner of Main and Church streets, near Erie am Marx, New London, received and filed. From Section New Haven \$2.40 SAN JOSE, CAL .- Fred Hamann, 42 for due stamps. Stamps forwarded. From Section New Britain, \$6.00 for due stamps. Stamps sent. From Char-les Heine, New London, in relation to County Bank building. You can assist in the work for our principles by send-ing or bringing shopmates, friends and others to these meetings, thus getting Eldorado street. ST. LOUIS, MO-John J. Ernst, 2,219 North Tenth street: John Neumann, S10 Julin st.; Chas. Grupp, 808 Geyer ave. Julin st.; MINN.-Samuel Jonnson, 607 them interested in the movement. The WEEKLY PEOPLE and Socialist literature can be bought there. On Sunday June the 15th the Section will run an excursion around Grand Island on the boat "20th Century" starting at 9.30 A, M., at foot of Ferry street. Ticket 25 cents. MARION, IND. Section Marion, Ind., meets Sunday May 18, 1902, at Harry Hunter's, 2 P. M. Italian Edition of "What Means This Strike?" We still have on hand a few hundred copies of "What Means This Strike?" in the Italian language. Fine book to distribute among the Italian proletariat. Every Socialist who comes in con-tact with Italians should have a few copies on hand. Five cents per copy. P. S.-We have a hundred less than when we wrote the advt. a couple of hours ago-Section Pittsburg has ordered a hundred. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 2 New Reade st., New York, N. Y. French Socialist Books. We have on hand an assortment of French Socialist Books. Guesde, Lafargue, and others are among the au-thors. A list of these books will be sent on application. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., money, remittances, and business munications are to be directed. Madison and Peoria streets, 8 p. m.

# John J. Kinneally, Recording Secretary, pro tem.

CANADIAN S. L. P. Regular meeting of the N. E. C. held at Headquarters, 256½ Dundas street, London, Ont., May 5, 1902. F. Haselgrove in the chair, Ross ap-

pointed corresponding secretary, pro-tem in place of I. P. Courtenay, who

tem in place of I, P. Courtenay, who was absent without cause. Communications received and read from Sections Toronto, Hamilton, St. Thomas, and Vancouver, also from Com-rades Woodley of Toronto, C. John-ston, Slocum City, B. C. and from Far-rell of Toronto. regarding affairs in Hamilton. Secretary instructed to at-tend to answer those regulring replies. Communication from Comrade Wood-ber according printing press true effe. ley regarding printing press, type, etc., laid on the table to come up for consideration when matter of printing pres-is to be finally dealth with.

Letter accepting editorship of N. E. C. literature under control of the N. E. C. received from Comrade H. B. Ashplant

Matter of printed stationery laid over matter of printed stationery faid over until printing press matter is decided. Regarding affairs in Hamilton, where Comrade Gordon, as reported in the public press, has been arrested and fined, for obstructing the highway by speak-ing in the the interest of the S. L. P. upon the Gore: The N. E. C. instructed Comrade

selgrove to consult a solicitor re-

of votes. The full account of the vote will be published in a day or two. The awarding of the four prizes re-sulted as follows: First Prize, silver table set of three pieces, to Anton Krebs, of New-ark, N. J. Second Prize, large Swiss clock, to

R. Coyne, Schenectady, N. Y. Third Prize, perfectscope, with fine views, to C. O. Tuckerman, of Schenectady, N. Y. Fourth Prize, silk unbrella, to T. Blazek, of San Francisco, 'Cal. The above prizes will be shipped to the owners in a day or true

owners in a day or two.

D. A. 4, S. T. & L. A. Regular meeting of D. A. 4, S. T. & L. A., will be held Souday, May 18, at 3 p. m., at headquarters, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark. All members must at-

F. J. Green, Organizer,

PEOPLE'S EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY. The general meeting of the above society was held at Manhattan Lyceum, 66-68 East 4th street on Saturday, May 3. It was decided to hold an open-air meet-

ing on May 31

The following officers were elected: U. Trockman, chairman, Annie Haight, vice-chairman, Morris Ackerman, recording- secretary, Joseph Frederick, financial sec-retary, Benjamin Gelman, treasurer, David Cohen, 'sargent-at-arms, Messrs, Jos, Freder ick., H. S. Pollock, H. Levy, M. S. Meyerowitz, and N. Frockman, governing commit tee. All members are requested to attend the continuation of the general meeting to

be held at the above place on Saturday, May 10th, at 7:30 P. M. sharp, as installation of officers will take place, and also other important business will be transacted. The literary meeting will begin at 9:30 P. M. sharp, at which the Educational Journal will be read and discussed. Readers of the

DAILY PEOPLE are invited. Michael Meyerowitz, Secretary.

### One Dollar a Year

In order that the readers of the WEEKLY PEOPLE may be enabled to subscribe for the Sunday issue of the DAILY PEOPLE. the low rate of one dollar per year has been made. The Sunday is-sue, besides articles pertaining to the Socialist Movement, contains matters of general interest that are educational in their scope, and for value to all who are interested in

modern developments. Every reader of the WEEKLY PEOPLE should subscribe for the Sunday issue of the DAILY PEOPLE. Send in your order to-day. day. THE DAILY PEOPLE,

### 6 New Reade St

New York City.