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REPUBLIC

PRICE TWO CENTS.

MINERS JOIN S. T. & L. A.

ANOTHER LOCAL ORGANIZED AT ROSCOE, PA.

Fake Socialist Tries To Discourage Movement, but Without Avail-Miners Know Where To Place Them The U. M. W. Crumbling Away.

Fayette City, Pa., June 1 .- Organzer Frank Jordan of the S. T. & L. A. has organized the miners of Roscoe into the rank of the New Trades Un-

A "me too socialist" editor, whose paper carries announcements of cap-Italist political parties, printed the following editorial on May 23. The issue of the paper was extensively circulated among the miners. The editorial is

Last Saturday there was a gentlenan from Indiana holding down a scap box in the street next to the bank. He was no ordinary man who was perched to make idle talk but a man possessed of a great deal above the average. Inteligence of workingmen. He had studied the signs of the times and figures that would make you dizzy to comprehend. He was a scientific socialists, and like all "scientific socialists" in this country, could fee no virtue in any other move than one backed by a certain little "Prefersor" (of God knews what) in New York, who had the reputation of furnishing scabs to take the place of trade unionists who had gone on strike against unfair conditions. This gentleman had a wonderful command of the English language and we believe he was sincore, for he apparently called a spade as he saw it. He abused the trade unions of to-day and likened them unto side shows for the capitalists and called the leaders a lot of fakirs in the trade union movement to-day, but there are a great many more out side of it. The people in whose interest this gentleman spoke here, or rather the ones in whose foot-steps he is following, are trade union wreckers and they make no homes bout it. The place to educate the worker so that they will not permit themselves to be used as tools or dominated over by unscrupulous misleaders is their economic organization. There is no use standing outside and braying, or using the trule or ruin policy as a certain leader in their movement did during the time when the Knights of Labor were at their height. Get inside the organization and teach a correct economic system, discuss principles of political parties and do not endorse every rom. Dick or Harry for office simply ecause he says he is the labor man's riend. When he is educated to a point where he knows what he wants there will be no necessity for endorsing any one, and he will then step to the balliot box and vote his own interests irrespective of a lot of blanket endorsements. Yes, we need the political power, but the workingmen also need economic organizer. Klu Klux methods having failed, they have import

The fake socialists are trying to make capital for themselves out of the strike. They have sent the following circular to all locals of the U. M. W.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY. Leon Greenbaum, Nat. Sec. Room 427 Emile Building. St. Louis, May 24th 1902.

St. Louis, May 24th 1902.

"Dear Sir and Brother:—

"We take this oportunity to inform your organization that since the outbreak of the present trouble, the daily newspapers of the entire country with few exceptions are publishing only the most meagre accounts of the strike. The largest dailies in St. Louis have published practically no news whatever of the strike in order to keep the workers of this city in the dark. The capitalists are conscious of the fact that the wide publication of such a great strike creates enthusiasm and confidence in the working class and corresponding depression among capitalists. They fear on the one hand, that the organized workers all over the country will render aid to the miners and on the other hand, investors will set frightened and withdraw their capital from the stock market. The same class of capitalists who own the mines swn the newspapers and associated press agencies, and thus the suppression of the truth is easily accounted for. Our party has one hundred papers in the United States and Canada who are anxious to obtain news of the strike. We cannot obtain it from the usual sources and as we therefore write to suggest that your union appoint a press committee to keep us posted regularly. We propose to issue a daily press bulletin containing all the news of the strike. We will send a copy of this daily bulletin to all of the labor and socialist papers in the country and thus break up the "conspiracy of silence." The facts which the working class generally will be interested in and which we desire to furnish daily as follows:—

"1. Is the strike order being generally."

obeyed and is the tie up of the mines

"3. Has the company given notice of any kind to the men? Any efforts to start up with non-union men? "4. Has there been trouble of any

it been stopped by merchants?

"7. Do the public authorities (police, sheriff, etc.), back up the demands of the strikers or are they the tools of the

mine operators?
"S. New developments and any other news of the strike.

we will hear tee, I remain, will hear from your press commit

" P. S .- In publishing our Daily Press

no stock in the fake socialists. The thinking men among the miners realize that the fake socialists are hand in

that the fake socialists are hand in glove with their own fakirs.

There is not the slightest indication of enthusiasm for the strike hereabouts. The fact that there are thirty-three lapsed locals of the United Mine Workers in the Pittsburg district alone tells the story.

Trenton, N. J., May 31.-A. J. Skiffington, a representative of the National Boot and Shoe Makers' Union, appeared before the Central Labor Union last evening and outlined a plan for bringing about a searching "investigation" of the violations of the child labor laws in

Laboring men throughout the State are dissatisfied with Governor Murphy's so-called investigation of the conditions in the glass factories, when he ignored the accusations of the committee of union workmen which called on him, and "white-washed" the factory inspector. The entire inquiry consisted in grant-

The entire inquiry consisted in granting an audience to a number of glass manufacturers, among them Geogre Jonas, of Minotola, who said he treated his employes well and called the newspapers "liars."

Skiffington's plan is to secure a dozen children, all of them under legal age, procure actual proof of their ages, and take them on a tour of the State, exhibiting them to every central labor union in New Jersey. He then proposes to exhibit them to the Governor, with a new demand for investigation.

Horrible stories are told of Gen. von Wahl, the Governor of Wilna, in Russian Poland, upon whose life an attempt was made the other day. He is accused, among other things, of great cruelty towards the prisoners arrested for making a public demonstration on May day. He had thirty-six of them stripped and knouted, or flogged with rods, in the presence of the Governor himself, who, in addition to ordering the lashes, mocked the victims, wishing them "very pleasant holidays"—an allusion to May Day. It is further declared that the Governor, asked the first prisoner, after he was stripped, how old he was, and, learning that he whs fifty, said, "Then give him fifty strokes," or decing the very one forty and so on dering the next one forty, and so on, one stroke for each year. One prisoner, in his exasperation, replied, "I am a million years old," whereupon he received a hundred strokes. A pause of five minutes was imposed by the doctors after fifty, the man fainting when the whole sentence had been carried out. It is also related that Gen. you Wahl,

ete in your vicinity?
Are the men standing firm?

"5. Are the men of amiliated crafts being laid off?
"6. What is the attitude of the com-munity towards the strikers? Has cred-

"We take this occasion to impress upon your organization the importance of encouraging and supporting the labor and socialist press and the necessity for establishing daily labor papers, owned by the working class and operated in its interests. interests.

"In conclusion if any request is made by the National Officers of the United Mine Workers of America for financial aid, the Socialist Party stands ready to issue a special appeal to its members. Trusting that your organization will give this matter serious consideration and that

Yours fraternally, Leon Greenbaum, National Secretary, Bulletin we will not mention the names of our correspondents. Such names will be kept in confidence.

The rank and file of the miners take

THEIR OWN INEFFICIENCY.

That Is What the "Union" Men Will Exhibit.

South Jersey. He says he has found actual living proof of the violations of the law which he will produce.

demand for investigation.

These children, Skiffington says, he has already found at Minotola, where the conditions are said to be the worst in the State.

FOR CELEBRATING MAY DAY. A Russian Governor Has Paraders Brut-ally Flogged.

It is also related that Gen. von Wahl, as Governor of Witebsk, had several boys of the grammar school in that town stripped and birched in his presence till they were half dead; that at Kursk, during the peasant riots, he caused several of the rioters to be flogged to death; and that, as Chief of the St. Petersburg Police, he acted towards the female strikers at the tobacco factory in much the same way as towards the May Day demonstrators of Wilna. The Russion papers make the suggestion that the General is not altogether sane. He has been notorious for his severity, however, ever since 1863, when he was aide-decamp of the infamous Count Berg, Govertor of Warsaw, and was wounded when an attempt was made to assassinate the latter.

MORE "STANDARD UNION" LIES. A LABOR ADMINISTRATION.

It Orders Out Police To Club Down

Strikers.

Hartford, Coun., June 1 .- Hartford is

still undergoing the unusual affliction of labor troubles, despite the advent of the

new municipal government of "labor" men. There have been concessions by

the master builders in the carpenters strike, and an increase of 10 per cent

has been offered, and unamiously refused by the unious. This offer was a halfway

meet, but other things have developed since the strike was declared, and the trouble seems to be far from settlement.

The closing of the lumber yards has

the continuance of the trouble, as the men say that when they open, there

will be ground for settlement.

The lumber yards, however, have

closed, not so much as an aid to the master builders, but because of the im-pending contract which the International

Teamsters' Union has presented to then for signature. This contract call for ab-

for signature. This contract call for ab-solute "uniocizing" of all lumber yards down to the teamsters, and the delivery of no lumber except to "unionized" con-ceras. It is this contract that has had more to do with the lumber yard shut-down than any sympathy with the Cat-penters' and Builders' Association. The

lumber yard situation, by the way covers the entire State, so far as supply

ing any lumber to Hartford is concerned. There are nearly one hundred carloads

on sidings in the city now, that the yard men have not stored, waiting the out-come of the troubles. The tie up is serious, and has begun to effect general

The Underwood Writers factory situa

tion is about the same. The factory is open and some of the employees have returned to work, although there has

been no change in the matter of hours or the "premium" system, which were the foundations of the strike. Last week

disorder was provoked and a demand was made upon the "labor" administra-

was made upon the "labor" administra-tion for police protection which was not only quickly granted, but has been in-creased. The Common Council "protest-ed" against the condition of things that

was allowed by the police, but that is all it amounted to. The strike at that fac-tory has, in fact, failed through the aid

given the company by the "labor" admin-istration, although the union does not

seem to be entirely aware of it. The union men say that many skilled employ-

ees of the concern have left town, but this is difficult to verify. The probabil-ities that when the failure of the strike

is absolutely recognized they wil be on hand ready for work. They are getting little outside financial aid.

loubtedly had se

Brooklyn Capitalist Sheet Again Re-sorts to Its Old Trick of Misrepresentation.

Gone Are the Snow-drifts

Sone 19 the Biting Blast

Heyday. Wake, Pretty Maidens

The Standard Union of Brooklyn is up to its old tricks of misrepresenting the Socialist Labor Party. In its issue of last Friday, there appears an account of the laying of the corner stone of the so called "New Brooklyn Labor

This building is being erected by the Kangaroo Social Democrats, with the aid, of funds received from the capitalist class and its political henchmen in the two old parties. It is consequently no more of a labor lyceum than is any other enterprise erected by capitalist funds for the purpose of increasing the power and prestige of capitalism. The Socialist Labor Party accordiugly repudiates the "New Brooklyn La-

bor Lyceum" and its promoters.
Friday the corner stone of this alleged "labor lyceum" was laid. There was a parade and speeches. The Stand-ard Union in its account of both says: "A contingent of the Socialist Labor Party From Manhattan Some Thousand Strong," attended the proceedings. This is a lie! Again the Standard Union is a lie! Again the Standard Union states that H. Gottschalk, a member of the Socialist Labor Party, laid the corner stone. As the Socialist Labor Party is undoubtedly meant by the "Social Labor Party" that statement is accord-ingly denounced as a lie also!

The Standard Union should make a

slight endeavor to get maters straight occasionally. Persistent misrepresentation is apt to prove injurious to it in the

COMMERCIALISM IN MEDICINE. President of Physicians' Association De

plores Present Conditions. Chicago, May 21.-Medical men fron

nearly every state in the Union are at-tending the twentieth annual business meeting here of the American Associa-tion of Physic-Medical Physicians and Surgeons. In his annual address Pres ident A. E. Gammage of Chicago said: "Medicine at present is not a science,

but you should strive to make it one, and this will only be accomplished by elevating the standard of education and training in all branches of the profession. I urge the adoption of a new code of ethics by the profession which will carry with it injustice and hypocrisy. It is time the doctors of the great schools of medicine united to fight the common enemy, disease, instead of fighting amon hemselves. I regret that the profesion of physician has degenerated into commercialism. There should be a na-tional board of examiners appointed to issue licenses to worthy practitioners so as to prevent the present confusion be-tween the many state boards."

"SOCIALIST" PAPER.

Wayland Self-Exposed a Friend of the Capitalist Class.

Wayland, of "The Appeal to Reason," has at last taken off the mask so that

"Under Direct Legislation the demo crat who favored high tariff could vote for his party candidate and yet vote his conviction on that point; and a republican who favored free trade could vote his party candidates and yet cast his vote in favor of free trade. At present one has to swallow all the planks put up by the politicians whether he likes them or not, or fly to the other alternative of voting for other measures by voting for OTHER PARTIES WITH THINGS IN THEM HE DOES NOT LIKE." You will see by the above that Way-

he Appeal for devoting a whole issue this week to Direct Legislation. But the Appeal is helping to make history. The Appeal considers Direct Legislation one of the most important questions that can agitate the people. It means the first step for self-government; it means the downfall of the politicians; the abolition of the lobbyists; the uplifting of the be able to bring before the people public questions that will greatly educate get them to understand many things about government that they are ignor ant of to-day."

all who run may read and know where he is now headed for. It is not in the direction of the Co-operative Common-wealth, for not one word can I find in "The Appeal" of May 24, to indicate that "The Appeal" had ever favored any thing that was leading in the direction of So-cialism; in fact, Wayland fails to use the word Socialism, Socialist Republic, or Co-operative Commonwealth, in the reading matter of his paper; but explains in the issue of May 24 as follows, how we can get what we want by voting either the Democratic or Republican

land has discovered that the Demo-Re publican parties are all right as far as he is concerned; but, Wayland is not as big a chump as some people take him to be. He recognizes the fact that in pulling off his mask the people are apt to see him as he is, so he hits another lick in the same issue, thus: "There may be those who will criticize

Why should a man that does the right thing care a snap how much people riticize him?

Now Wayland knows the condition that obtain in the New England States as well as any of us. He knows how the children work in the factories, he knows of the sweat shops, he knows the

Summer is Coming & Last

I will inclose in my letter "The Appeal" of May 24, that all the Comrades of the PEOPLE office may look it over and see if I have misrepresented the paper in the least.

Fraternally,

S. B. HUTCHINSON. Grand Junction, Col., May 29. ("The Appeal" referred to, is on file in this office. It will be kept with our other specimens of crooked reasoning. ED. THE PEOPLE.)

wage slaves are robbed in New England

wage slaves are rooped in New England the same as in all other industrial centres; yet his highest aim in life ap-pears to be the placing of the rest of the country on a level with New England,

which you will see by the following from this great paper "The Appeal"

(same issue as before):
"No other part of the United States can be compared to New England in the completeness of local improvements.

yet nowhere is the public debt so small

as in New England towns; no where else are the voters so well informed in regard

result of the town meetings, at which the voters discuss matters of public importance and decide upon the merits of each

proposition. The people make the laws. In other words, the New England towns are run by Direct Legislation, or the Peo-

Think of it, will you? "Run by Direct

This is a splendid illustration of what

we can expect under Weyland's brand of reform, that is, the real conditions that now obtain in New England. As New England is now run in the interests

of the capitalist class as against the

working class to a greater extent than any other part of the United States,

there is no good reason why Wayland, and his "Appeal," shouldn't support the

Republican party as the true representa-tive of the capitalist class. That there

tive of the capitalist class. That there is no reason why he shouldn't you will

see by the following, when linked with the above clippings, that he is doing so

now, (same issue):
"The people of Oregon will vote on a

constitutional amendment next month for Direct Legislation. It has been twice

passed by a republican legislature and governor before its submission. All

parties there favor it in their plat-

"As Wayland claims Direct Legislation

as a cure all, and that the Republican party stands foremost in bringing it

about, when more proof does any one want to convince them that Wayland is

Republican Wayland, like the Repub-

licans, may ignore or fight the Socialist Labor Party, but he is very careful what he says about the Democrats. This

is plainly shown by an article that ap-pears in the same paper (from which I

have taken the above clippings), under the head "In Old Party Platforms," in

which he goes on to show that both old parties will this year adopt Direct Legis-

lation in their platforms. We will admit that many admire Way-

land because he has a way of telling so much in so few words, and to illustrate his power in this direction, we will

say that he uses just fifteen short lines in explaining just fifteen things that can

be accomplished by the referendum and one of the lines reads thus: "IT WILL PREVENT REVOLUTION;" yet peo-ple who claim to want a "revolution,"

who claim to want an internal change in the working of society are strong sup-porters of this Republican paper, the

'Appeal to Capitalism," as against revo-

Republican?

Legislation!

public affairs; and nowhere is such ample provision made for the education of children. All of this is the

PRIEST'S CONDUCT DENOUNCED. New Bedford, Mass., June 2.-At a meeting of Pierce Mill weavers held yesterday afternoon, nearly 200 operatives were present. Oliver Christian, President of the Weavers' Union, called the a delegate to go there and check them meeting to order, and read the call. He said the delegate will be instructed to said that a member of the union had had reported that a priest had been to the capacity to be of more damage to him, urging that no strike take place, strikers than to the mills before arhim, urging that no strike take place, strikers tan at the mins before ar-and President Christian said he had heard the Father had been in other beard the Father had been in other operatives in the same way. He said that the union was capable of handling its own affairs, and nobody had been authorized by the union to make any settlement with the mill officials, and he he hoped that the weavers of the Pierce Mill would not be so changable as to vote to strike one minute and change their minds the next.

Secretary Hart said: "We protest against the action taken by parties out side of our ranks. When the clergy will come from their altars to try to get you to sell your labor power at the lowest figure, I think they overstep their bounds We don't want to interfere with the clergy when they keep to their business. The Weavers' Union indorsed the action taken by the Pierce Mill weavers, and we are in a position to take care

"Did any of you go to Andy Pierce and offer to settle the strike?" asked Hart. 'No, no," came a chorus of voices.

A number of the Pierce Mill weavers present declared they would not return

BEEF TRUST EMPLOYES GONE. Chicago, June 3.—A special dispatch from New Orleans says that four of the representatives of the big packing houses, against which the govern-ment has instituted criminal proceedings, have disappeared, taking them all their books and records. ficers are on the track of one, but the other three are reported en route to

WOOLEN STRIKE SITUATION

MORE STRIKE FUNDS AVAILABLE THAN EVER BEFORE

Efforts Will Be Made to Bring Out Weavers in Other Than Fancy Worsted Mills-Attempts Made to Bribe Strike Committeemen-Activity of Leaders.

Providence, R. I., June 2.-There was

mass meeting of the striking weavers

in Olneyville yesterday afternoon. In the absence of Chairman McDermott, who had gone to Plymouth, Anthony McDonald presided. He reviewed the situation. and in the sourse of his remarks paid his respects to the writers of communications appearing in the papers, purporting to have been written by weavers and other operatives. He declared that in several places such letters have been found to have been inspired by mill officials and in relation to one of the most recent of such communications he said it was known that the man whose name was signed to it had been seen in con-ference with a local mill manager. Mc-Donald waxed sarcastic as he dissected the statements made by this writer's communication. He declared the weavers have reason to be stronger than at any time since the strike began, because most of them have found work that will enable them to bear the strain better, and there are more strike funds available

now than ever before. He laid particular stress on an asser-tion that this fight is being carried along by the weavers as a craft, and he de-clared that independent manufacturers who are giving the striking weavers work that is so hopeful in the struggle are at the same time serving their own ends, and this is fully realized. Beyond this, he said, they have no concern in the

struggle.
Thomas Powers, who had returned from Webster, made a report of the situation there. Conditions in other centies were also discussed.

A proposal to change the time of holding the mass meetings to morning hours instead of afternoons was made, but 2 did not meet with favor, and the maker of it withdrew it. The purpose of the motion was to make it more convenient for some of the strikers who are at work in some other places during the strike in night shifts to at-

In the evening the executive board had a meeting. After it was over Secretary O'Counor said details had been arranged for members of the committee to go to other places to bring out workers in other than fancy worsted mills. He said that while expected that in some of these places the operatives now at work will re-main out much longer than those at Lawrence, it is deemed advisable to do what can be done to cripple the company for the purpose of forcing a set-

He said the strike leaders are satisfied that the purpose of bringing into some of the mill centres workers who know nothing about weaving is to crip-ple the strike committee so far as it can be done by causing them to spend money sending these people out of the towns into which they are taken to

He said a telegram was received yesterday stating that 50 Germans, not weavers, were to be taken to Moosup and sent into the mills. A request for ascertain whether these individuals have

ceived details of efforts made by a saloon keeper in Webster to bribe of the strike committee in that place by an offer of \$500, which was increased to \$1,000, in induce them to upset the strikers.

A Boston man had undertaken to bring

about a conference with Plymouth strikers and a committee from that place who talked with this man was given had given the strike leaders at Olveyville \$5,000 to maintain the fight against the Amrican Woolen Company. Secretary O'Connor said that all of

these things are very promptly reported at strike headquartrs and that the weavthe only thing that will stir them is some evidence of a desire to make satisfactory settlement of the trouble.

BIG WARSHOUSE PLAN.

Memphis, Tenn., June 3 .- Indications are that the Security Warehousing Company of New York, which proposes to inaugurate a mammoth private sub-treasury scheme in the South will go through. Steps are now being taken at Jackson, Miss., to increase the capital stock. The plan is to estabilsh warehouses at important centres in the South and West where planters and miners may store such of their products as they wish to hold for higher prices, and be allowed ad-vances on the same by the company. The company asserts that farmers will thus be able to tide over periods of depression and will not have their holdings on the market at a sac-

ETHICS AND RELIGION OF SOCALISM. BY DR. H. S. ALEY, LINCOLN. NEB.

is not only necessary that the one presenting it define its terms clearly, but it is also necessary that all who wish to rehend him should, for the time being, at least, accept the meaning he gives to these terms. Our definitions will not be found in the standard dictionaries but they will serve to aid in making clear the they will serve to aid in making clear the meaning we wish to convey. First: we will define philosophy, in a universal sense, as the explanation of the phe-nomena of the universe. Second: sci-euce, in the same sense, as the sum total of all the philosophies that have been proven. Third: ethics as that philosowhich defines one's duties and re-is to society, indivdually and colby which defin lectively. Fourth: religion, as that philosophy which attempts to define man's s and duties to Omnipotence, The Infinite, Nature, Cosmos, or Universal

While there can be but one scientific explanation to any particular phenomena; there may be as many philosophies in regard to any phenomena as there are in-dividuals, and out of these individual philosophies may evolve a universal or social philosophy regarding any phenom-

Socialism, as a philosophy, has an ex-planation of social phenomena peculiarly its own, and this philosophy rests on three contentions, viz: the class struggle, the materialist conception of history and the theory as to the source of surplus value. Its disciples claim all three of these contentions have been proven. In fact the first two are practically admit-ted by the defenders of capitalism and these same defenders have been unable these same defenders have been unable to disprove the third, hence socialists contend their philosophy has been re-duced to a positive or scientific basis, in other words it has become a true science. This philosophy also teaches that out of capitalism will come a new social system that will be based upon the collective ownership of the means of wealth production and distribution; said production and distribution being carried on co-operatively by all who are physically and mentally able to work, physically and mentally able to work, under a semi-democratic, semi-republican administration, compensation for services being on the basis of to each according to his deeds, less his proportionate share of the social expenses. Let it be understood that, in the discussion of the above subject, we accept as true, the materialist conception of history of Marx and Engles as set forth by them in the Communist Manifesion

them in the Communist Manifesto 1848, and that conception is, that the last analysis all things social are e refles of the economic structure of the refles of the economic structure of society at any time prevalent. In plain terms this philosophy teaches, that the means by which man gains his livelihood determines what he shall be morally, religiously and politically; in other words that he is a creature of circumstances. The opposite philosophy teaches that he is the maker of his own destiny.

ETHICS AND RELIGION CHANGE A certain class of reactionary philosophers try to create the impression that all things social, including religion, day as were they in the past and that they will continue to be in the futhat they will continue to be in the fu-ture as are they in the present. These persons do no accept the teachings of Hegel—"that nothing is; everything is becoming," or of Heralkleitos; that "there is nothing that comes into being but it ceases to be" or that "all things flow." Our contention is that change, not stagnation, is the law of the uni-verse and that in the operation of this law of change there is no exception. It law of change there is no exception. It applys to the religious and ethical as well as to the economic world. Thanks to the attitude of the scientific world, the doctrine of evolution in the biolog-ical world is almost universally accepted, but as a result of THEIR cowardice the same cannot be said of the teachings of evolution in the domain of sociology; however, through the teachings of Marx, Engles, Lafargue, Bax, Clodd, Morgan, Bebel Ferri, and many others, the law millions of people throughout the capitalist world, and as also applying to the ic world. All can see who want to be wonderful changes that have en place in the economic world during past decade and that are now taking on every day; they can also see if any want to see that these changes are not con-fined to the economic world but includes all things social, which in turn includes the chtical, religious, educational, polit-ical and domestic life of the individuals comprising the body social. If our con-tention be true, that the means by which mankind gain their livelihood, is the basis out of which all things social evolve, logically, as the economic basis of society changes, so will the ethical, religious, and political conceptions of that same society change, in fact must change in order to keep in harmony with its material environment. All who have given any time to the study of ethypology. given any time to the study of ethnology and anthropology know, that from time to time economic systems have been born, lived their lives, accomplished the mission set by destiny for them to do and then passed into oblivion. In fact each of these different systems contin-ued to live just as long as each furnished the best means, under the existing social conditions by which the economic social conditions by which the economic wants of the people could be supplied and no longer. As soon as they could not, in the interest of social progress, they had to give way to some other system by which the economic wants of society could be supplied with less energy than in the past. I repeat if this be true, then the social institutions, including the moral and religious must have changed to have harmonized with their economic environment. To be have changed to have harmonized with their economic environment. To be more explicit, our contention is, that as these economic systems had their period of growth, also period of decay, that eventually ended in death, so did the corresponding religious and ethical systems pass through the same process of

To discuss any subject profitably, it | birth, grow, decay and death. We furthermore contend that what has come of the social systems of the past will also come to be true of the present economic systems and its corresponding religious and ethical exponents. As the economic structure of socialist society will differ from the present capitalist one, so will the religious and ethics of socialism differ from the present christian religion and capitalist morality. RELIGIONS UNDER GENTILEISM.

> Previous to the advent of political society, that is based on private property, gentile society held sway. Under this form of society all lands and nearly all other forms of property was held in com-This form of society existed for many mated that three-fourths of the life of the human family was passed under this regime. The religion and ethics of all primitive gentileism, had for their TELOS or end sought, the good of their gens, tribe, phratry or city. Under this form of society the good of the indiv-idual WAS and IS a secondary consid-

CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

Out of the religions of gentile society evolved the religions of political society and the TELOS changed from that of the good of the commune as embodied in the gens, tribe, city, etc., to that of the individual. In spite of the fact that the christian religion is the child of an economic system based upon private property, in fact came into existence as a protest against the old gentile religious that was based on communal property thousands of people are contending to day that Christ was a Socialist and that teachings are in perfect harmony with the ethics of modern Socialism This idea we wish to combat in the interest of truth, also in the interest of social progress. In this essay we shall attempt to show, that in the modern sense, in which words are construed, it was impossible for Christ to have been a Socialist, but on the contrary he was at extreme individualist, in fact, communist anarchist. The central idea running through his philosophy is the doctrine of introspection of self purification. Furthermore, we shall try to show that the morals and religion taught by HIM, could not have had any analogy with the morals and religion of a philosophy that repudiates the doctrine of introspection and all that logically follows in its wake. The logical trend of all Christ's teach ings is based upon a recognition of the Mosaic cosmogany that in turn teaches that 6,000 years ago, more or less, a personal God first created a perfect man and woman and placed them in the garden of Eden, and that from this perfect pair has come a degenerate race, all of whom stand in need of redemption. On the contrary, Socialist philosophy is optomistic, not pessimistic, and as such is in perfect harmony with the teachings of modern science, that in turn teaches that mankind, through hundreds of thousands of years, has gradually evolved from an inarticulate being to that which he is to day. It repudiates the Mosaic cosmog any and accepts the teachings of Dar-win, Huxley and Clodd, that in turn discards the idea of a personal God. The whole trend of Socialist thought is toward an acceptation of the Monistic ophy and the religion of Panthe ism that logically follows from this philosophy. Being an evolutionist, the scien-tific Socialist knows that the different ous systems that have sprung up under the regime of political based upon private property, have each in its turn had a mission to perform and that the protestant religion is to-day ful-filling its misison as the religious exponent of capitalism, just as efficiently as did the religious of Buddah, Zoraster, Mohammend, and Catholicism, as the religious exponents of the industrial sys-tems they stood for. Viewing religions from this standpoint, the Socialist while having no quarrel with the moral and religious teachings of Christ and his followers, as one of the numerous religions of political society, at the same time he refuses to accept his moral or religious accepted as true by throughout the cap-also applying to the can see who want to changes that have refrises to accept his moral or religious philosophy as that which will best contends that from his standpoint, the religious teachings of Jesus is incapable of bringing forth the ideal individual, as this religion centers in the ego or self while the religion that will and spire his ideal man has for its TELOS the good of the society, or more broad-ly speaking, the body social. As So-cialist philosophy takes in the whole human family and therefore stands for the solidarity of the race and at th same time advocates an economic system, that will make this solidarity pos sible, he also contends that not the religions of any past age will serve to ushe in the new order as not one of the Mes-siahs of the old religions, including Christ, would be acceptable to others. To-day no sane person would think of going to any oriental country with the new testament in one hand and the red flag of human solidarity, in the other none but a christian Socialist would be crazy enough to pursue such a cours

ligious systems have changed in the past to harmonize with their economic environment and that the advent of So cialism will institute a complete revolution in the economic structure of future society, that therefore out of this new material social bases will evolve a new religious and new moral system, in per-fect harmony with the new material bases of society. We also contend that the nearest approach to what will be the religion and ethics of Socialism, was that which existed under the primitive communal societies wehere each gens, tribe, phratcy or city held all lands in com-

and not, be it remembered, with the expectation of a reward in some future state, as has been and is now the case, with the followers of Christ and Moham med. Under gentile society it was considered unsocial or immoral to injure a member of one's gens or tribe, but at the same time it was considered a virtue to get the better of a member of any other gens or tribe, Their conception was cialist-race solidarity. The industrial system of Egypt, Greece, and Rome was based upon slave labor, and out of each evolved a system of religion and morals modified by natural surroundings-that was in harmony with its economic environments. Clodd says the Egyptians worshiped nature; Greece beauty; Rome law, and the Barbarians strength. Be that as it may, each of the first three's morals and religion, under private property, was distinctly different from that of their savage and barbarian ancestors, when holding their lands and cattle in

ETHICS AND RELIGION OF MEDI-EVAL TIMES.

In all ages the religious and moral sys-tems, at any time prevalent, have been tinctured and modified by the systems that preceded them. This was true of Rome, Greece, and the whole ancient and classical world, from the advent of civilization, and the analogy uoes not cease with ancient and classical societies, as it is now conceded that the religion of cathdicism was and is largely tinetured with the religious ideas of Roman paganism and their conquerors the barbarians. The industrial system of Europe, from the downfall of the Roman Empire, A. D. 476, until the advent of capitalism, was semi-individual and semi-communal, and the religion and ethics that evolved out of the feudal sfystem was in perfect har-mory with the industrial life of the Under this system while the authority of the lord of the manor was fully recognized by peasant and serf, at the saile time the lord was never allowed to forget for one moment his social obligations to his dependents. This system and its religious exponent, catholicism was truly paternalistic. It was a moral principle, inherent in the feudal system, was fully recognized by the church as well as the secular authorities, that those who tilled the soil were entitled to a living from the soil; in fact, it is and has been one of the tenets of the Catholic Church that if a man be willing to work and is hungry and without food, he has a perfect right to steal what he wants, providing no one will give him aid. The moral conceptiontue paternalism-had its root in the communal barbarian society whose warriors conquered the Roman Empire, from whence it was transmitted to feudal society. Our contention is, that as polythewas the religious exponent of classical society, that in turn was based upon slave labor, so was the Catholic Church the religious exponent of feudal institutions that was based upon serf la-bor. Herbert Spencer in one of his essays maintains that in all ages it has been the rich and powerful who have fixed the standard of morality, and we contend that since the advent of political society, any act that tended to con-serve the interest of the dominant class, has been deemed moral and vice versa This coincides with the teachings of the materialistic conception of history, i. e., ed by his material interests and not by what he believes to be right or wrong. wnen you come to consider it, how rea onable is this philosophy, as self pres ervation under private ownership of the neans by which wealth is produced and distributed, compels all on pain of extinction to follow the line of their material interests, no matter what may be the effect on the body social. Gentile re-ligion stood for a perfect society, within the gens, tribe, or city; catholicism for a perfect church and protestantism for a sanctified individual. With the first the ommune was supreme; with the second the church was the all-powerful; while with the third, the word or what is claimed to be the word of a Supreme Being, is accepted as the supreme law.

THE REFORMATION.

In harmony with our conception of hisory, was the reformation in Germany, France, and England, A. D. 1560. Not until the old economic system had been undermined and the seeds of a new economic system begun to sprout; not until a powerful economic class had evolved out of the old society sufficiently strong to contest the ground with the old feudal nobility; not until the embryo capitalist class, that had sprung from the old town burghers, had developed to that point where its material interests stood in need of a new system of morals and a new system of religion, was the reformation under Luther, Calvin and Erasmus a possibility. Without an industrial revo-lution that made the town burgher more powerful, economically, than the old feudal nobility, Luther, Calvin and Wyc-liff, would have lived and died as devout exponents of the Catholic Church, Right here we wish to quote from Paul La-fargue to show the power of economic interests in moulding church teachings.

LAFARGUE Says in his essay, "The Right to be Lazy," pages 23 and 24, "Oh, foolish, destructive competition. The laws limiting work to the members of the old guilds were abolished, holidays were suppressed that there might be free course to the competition between man and the ma-chine." In a note at the bottom he says: "In the middle ages the laws of the church guaranteed ninety days of rest to the toiler (52 Sundays and 38 holidays): work on these days was strictly prohibited; the chief cause of the irreligiousness of the industrial and commercial

bourg. osie. As soon as the bourgeosie took the helm in the French Revolution, it abolished the holidays, and displaced the seven days' week by the ten days' week, so that the people had but one day rest in ten. It liberated the workers from the voke of the church in order to replace them under the much more severe yoke of work. Hatred of holidays is first noticeable at the moment in which the modern industrial and commercial bourgrosie appears upon the scene, that is, in the fifteeath and sixteenth centuries.

Henry IV. demanded a reduction in the

refused "because on the heresies appear-ing at this time, concerns the holidays." (Letters of Cardinal D'Ossat.) But in 1600 Prefixus, Archbishop of Paris, forbade seventeen of them. Protestantism. that form of church adapted to the new commercial and industrial needs of the bourgeosie, troubles itself but little about the recuperation of the people. It dethroned the saints in heaven in order to abolish their festivals upon earth." He continues in the context: "But dose any one beneve that, because the toilers of that 'ime worked five days out of seven in a week, they hved upon air and wa-ter only, as the deluding political economists tell us? Go to; they had leisure to taste of earthly pleasure, to cherish love, to make and to keep open hous honor of the great God-LEISURE. those days that morose, hypocritically Protestant England was called "Merrie England." Rabelais, Quevedo, Cervantes the unknown authors of the spicy novels of those days, make our mouths water with their descriptions of those enormous feasts, at which the peoples of that time regaled themselves and towards which "nothing was spared." Jordaens and the Dutch School of painters have portrayed them for as, in their pictures of jovial life. Noble, giant stomachs what has become of you? Exalted spir its, ye who comprehend the whole human thought, whither are gone?"

History shows that, following the downfall of feudalism in any country and the establishment of capitalism on the ruins, comes the supremacy of the Protestant Church and the relegation of Catholicism to the rear. This assertion is right now being most beautifully illustrated and proven in Mexico and Italy, and will be fully exempufied in Spain and all its former dependencies, in spite of the fact that for the past ten or fifteen years the Pope has been bidding for the favors of capitalism in his denunciation of socialism. The Catholic church, in order to become the religious exponent of capitalism, must cease to be a catholic and must become bourgeois, in its instincts and purposes, in fact must surrender its paternalistic ideas and in-stead accept the doctrine of laissez faire, embodied in the social teachings of Adam Smith, Malthus and James Anderson, who held, respectively, first, that man's self love is God's providence, or in other words that the individual in pursuing his own interests best promotes the general The second taught that self welfare. love, not benevolence, works for the so-cial good, and the third that private interest is the true source of public good. In short, to successfully fill the role it must become protestant. As a church it belongs to the past, and only those who do not comprehend the socialist conception of history, or those who do comprehend it, but whose interests are such that it pays them to ignore its teachings, will try to resurrect it. The same will be true of the religion of capitalism when socialism becomes an ac complished fact, as out of this new industrial order will evolve the religion and morals that will be in harmony with the new order.

RELIGION AND MORALS OF SO-CIALISM.

What the religion and ethics of so cialism will be can only be conjectured, but certain we are they will differ from all those of the past as the economic system on which they will be based will differ from those of the past. It would be the heighth of nonsense for us to attempt to map out a definite social program for the socialist state, as not one of the defenders of the present social order can successfully map out a program for tomorrow, under the capitalist ystem; hence you can see the folly of our attempting to give you an exact picture of what will be the order of the day under a social system that as yet has no existence. This, however, we has no existence. do know-under the regime of the economic systems based upon individual property has evolved the idea that society is an aggregation of individuals, not a body social, and that the highest aim of each and all should be to look out for his own individual self, and from an ethical standpoint has been in ulcated the idea, do unto others as you would like to be done by, because in the long run it will pay a good return on the investment. From a religious standpoint the teachings have been the same. In other words, under private ownership the aspirations of each has cen-tered in self, religiously and morally. Catholicism, as well as protestantism, has inculcated this idea: "Do right in order that you, individually, may get a

Bax, in his "Ethics of Socialism, says: "According to Christianity and the ethics or religion of introspection generally, re generation must come from within, must segin in the heart and mind of the individual. The ethics and religion of nodern socialism, on the contrary, look for regeneration from without, from terial conditions and a higher social life. The ethics and religion of (modern) so cialism seek not the ideal society through the ideal individual, but conversely, the ideal individual through the ideal so-ciety. It finds in an adequate, a free ciety. It hads in an accquate, a free and harmonious social life at once the primary condition and the end and com-pletion of individuality." Under primi-tive communism, where land was held in common, the telos, as we have said, did not center in the individual, as has been the case under private property, but on the contrary it did center in the commune, and taking this as our basis to reason from, we contend that when all the means of production and distribution côme to be held in common, not by a clan, tribe or city, but by humanity as a whole, then the telos of the indi vidual will logically come to be the good of the social whole. In other words when unity of interests comes to be the order of the day, unity of sentiment in The religion and ethics will naturally follow.

The religion and ethics of socialism will be one and the same. A complete recognition of the teaching of the one-

ness of the universe as embodied in the modern monistic philosophy will logically lead to a religious conception which I term Pantheism. In short, as out of Greek gentile society, that was based upon communal property, evolved the old doctrine of absorption and elimination, in other words, a crude type of Pantheism, so out of the new social or-der that will be based upon a higher number of holidays from the Pope, who because more universal form of com

munal property, will evolve a higher type of Pantheism.

MISSION OF THE PROLETARIAT, To one not informed the question will naturally occur: 'If socialist philosphy be true, in capitalist society what eco-nomic class is there whose material interest is such that it as a class will rise up and institute the changes in the economic and political structure of so-ciety that will make possible the re-ligion and ethics of socialism? And we reply it is the proletariat, the wage-working class. It is this class which working class. It is this class which was conceived by and has been developen in the womb of capital society, that will eventually overthrow this society. The analogy holds goods with feudal and all classical will be society. dal and all classical and ancient so-cieties. It is a historic fact that out of each social system springs the class whose mission it is to overthrow that system. Each social system, as was pointed out by Marx, creates its own grave diggers. Not only will the proletarian class be the executioners of the present system, but out of this system has sprung the conditions, social and eco-nomic, that will compel this class to act, if social progress is to continue. Fortunately for society, the capitalist sys-tem has brought forth the very conditions needed to engender the sentiment of class solidarity, and when this class has come to constitute 90 per cent. the whole population, as it will in the near future, it will be but a short step from class to race soldiarity.

Out of capitalism has sprung the modern proletariat, who as a class have nothing but their energies to sell, having been expropriated by the capitalist class of all other commodities. Out of capitalism has also come the modern gigantic machinery of production that can only be operated on a co-operative basis. To do this successfully means that the proletarian class must be brought together in huge factories, mines, workshops and other industrial establishments by huadreds and thousands to do the work of modern society on a co-operative basis, notwithstanding the fact that these tools

operated are owned individually. It is this herding together of the working class in these factories and mines that will and is doing more than anything else to engender the spirit of class consciousness needed to stimulate them to united action, and out of this class consciousness will come the sentiment of class solidarity that will eventually lead to race solidarity. The hopes of modern society, as exemplified in social progress, depends on the proletarian class accomplishing the mission set by destiny for it to do, and that mission is the overthrow of the present social system, that is based upon the private ownership of the means of wealth production and distribution and the exploitation of the proletarian class and the substitution of a social system that will coincide with the definition of socialism we gave in the beginning. Either this class must accomplish its historic mission or capitalist society in the very near future will revert back to feudalism pased upon commercialism.

CONCLUSION.

The knowledge that capitalist society, is practically divided into two classes, the exploiters and exploited; that the material interest of these two classes is anagonistic; that it is his class, the proletarian, who is being exploited: that the interest of him and his class is iden-tical; that only through the economic emancipation of his class can he be freed from wage slavery, and finally, that this emancipation must be the work of his class, the proletariat-is that which transforms the average wage-earner into class conscious socialist. knowledge, that on the intelligent action of his class, depends the hopes of hu-manity, gives to the class conscious proletaire the religious and ethical ideals that convert him into a militant, with

the fervor and courage of a crusader.
It is this conception of the social move ment that is nerving the heart, brain muscle of thousands of the prole tariat, of all capitalist countries, to risk their all for the social revolution, and it is this conception also that transforms them from patriots whose motto is country, right or wrong, as against any other country, right or wrong," into cos-mopolitans, in the true sense of the word, or in other words, citizens of the Hence we maintain that it is the class conscious socialist only who has the right to say that it is we who stand for human solidarity-the brotherhood o man, as it is we only who stand for the material conditions that will make that brotherhood possible.

DR. H. S. ALEY. Lincoln, Neb.

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ANOTHER LABOR DECISION.

Court of Appeals Declares Unconstitutional All Laws Prohibiting Discharge of Union Men.

Recently the Court of Appeals, in session in Columbiana County, Ohio, rendered a decision declaring unconstitutional all laws prohibiting the discharge of

workmen for belonging to labor unions. A demurrer was filed to the indictment in the case of the State of Ohio vs. B. Spencer Brookman. In the opinion of the judge who delivered the decision, J. Hole, "the chief, if not the only raised by the demurrer is the question of the constitutionality of the act under which this inactment is framed." section is number 4364-68 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio. This section reads as

"It shall be unlawful for any individual, or member of any firm, or agent, officer or employe of any company or corporation to prevent employes from forming, joining, and belonging to any lawful labor organization, and any such individual, member, agent, officer or employe that coerces or attempts to coerce employes, by discharging or threatening to lischarge from their employ or the employ of any firm, company or corporation, ecause of their connection with such lawful labor organization, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, in any court of competent jurisdiction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisonment for not more than six months, or both, in the discretion of the court."

"The act in question was passed April 14, 1892. Judge Hole cites the history of the act and similar acts with the de-cisions bearing upon them. Beginning with an opinion in favor of the consti-tutionality of the law, rendered by a judge presiding at a police court at Cin-cinnati, Judge Hole concludes with the unfavorable opinion of the Supreme Court of Ohio in a civil case involving the same issues; after which he delivers his decision as follows:

"Shortly before this case was argued. fter the defendant Brookman was indicted, the Supreme Court of our own State made a holding in a case involving a statute similar in principle, although it was not of a criminal nature. This was the case of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company v. Schaffer. The opinion in full has been published since this case was argued by counsel. The syllabus had been published at the time it was argued, and it was referred to by the counsel for the defendant.

"The second paragraph of the syllabus in that case reads as follows:

"2. It is the right of every person natural or artificial, to employ or refuse to employ in his business whomsoever he may wish, and he cannot be called upon to answer for his judgment in that regard by the public or individuals, nor can the motives which prompt his action be considered. A railroad company may lawfully refuse to continue in its employ a person who has engaged in a strike affecting its interest, or who has shown himself to be negligent, incompetent, in-

efficient or dishonest.'
"If this statement which is deliberately framed as part of the syllabus is to be accepted as a general rule of law, it is clearly decisive of the case at bar. They say that it is the right of every person to employ or refuse to employ whomsoever he may wish, and he cannot be called upon to answer for his judgment in that regard by the public or individuals. That s saying that the public has no interest in such a contract, and if that be true, it cannot be claimed that this is a case in which the legislature may interfere with a man's liberty on the ground that it is necessary to do so as a police regulation; because if the public cannot call upon au individual to answer for his judgment in that regard, certainly it is not a matter which concerns the public health, safety, convenience or welfare, and it seems to me that the Supreme Court had in mind the utterance of a principle which would be decisive of all this class of legislation, when they wrote that syllabus. It was given in a case involving the question of blacklising employes, and it was claimed that an em-ploye had a right to demand some sort of a clearance from his employer, and the statute seemed to imply that that should be done; at least that there should be nothing done which would prevent his employment. The employe was only asking for civil damages for the refusal of the railroad company to give him this clearance, and clearly if, in a civil case, the court should refuse a remedy of that kind, on the grounds laid down in this syllabus, can there be any question as to what would be the holding of our Suliberty is at stake? It is not for this court to say whether it is wise on the part of an employer to refuse to employ a man who belongs to a union, or whe ther it is even proper conduct from a moral point of view, but certainly from these decisions which seem to be conclusive of the question, if the defendant in this case did what the indictment recites he did, he was actng within his constitutional, rights.

"From the foregoing review of the adjudications of our courts, it is clear that the only precedent which would warrant the holding of this statute unconstitutional is that of Judge Saylor, of Cincineati, and inasmuch as this was made before any of the higher courts had passed on the question, and seems to have been disregarded by all the courts which have since passed upon it, I feel that Judge Saylor's holding cannot safely be followed at this time. Indeed, from his own somewhat doubtful finding in the case, I am very well convinced that the able judge, were the question now submitted to him, would feel bound to revise

his views on the question

"It is clear that if the legislature has a right to say that it is a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment for punsuable by the and imprisonment for an employer to discharge a man because he belongs to a union, and if the courts sustain the right of the legislature to pass such an act, they would also be bound to sustain a similar act, should, at any time, the legislature be composed of people who were inimical to labor unions, and should pass a law which made it a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment should an employe leave his employer simply because some other man was a member of a labor union. That, we know, is done every year. A union man, or all the members of a union, often leave the employ of their employer simply because he engages some men who do not belong to the union, and they make that an issue, and they have a right, under the law, to quit his employ-ment if he refuses to accede to their request. Their liberty would be infringed upon should the legislature undertake to dictate to them their action in that mat-ter. And if the courts should hold that the employer might be punished for discharging a union man, they might just as well uphold a law which would say that the employe might be punished if he would leave the master's service simply because his employer engaged some non-union man. I think in both cases it would be an infringement upon the rights of the individual, and I think the decisions I have cited have clearly settled

"For the reasons stated, the demurrer to the indictment will be sustained."

the question.

SHOE CENTER

Rapidly Shifting to the Middle West.

Cincinnati, May 24.—The Government statistics recently published in regard to the shoe manufacturing industry of the United States, in which Cincinnati is ac-corded fourth place in the total output of her factories, have been called into question by Cincinnati shoe manu-

facturers.
According to these figures, Brockton. Mass., was given first place, followed by Lynn and Haverhill, Mass., and then Cincinnati. The Cincinnati Shoe Manufacturers' Association has had the matter closely investigated and it now appears that the figures given by the Government are a good deal short of what Cincinnati

Harry L. Mauss of the Manss Shoe Manufacturing Co., said: "I cannot say whether the showing that we made was due to the failure on the part of the manufacturers to make the proper re-turns or what, but the fact is that the imount of business with which we are

credited is far toc small. "I am certain that if we are given the proper showing it will be found that Cincinnati is second on the list. In the amount of business done, in Brockton is placed first by the census figures. Brockton being a men's shoe town, where the number of pairs made runs rapidly figures that Cinconati would come next to Brockton in the money value of her output and Lynn follows us. As for the

number of operatives, Lynn is given first place by the census and Cincinnati should come second with Brokton fol-

"The figures that have been prepared by the Cincinnati Shoe Manufacturers' Association are as follows:

Volume of business done an-preme Court in a case where a man's Total........8,918 16,950

ST. PAUL ELECTION.

S. L. P. Grows, Kangaroo Social Dem ocrats Make Another "Giant Stride" by Getting Smashed.

St. Paul, Minn., May 22.-The muni cipal campaign just ended in this city, was of more than usual interest because of the antics of the Kangaroo element and the "broad tactics" of that aglomeration of freaks and impostors. Be fore entering into the details of the campaign proper, it would perhaps be well to again refer to the manner in which the kangs opened the campaign, and proceeded in their usual manner to "nobly wage the class struggle."

The readers of THE PEOPLE have already heard about "S. F. 41." the sweet scented blossom fostered in the fertile of the "immense" intellect with which the leading and guiding spirits of the bogus Socialist party are encumbered, among them Mr. alias Leonard, and others of the same broad spirit and massive brain, which he and his kindred disensumbered the S. L. P. from when were either fired out of the party being set free, went unto their own ple." To the short-sightedness and people." To the short-significant spirit of these, is due the malignant spirit of these, is due the creation of "S. F. 41," with his directions dismal failure and subsequent disastrons result to the freaks who perpetrated

As has been stated in a previous letter, the election law of the State of Minnesota prevents a new party from going on the ballot under the name or the name of a previously sting political organization. The S. D. P. crowd, a few weeks before elec-tion, "came together" in Minneapolis, and there solemnly made the resolve that they would kill the S. L. P., once more, and accordingly resorted to their old tried trick of appealing to the cap-italists for aid. They applied to one Senator Stockwell, who apparently leut senator Stockwell, who apparently lent a willing car to their supplications, and introduced in the Senate, then in special session, a bill known as "S. F. 41," in which the Legislature was asked to grant the S. D. P. permission to change its name to "Socialist party," retaining their old political standing. This bill was referred to the judiciary committee. We at once notified the chairman of that committee of our objections and a day committee of our objections and a day was set for the hearing of both sides. As a result of the clear and logical manner in which the S. L. P. representmanner in which the S. L. P. represented their reasons for objecting to a set of men stealing part of our name, the measure in spite,—or was it because of?—the mental contortions of Mr. Leonard, who represented the S. D. P., was defeated, and was sent to the waste basket or some other appropriate place. One more of the numerous momentos to the kangs' mode of nobly waging the class struggle. Before the bill was defeated, the "S. F. 41" crowd, tried to soove heaven and earth in order to induce move heaven and earth in order to induce the S. L. P. to withdraw their objection to the bill. They wanted us to call a special meeting of the S. E. C. in order special meeting of the S. E. C. in order to affect a compromise of some kind. Of course, they would not hurt us for the world, if it could possibly be avoided. Their loving hearts were positively slopping over with tender solicitude, and brotherly love for the S. L. P., but, if we persisted in refusing to withdraw these would be under the pattern. if we persisted in refusing to withdraw they would be under the painful nec-essity to go ahead, and the result would to go ahead, and the result would the we would be unable to use our for ever afterwards. Somehow ever afterwards. Somehow i to discover the right pre-although the sags has it that

ventative, although the saga has it that some, of their "ablest" men have considerable experience in that line.

Undisturbed by the vain efforts of the "S. F. 41" crowd, we went right ahead and held meetings whenever the weather permitted, and camped on the trail of the kangaroos with a persistency which called out all their inherited capacity has a subject to the capitalfor broad and long jumps. The capitalist press was full of the same old illumiling political concoction—every life in the 'honest' businesses. m the honest business man to the e-keeper and political fakir, was prom-i protection—but not a word was said at the interest of the working class. course, both the Republican and Demoratic candidates loadly preclaimed that they stood for the interest of all the people—but there was not a word of honest truth uttered about the situation, except by the S. L. P. speakers, and in the manifesto issued by Section St. Paul to the wage-workers of this city. The "S. F. 41" party printed and circulated a folder graced or otherwise.

st. Paul to the wage-workers of this city. The "S. F. 41" party printed and circulated a folder, graced, or otherwise, by the picture of one F. D. Freeman, their candidate for Mayor. This folder they called "The Voters Guide." On one pages of this 'guide.' is printed the infamous resolution regarding trade usions adopted by the "Socialist party" at what they called their national convention at Indianapolis, July 3, 1901, in which they declared that the trades union movement is one of the emancipating factors of the wage working class, also calling the attention to the class struggle "so nobly waged by the trades union forces to-day."

"I do not ask you to vote for me," says Mr. Freeman, "but if you think it to the interest of the thousands upon thousands who are suffering under unjust laws; the lock-out, the blacklist!! the injunction, and the militia. In his eathnaisam he evidently forgets that he is championing the cause of the party which tolerates within its ranks and honors with such questionable honor as it is theirs to give, that traitor to the working class, James F. Garey, who voted an appropriation of \$15,000 to an armory in which this very militia is trained to shoot down the working class whose votes Mr. Freeman solicits.

The next move on the part of the "S. F. 41" party was to file a petition under the name of "Socialist party." The city clerk upder the advice of Assistant Corporation Attorney Griggs, promptly refused to place Mr. Freeman's name in the ballot, upon the ground that it conflicted with the election law, as the S. L. P. has already filed potitions for their candidate, A. M. W. Anderson.

They had engaged an attorney, Mr. Pike. and the argument (?) presented by him and Mr. alias Leonard first before Mr. Griggs, and later before the Supremo Court was certainly some of the richest

that ever came over the pike.

We, being forced into court by these people, who by our determined stand for the rights of the S. L. P. had been compelled to drop the mask of brotherly ors, engaged the service of an attorney Those of the to represent our case. Those of the Comrades who were fortunate enough to witness the proceedings in the Supreme Court say that it was worth a good deal to see the display of baffled the arguments (?) of the legal lights representing the "S. F. 41" party were punctured and vanished into space. Mr. Leonard after a display of ignor-ance, lasting about thirty minutes, was cut sort by the judge, who said, "Now, Mr. Leonard, you have been talking a

great deal, but said very little. I want to ask you a question. Has your party ever had a candidate in the field in any previous election in this State?" "Well, your honor, you see the Sothe Social Democratic party, that has nothing to do with this case. What I want to know, did the party you represent ever have a caudidate in the field before?" To this question Mr. Leon-ard ejected a long draw "No." "Well that is just what I want to know. I can not see how you, under these con-

ditions, can be permitted to go on the ballot. Why don't you adopt a name which does not infringe upon the rights

of other organizations."

The blow almost killed the Father of "S. F. 41," and his usually round, self-satisfied face, became extremely elongated, and he quietly subsided. As soon as the Forty Oners learned that the decision of the Court had gone against them, they issued a circular headed, "So-cialists Disfranchised," in which they urged the voters to protest against "this outrage," by voting for F. D. Freeman in spite of legislature, courts and politi-

Up to this time, the "Socialists" had not held any meetings or conducted any campaign beyond distributing the picture of their candidate for Mayor. sure were they of successfully killing the S. L. P., that they depended upon the discontent of the wage workers of St. Paul, to vote for anything which had the name Socialist tagged onto it. How-ever, when they had failed in every attempt, and finally were obliged to ac-knowledge their defeat in the very court in which they had compelled us to meet them, they then concentrated all their efforts upon confusing the minds of the roters by the lying statement that the 'Socialists had been disfranchised."

Just a ward about the candidate of the "S. F., 41." party. According to his own statement he has been "a socialist for years" and is now a friend of "or ganized labor" as well. His highest am bition is to up-lift the wage-carning class and he has the practice. In 1894 we find him uplifting the wage worker by scabbing it on the firemen during the A. R. U. strike when he fired an engine. A. R. U. strike when he fired an engine, or rather rang the bell in the Omaha Ry. In 1896 we find him prominent in the Workers' Exchange in this city. I have in my possession "exchange checks" bearing the signature of F. D. Freeman. One of the members of this Exchange told me that when he presented a bunch of these checks and wanted to exchange them for expecting he was told that they them for groceries, he was told that they did not have any more groceries but he could get a bundle of hay. Not be-ing accustomed to that diet he pre-ferred to retain the checks as a sort of souvenir. I have been told that nature or whatever it is always produces the right man for the right place. It would seem that nature had been busy putting the finishing touches to Mr. Freeman the finishing touches to Mr. Freeman and thus make of him a fit candidate for the "honors" of the "S. F. 41." party. At least to any one who saw him enthroned upon the wagou which was driven through the city the day before election heralding the lie that the "Socialists had been disfranchised," anyo

cialists had been disfranchised," anyone who saw him vigorously ringing the bell could not deny that Mr. Freeman had found the niche into which he fitted. His bell ringing while scabbing on the Omaha R. R. stood him in good stead while faking socialism for the Forty-Oners in the past election.

We held two splended meetings the night before election. Had a large attentive audience in both, and were helped out considerably by comrades from Minneapolis. The Forty-Oners were out in force with the Lockwoods and a megephone as heavy artillery. They also spread broadcast the below slip and handed same to as many as they could reach:

Socialists Disfranchised. FRANK D. FREEMAN

Socialist Candidate For Mayor, Kept Off the Ballot. For Him In Spite Of Politicians,

and Paste Attached Slip. For Mayor-Frank D. Freeman-(So-

The result of the frantic efforts to confuse the voters was that the 'S. F.
41." party polled 51 VOTES!!! while
our, the Socialist Labor Party's candidate for Mayor, A. W. M. Anderson,
polled 531 votes!

When we compare this result with that of 1900 when Comrade Kriz polled 189 votes for Governor, this small vote being partially the result of the lie spread by the Kangs at that time to the effect that the S. L. P. had consolidated or united with the S. D. P.; when we or united with the S. D. P.; when we compare the result of these two elections we have cause to rejoice and feel encouraged to go on with renewed efforts. The bogus Socialist party has received its death-blow in this State, and there is just one chance left the "brilliant" men who have lead that party from one defeat to another, namely to adopt another name and we suggest as a written.

defeat to another, namely to adopt another name and we suggest as a suitable one that of "S. F. 41," party.

Is it of any use to offer a word of advice? Although it is a doubtful task, we will say to you, Oh remnants of Kangarooism, that when you sit silently contemplating your dishonorable career and your lost battles, sit and think of the

with the Buzz-Saw. Why did you not quit while some rags of common honor emained to you in your defeat? Common honor, not the honor of having done conspiciously foul, the honor of the inert, that was what remained to you, the "elect," the 'broad," "unity-loving" people, you who by your own professious are "heart and soul in the movement for the freedom of humanyour infamy greater by circulating the lie that the "Socialists were disfran-chised," must needs make an attempt the "Socialists were disfran-must needs make an attempt to gratify your spite and give vent your hatred against the S. L. P., the only party which dares fight the battles of the working class; the party which stands for right and right alone, and Dem., or bogus Socialist. However, we are satisfied that the vote of this tion will satisfy even you that it was a repudiation of your traitorious con-duct but if any more evidence of your death is necessary we are quite ready

We have started the campaign for the of the S. L. P. against all comers. For Section St. Paul,

DEVITALIZING THE RACE.

Evil Results of Child Labor Discussed

One of the sessions of the convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at Los Angeles was devoted to the industrial section. In the course of the meeting, Miss Addams of Chicago, the founder of "Hull House," delivered the following address on child labor:

The use of child labor came in with he use of steam. As the subdivision of labor became greater, the temptation to use the work of women and children grew. The wages of the women and their children were lower than the wages paid to men. Unless there is some check to the tendency to employ such labor the growth is always rapid.

The reason for our objection to the employment of children in swent-shops is that when they are thus employed they are worn out before they are ready to live. The judgement of the child the matter is of little value. The child does not know when it is time to begin the work of life; he often wants things that are not good for him. If the child is forced to work at too early an age, a premature sense of responsi-bility is forced upon him. Children, and especially foreign children, are

eager to go to work early.

The foreign child learns to speak Eng. lish much more rapidly than his parents He may be sent to school for a short time, and he very rapidly becomes familiar with American manners and cus-toms. These appear to make stronger his desire to go out in the world to work and help support the other members of the family. The Italian child who has spent a few months in the public school is much better qualified euter the American business world than his peasant father or ignorant mother. Therefore he feels that it is his duty to labor. The laws for his protection are imperfect; they only par-tially protect the children from them-

When a child begins to work too early in life, he is undoubtedly useful to his employer. He sticks to the work for one or two years, performing val-uable work, but all the time his health is being broken down and his body is

becoming less emelent.

Statistics have been taken of the "half-timers" of England—those who were permitted to work only six hours a day. These statistics show that the "half-timers" between the age of eleven and thirteen weigh on an average of twenty-two pounds less than other chil-dren, and they were fram six to seven inches shorter. While England permits these children to work six hours a day, the conditions under which they work more carefully attended to there they are in the United States. Strict provisions are made concerning light and air; no employer is allowed to work his child employes under unsanitary conditions.

We women of the United States do

not know of the hundreds of children who are working in factories, stunfing their growth. We are likely to imagine that all the abuses of the system exists somewhere else. The reason that we do not know that there are thousands of children so employed is that we do not adequately care. The very fact that we do not know of these conditions con-stitutes a brief against us. Our con-sciences are blunted. But we are not relieved of responsibility by this ignor-ance. We are held liable for the things entrusted to our care, and in shitting ourselves away from these facts we are guilty of devitalizing the race. [Ap-

plause.]
The factory child cannot attend school. The average school life of American children, taking into consideration the attendance at universities and colleges, is only four and four-tenths years. It is the working children that bring down this average. These children are not only left in ignorance, but dren are not only left in ignorance, but they often become speedily criminals. The plea is sometimes made that chil-

dren should be allowed to work so that they can support their widowed mothers. There is no foundation for this argument. There are not many widows; there are fewer widows who are penni-less, and there is a very small per-centage of this number who have chil-dren between the age of ten and fourteen. In an English town where there were 2,231 sweat-shop workers, there were only sixty-six of this number that were the children of widows. Only 2 per cent, of the sixty-six were children of pennlless widows. It would be far better for the community to provide for these few widows out of their char-

ity. [Applause.]
The child that is sent to work too early has his life prematurely squeezed out. It would be much better for us to stop making fun of the tramp and try to discover what brought him to his Kangarooism, that when you sit silently communicating your dishonorable career and your lost battles, sit and think of the lost chance, of the service due and not rendered, remember it is a lost battle, and lost forever. Do not again monkey and lost forever. Do not again monkey NEWS FROM . . .

THE FIELD OF LABOR.

"LABOR VICTORIES" ANALYZED. It is a matter of common occurrence to see it reported in a pure and simple labor paper that a strike has been won and that certain demands have been granted, as a consequence. This bald statement would lead one to believe that something of a progressive character has been accomplished and that the material condition of the men involved in the strike has been improved.

This, to say the least, is a fallaciou conclusion, for there are other factors that must be considered and which when considered put a different aspect upon the question, which shows that conditions instead of being improved, remain at best but as they were before.

Not very long ago, as was announced in THE PEOPLE, the unorganized machinists employed in the A. S. Cameron Pump Works, this city, were conceded a nine-hour day. Along with the conces sion went the request of the firm that the machinists reciprocate by doing a much in nine hours as was formerly done in ten. They expressed the belief that the reduction of hours would tend to promote the vigor and buoyancy of the men to such a degree that what was for merly accomplished in ten hours could be just as easily accomplished now in nine.

A workingman knows from experience that concentration and intensification of while it leaves more hours for re cuperation and recreation, also makes greater physical and nervous drains upor him. These facts are reflected in many of the phenomena of modern life in th greater prevalence of physical and ner vous dirorders directly and indirectly traceable to our "strenuous" industria life; in the decrease of longevity, despite the advances of medical science, and in the shortening of the trade life of the

In the leisurely-conducted handicraft of the medieval period and of manufac ture in its early stages, such phenomena were unknown. While the hours of la bor were longer, they were not as in-tense. There was then in most cases, time for morning and afternoon lunches with beer and other beverages. Tardi ness in coming to work, an occasiona early stoppage, and a holiday or every once in a while were permissible and allowed by custom.

But now all that is changed. The labor of modern times permits of no diver-sion; it permits of no "dissipation of energy" in any other but well concentrated and intensified directions. Leisure is unknown: "hustle" has taken its place Time clocks register the minute a man comes and goes, and guages his pay ac-cordingly. Register slips regulate and record a man's output during the day.

perience, that a mere reduction of hours such circumstances, counts for little, when on the other hand the prices produces relatively the same amount of work, but gets relatively less wages. when he strikes for an increase of wages of 10 per cent, and wins, while the price of commodities has risen from 10 to 20 per cent. in the aggregate, he is no bet-ter off than he was at the start.

Such reports as the following, taken from the "American Federationist," and heralded as "advances" and "mprove-ments," are shown to be the contrary, when viewed from the above standpoin

Boilermakers. The demand of the San Francisco strikers was changed (from 8 hours) to raise of wages equivaleat to nine hours, and won. They were "Brick and Tile Workers. We are de-

nanding the nine-hour day and receiving it in many cases." remen. The most interesting thing we have to report is the signing of

an agreement between our union and the Longshore and Dock Managers of Lake Erie. This agreement affects about 14,-000 men. It covers all the conditions of wages and employment."
"Metal Workers. The members of the

local union composed of coppersmiths, in Cincinnati, struck on March 17 to enforce a minimum scale of wages of \$3 per day for nine hours. At the end of two weeks every demand was won and the coppersmiths returned to work."

"Tailors. Sixty-three locals obtained an increase of an average of 10 per cent. in wages without strike." (Nothing to blow about, Lennon, considering that many corporations are giving it because of the increased cost of living. Surely what they give away you ought to get?)
These are typical reports of "victories" that are not victories. They show,

in view of what was said in the opening of this article, that the working class has not progressed through them; that it is at best a standstill. And it will be so until capitalism and its tool, the pure and simple organization, are replaced by Socialism.

HOURS OF LABOR IN NEW JER-

Trenton, May 31.—Chief William Stainsby, of the New Jersey Bureau of Statistics, has prepared a table from the reports to the bureau for last year, show-ing the hours of labor in leading manufacturing lines in New Jersey.

The total number of establishments re-

ported is 1,675; of these 308 have adopted the nine and 142 the eight-hour stand ard. There are employed 174,216 oper-atives and the number imployed at dr-ferent hours of time each day are shown in the following table:

 Twelve hours
 4,304

 Eleven hours
 62

 Ten hours
 105,477

 Eight hours 9,988 FROM THE MALMBERG FAMILY.

Thanks for Sympathy-Determination to Carry on the Fight.

In our bereavement and sorrow at the untimely death of our brother, Karl Malmberg, it has been the greatest comfort to us to receive, so univerally as we have, the sympathy of friends and comrades, and of the Sections and Alliances of which he was a member.

To all the comrades who so feelingly expressed their sympathy, publicly, privately, or in the numerous kind letters we have received, and to all those who attended the last gathering at his bier, and to each and every comrade throughout the country who in numerous ways have shown their sympathy and comradeship-we hereby reader our deepest and most heartfelt thanks.

Such sympathy extended to us from all places wherever our late brother had been, proves to us again, what we know and feel, namely, that he was as good a comrade as he was a brother, and that he was murdered, not because of his overbearing and quarrelsome nature; but that he has indeed fallen an innocent victim of the infernal system under which we live, and in the battle for abolition of which he has from his earliest youth been actively engaged.

Comrades-To his last he placed the responsibility of his murder on the capitalist system. His words were: "It is due to the criminal education and prejudices fostered by this infernal system and the struggle for existence that I lie here a wreck. I regret to be tied to the bed when I know that the abolition of this system is going on."

He held the system responsible! So do we! While we consider it only just that the felon should be captured and put to the full extent of the laws of the system. he helps to uphold, at the same time we recognize that his punishment would be but the removal of an evil effect, while the cause for such outrages would still exist. Furthermore, we recognize that as long as this system lasts, as long as the struggle for a livelihood is becoming keener so long will these evil effects occur and re-occur, and the question with the workers is only: "Who is to be the We hold the church responsible! Not

only the Catholic priest, who stands behind the Irishman; but equally with him the Protestant pulpiteer who stands behind the average Swede, and each in their own way engender a bitter national and religious hatred.

We hold the politicians responsible! Not only the Swedish and Irish; but the American, the German, the Jew and Italian, who all, in every conceivable manner foster national pride and na-tional jealousies.

We hold the capitalist press—as well the big Ameican dailies as the numerous petty national sheets—doubly responsible. These papers that each in their own capacity never loses an opportunity of fostering strife-national religious, racial and sexual. This press that breeds anarchy and induces riotous outbreaks on certain creeds and races; this press that jokes about murder and makes light of debauchery and crime; this press we hold doubly responsible!

We hold the labor-fakir responsible! He who poses as a leader of the working class, while he continually fosters discord within the ranks of that class by putting one branch of workers against another, by fencing in the different crafts and making the advance of the individual at the cost of everybody else, the only standard to be attained.

These 'pillars of society' we hold re-sponsible, individually and collectively; out behind them all stands the capitalist class, the owners of the means of production, the owners of the wealth that is the motor-power which moves the pulpiteers, the politicians, the editors and the labor fakirs; this class that owns and controls the very lives of the wageslaves and that by the centralization of wealth makes the struggle for existence of the working class so keen that petty jealousies and strife are easily fostered in those who like our brother's criminal assailant are blind to the real cause of

It is this criminal, debauched capitalist class that bears the real respon-sibility. It is "the irresponsible liberty to do as one pleases, this personal liberty of the capitalist class to indirectly mur-der the working class," that was the beast behind Cahill as well as the beast behind Czolgolz. Therefore Comrades, while we let the

capitalist system take its own course with the criminal Cahill, its immediate tool in this particular crime, we plan to revenge his murder along with the hundreds, yea thousands of other victims of our class by carrying on our agitation and education with renewed vigor, by determining that, to the best of our ability we will fill the place that has been made vacant, and by our re newed effort make our enemy feel that they can not weaken our phalaux by nurdering one of our number. While we mourn Karl as a kind, happy,

pleasant brother, we mourn him also with you as our Comrade and as such we will join with you to hasten the eman cipation of the working class so that we may see the time, that he with so much pleasure and determination worked for, when the working class shall be free to enjoy the fruits of their toil and when we shall be able, as champions of the rights of the working class, to bring the fortress of strife and crime to their just tribunal. Again we thank you for the sym-

pathy you, as our and his Comrades, have shown us during these sad weeks. We remain yours for the emancipation of the working class from wage slavery.
OLIVE MALMBERG JOHNSON, 1931 Bluff Street, Minneapolis, Minn. JOHN E. MALMBERG,

N. MALMBERG, Lee, Ill. 101 West 100th Street, N. Y. City. NEWS FROM ...

THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

THE COAL STRIKE.

The capitalist class is not very much worried over "the damaging prospects to capital," attending the strike of the miners. The latter may suffer from lost wages and broken heads, but so losely related and interwoven are the interests of the capitalist class that what t loses in one direction, it makes up in another.

It so happens that while the strike

is raising the price of anthracite coal is creating a demand for soft coal and for petroleum oil as fuel, with the result that they will go up in price also. Now, as is well known, the bitu-minous coal trust and th petroleum oil industry are controlled by practically the same interests, i. e., those of the Morgan Rockefeller interests, so that should the anthracite supply eventually fail and no longer yield the excessive profits of its present excessive price, the interest in olved will practically make up the loss by the advanced price of the oducts, soft coal and petroleum-in which they are interested. so much the case that the capitalist class can chuckle and say with delight in the paraphrased language of the proverb "It's a pretty bad wind indeed upon which we cannot realize increased dividends."

These facts showed, make some "trust usters" a little charry of carrying out their sinister designs (if they can). They may go about shouting "The only way to end the anthracite coal strike with anthracite high prices, is to end the anthracite trust, using soft coal and by buying petroleum oil; let these factors compete with anthracite, and the competition will result in low prices and the estruction of the anthracite coal trust, but nothing will come of it.

The capitalist interests of this country are so closely interwoven that a change in direction, in which purchasing power is expended. simply means a change of the channel through which the capitalis class derives its profits. It is like dealing with the same firms through different branch offices under different firm names, a familiar thing in commerce and in dustry.

Again were this not the case, this "trust busting" scheme would have to encounter another difficulty which finally destroys all these so-called competition cures for concentration. And that is the capitalist principle of saving through consolidation rather than destroying by competition, a principle which first found its practical expression in the formation of the Steel Trust.

due to the close relation existing among modern capitalist interests and of the necessity of preserving the import ant cogs so that the whole capitalist machine may be kept intact. alyzing influence following the competitive destruction of one or more large industries is more than capitalist produc

The capitalist class realizes these things and it views with equanmity from that standpoint the struggle of the miners. What it fears is the inability of the mine leaders to control the men they have duped. The revolutionary spark causes it more enxiety, than academic vaporings about "the power of competition to de-stroy trusts." Such vaporings are abstractions at variance with facts; but the revolutionary spark is a concrete thing at variance with capitalism.

The revolutionary spark, if rightly directed, is apt to touch the essence of the matter. It is apt to conclude that all trusts must be "busted," through social expropriation, by the inauguration of Socialism, and that all other measures are futile.

A STRIKING SOLUTION.

An Editor's Simple Plan to End Wage

The following appears in the "Bricklayer and Mason" credited to "Exchange."

The editor of the "Saturday Evening Post" has made a wonderful discovery. As an inventor he will be counted with Franklin, Watt, Edison, Fulton and other men whom we love to revere. He has discovered a solution of the strike problem-and it's just too simple for anything, doncher know, It's a wonder some other great man did not give to the world this startling scheme. But it remained for this genius in the dark regious of the editorial sanctum of the "Evening Post" to discover it, and thus bring peace where there has been nothing but war. Well, here is the plan: It is proposed that all the workingmen in the United States save their money and buy the stock of the concern in which they are employed, gain a controlling interest and then fell the capitalists to go hence. When I read it I was much elated-

here was that for which we had been looking for, lo! these many years. To see how it would work out. I turned to a recent report of the United States and figured a little. The report on the Standard Oil business first struck my attention, and this is the result: During the year 1900 the Standard Oil Company employed 12,000 people, whom it paid \$6,717,087—an average weekly for each man of about \$11. Now any man with a family of five ought to be able to live like a prince on a salary of \$6. would leave him five dollars as a sinking fund. Twelve thousand men saving \$5 per week each would have, at the end of the year \$3,120,000. The stock of the Standard Oil Company in the open market is worth something over \$800, 000,000. By a simple mathematical pro position we find then that it would require but 256 years for the workingmen employed by the Standard Oil Company to save money enough to buy out that concern. As they would want but onehalf the stock to give them control, the time could be cut down to a little more than 128 years! Gee! how I take off my hat to that Philadelphia editor-may he live to see his dream of industrial peace realized!

II DIRECTORY OF ...

TRADES AND SCCIETIES.

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

YEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets every third Saturday at 8 p. m., at 93 Prospect street, Jersey City. Secretary, George P. Herrschaft, 93 Prospect street, Jersey City.

T. and 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, 8 p. m., at S. L. P.

hall, 892 Main street.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL No. 307, Hartford, Conn., meets every second Thursday at S. L. P. hall. Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 1, meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at 10 o'clock a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scandinavian Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren."

CANDINAVIAN SECTION , Branch 2, meets first and third Sundays of morth at St. Louis hall, 443 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

OCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly district. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening. SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., head-

quarters and free reading room, 205 1-2 South Main street. Public meetings every

Sunday, 8 p. m., 107 1-2 North The People agent, L. C. Holler, 205 1-2 South Main street. NEW HAVES, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR Party meets every second and fourth Fri-day, 8 p. m., S. L. P. headquarters, 853 Grand avenue. Westville branch meets

Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, O., S. L. P., holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 356 Ontarie street, top floor.

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

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES In 1888..... 2,068 In 1896......86,564



The liker anything is to wisdom, if it be not plainly the thing itself, the of the working class. Municipal owner-SHAFTESBURY.

COURTING COLUMBIA.

The Rochambeau festival in Washing , following closely upon the heels of Prince Henry's visit, and both events obviously provoked by a previous one, to wit. England's recent attitude of love and affection for America mark a new era in international relations. No doubt the new era was on foot some time before. These three demoustrations are, however, in the nature of official confirmation.

It is not to be denied that England Germany and France are capitalist countries. But neither is it deniable that in all the three countries feudalism still plays a role, strongest in England and Germany, and perceptibly, tho' to a much slighter degree, in France. In America, however, capitalism stands out sole possessor of the field The courting, the anxiety to court, the necessity court America, displayed by these three leading European countries ounts to a sumary of the economic relopment that has taken place.. It tells the tale, so to speak, of how completely the scepter has passed from the hands of the Landlord Rulers to those of the Capitalist Rulers. It also may be cited as the grandiosest illustration of the fact that "white parasols and elephants mad with pride" have ceased to be the attributes of land possession and have become those of capital posses

Capital to-day is the sovereign of the world. At its feet are crowns, and coro nets and feudal pride. The glory of the old is departed, and the raw-boned Bourreois is on top. The nation that wishes peace for the people must acknowledge its vasselage. In courting Colombia, England, Germany and France own their dependence upon her.

BH, PROFESSOR?

It is not frequently that one is inclined to grow jocose over "the dismal science." But bourgeois economy is so fearfully and wonderfully made that it is pardonable if one twits one of its Professors upon it Prof. Clark, of Columbia University, for | ing but cheap dwellings and contempt while made no doubt in all seriousness, appeals to us as a sly joke. Writes the

The reason why trusts are now tolerated is that people perceive that while in their several fields they have reduced to a very few the number of real or pos-sible competitors, the actual power of competition does in some way survive."

So the farmers who are continually pelled to pay the railroad trusts "all that the traffic will stand" and who find no way out of the difficulty but to suc-"tolerate" these trusts because they feel that "the actual power of competition does in some way survive, eh,

And so too the users of petrolcum oil who burn the product of the Standard Oil Co., because there is none other to be had, and who, if they wish other light must turn to some other monopoly, "tolerate" that oil trust and all the other gas and electric trusts, because they realize that "the actual power of competition does in some way survive," eh Prof.?

And so once again the consumers of coal who are now paying, amid strenuous protests, excessive prices for coal, and the coal miners who are striking. amid barricades and militia, for higher wages, shorter hours, and union recogni-"tolerate" the trust because they lize that "the actual power of compeon does in some way survive," ch,

And yet again the meat eaters and lealers, kosher and otherwise, who are in the grip of the Beef Trust-and will stay there "prosecutions" and "investi-gations" notwithstanding - "tolerate" and car fare, municipal flower-pots, lec-

that institution because they realize that the actual power of competition does in some way survive," ch, Prof.?

And yet still again once more but what's the use of carrying a joke too far, ch, Prof.? What you really meant to say, Prof., is that the people "tolerate" the trusts because the trusts tolerate them; and that they realize that the actual power of the trusts does somehow permit them to survive, ch, Prof.?

Ah, but you are a sly dog and a great

wit, in that case, ch, Prof.?

"MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP."

In a recent report to the State Departnent, United States Consul Boyle, at Liverpool, gives many facts about the development of "Municipal Socialism," in Great Britain.

These facts show that "Municipal Socialism" is a caricature of class-conscious Socialism, dealing with the external and not the inherent defects of Capitalism. As such it is on a par with the many schemes of working class betterment by means of which the working class is lulled into a hypnotic sleep, while its labor and exploitation are intensified.

Class-conscious Socialism is the collective ownership of capital for, by and more directly it becomes its opposite. ship is the ownership of capital by, for and of the capitalist class. This, a few typical facts from the above report makes

> It is shown in that report that "Liverpool is one of the foremost cities in Municipal Socialism." In proof of this, the render is informed that "its docks are municipalized in a modified way. The system is peculiar to Liverpool. This vast estate, valued at several hundreds of millions of dollars, is administered by a public trust, nearly all the members of which are elected by those who pay dock dues, and the profits, after deducting expenses and payment of interest on capital account, go to improvement, and not to the benefit of a private corporation."

> In other words, under the guise of administering a public trust, the capitalist shipping interests, administer this "vast estate" of the municipality of Liverpool, by and for themselves; even going so far as to devote the profits reglized from the payment of dock dues to the improvement of their own interests, that is, to the improvement of the docks through which they acquire their wealth and hold upon the commerce of Liverpool.

> That the workingmen play no part in this "public trust," though they are the biggest portion of the "public," is shown in the fact that they pay no dock dues. That they do not profit from this arrangement is shown in certain facts relating to municipal dwellings in Liverpool. The report states that "the Liverpool municipal dwellings are most ly in the form of blocks of tenementhouses or 'flats' three or four stories high." Again it states, "it is claimed that Liverpool alone among the municipalities of England and Scotland has been successful in supplying a type of building within the financial means of the poorest of the poor?" Who are these poorest of the poor? This is shown by the report when it tells of those tenants for whom municipal dwelling previsions are mainly made: .

"MOST OF THESE TENANTS ARE DOCK LABORERS OR A LIKE CLASS."

There you have it. "Municipal Socialism" has millions to be administered occasionally. We feel inclined to twit by and for docking capitalists and nothfor "dock laborers or a like class."

Municipal "Socialism," according to the report quoted, increased its capitalization in Great Britain from \$465,000,000 in 1875, to \$1,500,000,000 in 1890.

Giving the development of "Municipal Socialism" due credit for this triple increase in twenty-five years, let us see what it has done for the working class of England.

According to Henry George, Jr., the son of his father and advocate of "the public ownership of public utilities," (another name for "Municipal Socialism"), in this country, a managing director of a large manufacturing establishment, at progress of its great working class dea meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce, epitomized the industrial condition of the workmen of England thus-

"The most crucial question of to-day

is how to meet the competition of the United States, the American peril. It can only be done by our getting rid, as the Americans do, of that army of employees from 50 to 60 years of age, who retard our industrial progress. It would even be cheaper for us to retire them at half pay and substitute young men. Americans don't employ men of over 45 years. Men after that age are forced to take positious at lower earnings. Even men with high salaries up to 45 are after that glad to work for onetenth of what they had been getting when young.

And this in the "land of Municipal Socialism" to which the American workingman is urged to turn his hopeful gaze when weary of American exploitation!

tures, sterilized milk, John Burns, Keir Hardie and other "public" utilities! Oh. what a fall was there!

"Municipal Socialism" and labor intensification and exploitation go hand-inhand. Neither will end until Capitalism ends, and Socialism, true, class-conscious Socialism, triumphs.

On then with class-conscious Socialism!

THE DEVIL QUOTING SCRIP-TURE.

It is proverbial that the devil will quote scripture to advance his satanic practices. For this hypocrisy he is wisely and unreservedly condemued.

The devil, however, is not alone in this practice. Some of our present day politicians can set him a pace in this matter, that will cause him to look to his laurels. Of this, the speech of General Grosvenor, before the Ohio Republican State Convention, leaves no doubt.

In that speech, Grosvenor quoted Lincoln to show the prior rights of Labor over Capital, and then twisted that quotation in a manner that strengthened the present dominance of Capital over La-

Said Grosvenor, "We believe with Lincoln, that 'Capital is only the fruit of Labor and never could have existed if Labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of Capital and deserves much the higher consideration."

If one looks about him he will see that Capital, which according to Lincoln, was created by Labor, does not belong to it. He will see that Capital is separated from labor and that it is owned by a class called, the capitalist class. Seeing that, according to Lincoln, Capital is the product of Labor it is but right to conclude that the capitalist class must have stolen it and are consequently not entitled to it. One would consequently and logically expect Grosvenor to advocate the abolition of the capitalist class and the restoration of capital to Labor, to the class of laborers; the working class.

But Grosvenor is only crowding his satanic majesty in the business of quoting scripture.

Throwing the logic and justice of the great Lincoln to the winds, he concludes his reference to Capital and Labor in

"We believe in fewer hours and larger rewards for labor and favor such laws 'as will harmonize the interests of capital and labor and tend to lighten the burden of toil!"

Every workingman knows the power of the law to compel the submission of labor to capital. What then becomes of the priority and superiority of Labor over Capital?

Truly the devil isn't in it with Grosvenor when it comes to quoting scripture.

"DIFFERENCES IN LANGUAGE."

To-day there are no issues in capitalist politics arising from differences of principle. To-day such issues are merely matters of form, of idiom, of "expression" and language. It is left to the superheated, ill-informed workman, unconscious of his class interests, to get excited over politcal issues and party principles where none exist.

The Ohio Republicans have just been holding their convention at Cleveland. In the advance statements given out regarding the work of the convention the above point is made very clear. Say these statements:

"The only changes that are at all likely to be made by the Committee on Reso lutions in the platform, already drafted will be in the planks on Cuban reciproc ity. Trusts, and the tariff, and will simply be in the forms of 'expression. THERE ARE NO CONTENDING ELEMENTS IN THE CONVENTION on issues, but there are some differences of opinion as to the language to be used."

No doubt a large number of the work ing class in Ohio will be caught as usual by the debates over the question of language to be used. They will be gulled into the belief that they at bottom are "burning questions," "vital issues, upon which the safety of the nation and the pend."

The class-conscious workman will not however, be caught by such clap-trap He will know that there is but one real issue and that is the issue of Capitalism vs. Socialism. Change their language as they will the capitalists cannot avoid this issue. It will not down.

"LABOR" PAPERS.

There are many well-meaning workingmen, even among those of the so called "advanced" type, who regard any criticism or attack upon an alleged "labor" paper as a sacrilege, worthy of condemnation only.

Laboring under the superstition that whatever bears the word "labor" in name ilso stands for it in fact, they are blind to the true condition of affairs, which is generally the very reverse of what they believe; for often, too often, in truth, is not only a "labor" paper not a labor paper, but it is a capitalist paper of the most rabid kind, actuated by capital- capitalism than the Senate does.

capitalists' interests.

The "Typographical Journal," the offi cial organ of the International Typographical Union, is a "labor" paper of the character described. Its May number is full of illustrations of the truth of the statements made regarding the alleged "labor" paper.

Deceit, or applomacy, as some prefer to call it, is a capitalist principle. The capitalist class preaches the brotherhood of capital and labor in order that it may more effectually plunder labor. So also we witness the "labor" journal professing great love for the capitalist for the purpose of earning more jobs, while it is preaching organization to resist his class aggression.

This disgusting truckling is illustrated in the May number of the "Typograhical Journal" as follows. In the report from Deuver, Colo., appears the following:

"The Denver "Times' has reduced its prices . . . Banker Moffat recently purchased the paper and many improvenents are contemplated. The is a clean, conservative sheet, and numers among its readers Denver's best class of citizens."

As is evident to the careful reader, the writer feels constrained to propitiate the new owner of the "Times," as the reduced price may include such "improvements" as reduced wages, or a change of force, etc., etc.

Again is this same resort to deceit or jollying repeated in reports from Watertown, N. Y., New Brunswick, N. J., and other places.

This resort to deceit will undoubtedly be justified on the ground that employees must "jolly" their immediate employers; but what can be said of the following, which teaches that the evolution of capitalism can and must be combatted by "organized labor," in order to save the middle class, the greatest exploiters of labor in existence?

"In this age of concentrated capital and gigantic aggregations of moneyed clement of the world . . . When trusts threaten to disrupt even a republican form of government, creating two great classes . . . and abolishing that indispensable factor in free government, the middle class, it behooves the representatives of every form of labor to 'unite," etc. (Report from Cincinati, O.).

Again, what can be said in defense of "labor" journal which prints reports laudatory of Mark Hanna and his-infamous Civic Federation? Yet this is done as follows in the "Typographical Journal" referred to in the report from Boston, to wit:

"A local paper says that Mark Hanna would be more interested in preventing the coal strike if he knew just who was going to be a candidate in 1904. He settled one great coal strike in 1900, when his friend McKinley was a candidate .

. Candidate or not, he has shown what he cand do, not only in the above instance, but in the case of the iron workers of San Francisco."

Finally, what can one say of that "labor" journal which retails information calculated to create a wrong impression as the following, also from the same re-

5 . . . Mr. Hanford is the man who made such a sensational run on the Socialist ticket for Governor of New

"Sensational" with a vengeance "Mr. Hauford, despite the backing of "organized" scabbery, and the old party politicians with which it is lined, came out at the tail end of the election.

Such is the "Typographical Journal" for May. Rich in the practice of capitalist deceit, fertile in schemes for the advancement of capitalist economic and political interests, both large and small, false in the information it retails, who is there so devoid of the true conception of labor's manliness and interests as to say it would be sacrilere to criticize and attack it? And who is there who does not believe that all such "labor" papers should be treated likewise The "Typographical Journal" for May s typical of its breed, the "labor" jour-

Political and Economic.

"The Journal," or "The American," as it would be known, is fighting hard for the election of Senators by popular vote. While the idea is good enough, the reasons alleged for its adoption are away off. People would not know any more how to use their vote intelligently than they do now, even though they had an extra office for which to vote. A Senator de clared by popular vote on a capitalist ticket would carry out the will of the capitalist class in every single particular, just the same as it is carried out to day by the men who are elected by the different state legislatures. The Senate s a more exclusive body than the House is no more obedient to the man date of its master, and no more ready to jump at the crack of the party whip. "The Journal" will have to dig deep o unearth an instance where the Hou did not stand by the Scuate in every bit of legislation passed. It will have to dig still deeper to discover wherein the House is less representative of capitalist

TIMES" CONCLUSION.

Socialists favor the collective or social ownership of capital because it is social or collective in character. They would have ownership and character one and the same, not merely as a matter of logic, but of justice, demanded by

social necessity.

At the beginning of capitalism small production by hand in isolated shops for personal and local consumption was the rule. The producer was generally his own master. The product of his toil belonged to him, to be consumed by him or his feudal lord, and only offered for sale by him when in excess of their immediate wants. The modern workingman was then unknown. To-day all this is changed. Industry

is concentrated into large shops produc ing not for personal and local consumption, but for sale and foreign markets. Production is no longer isolated and in dividual; but co-operative and social Thousands upon thousands of men are united through sub-division of labor in the production of human necessities. while one branch of industry is inter dependent upon the other; the factories being, for instance, dependent upon the mines, and vice versa, through all lines of industry. Social institutions like the legislature, the judiciary, the army and the navy, protect and promote the velopment and expansion of this production.

This industrial revolution has its origin in the slow, steady, social evolution of invention and the mechanical wonders of the age, creating tools that are no longer individual in their management, use and results. It has triumphed over small production because it is ically superior, necessitating less average social labor time and reducing exchange values to the competitive destruction of small production. Its methods, organization, technique, management, all that appertains to it are the results of much experiment participated in by thousands, under the pressure of necessity and the constant desire for progress. It did not spring fully developed out of the head of a capitalist genius, but out of social travail and pain.

Though we now have social production we still have to a great degree individual ownership. Instead of as formerly the producer being the master and receiving all of his product, he is the slave receiving but part of it. In his place there has arisen a class known as the capitalist class. This class, composed of individuals owning and controlling capital, formerly took part in production as managers and superintendents, functions now undertaken by paid employes; specialists, scientists, inventors, etc., etc. They consequently perform no service, yet this class takes all the products of modern labor and industry, giv ing back in the form of wages such portion of it as the law of supply and demand compels. The remainder they appropriate in the shape of surplus values or profits, to themselves. In other words, they rob the working class of the between the wages they redifference ceive and the total value of their pro-

Out of the surplus thus stolen the capitalist class has been enabled to cure control of capital and complete its domination of the working class. Separated from the instruments of production, which he formerly owned, the working man has also become separated from his product, so that to-day he is not only robbed but enslaved. The United States census for 1890, as analyzed by Lucien Sanial, shows that the great working class of this country, now acclaimed the most energetic, efficient and thrifty on the face of the earth, then representing 55 per cent. of the population possessed but 4.21 per cent. of the total wealth. The capitalist class numbering but 1.41 per cent. of the population possessed, however, 64.37 cent. of the wealth. To-day they have absolute control of the middle class: and were a like analysis of classes and wealth made of the ceusus of 1900, it would no doubt show similar results. This opinion is justified by the statement of Prof. Sumner, in a recent article in the "Independent" defending the concentration of wealth. Said he, "In our time joint stock companies, which are in form republican, are drifting over into oligarchies or monarchies, because one or a few get greater efficiency of control and vigor of administration." They also get greater quantities of wealth at the expense of the minority stockholder.

As to the enslavement of modern pro duction, Chas. M. Schwab has said, is true that the new methods have a growing tendency to suppress individuality"-(N. Y. Commercial, Jan. 27, 1902.) word to the wise is sufficient.

Through this robbery and enslavement of labor there has also arisen an under consumption on the part of the work ing class, which cannot buy back the underconsumption produces overproduction, panics, crises and the untold social suffering consequent upon them when not averted. When averted society simply jumps out of the fire into the frying pan of commercial expansion, with its bloody territorial conquests and brutalizing wars. Foreign markets are developed and made elf-producing, so that capitalist society faces two alternatives; international bankruptcy for lack of outlets or international war for such markets as may be developed in the future. The era of consolidation and trusti-

fication has just begun. "The public ownership of national monopolies" will not prevent it; as all industries are but embryonic monopolies. One might just as well talk of a natural man and an unnatural boy; the first is but the de velopment of the latter. Since the era of consolidation and trus-tification has but begun we may look

for a greater exploitation of labor, and a greater overproduction with all the dreadful consequences that it implies.

The Socialist would end all this by

making capital social in ownership as well as character. He would utilize the great blessings of social production economy. He would give to the laborer with social necessity, demands. He

ist principles and engaged in furthering THE "CATHOLIC UNION AND would thus obviate underconsumption, oduction, crises and war. He would make our economic conform to our theory of politics and extend the democratic idea to industry. He would eliminate a lop-sided, immoral individ-ualism by a well-rounded fraternalism,

production which experience has prov

moral and unsound. Any man of intel-ligence who defends the capitalist sys-

tem, cannot fail to be otherwise. To be

moral and sound is a Socialist not a cap-

italist virtue.

We have done for the present with the

The way of the Kangaroo Social Dem-

ocrats, like that of the transgressor, is

hard. One by one the blows of the S. L.

P. come down with increased force upon

the country their pet tenet, "The work-

ingman pays the taxes," is being rejected by their "comrades." And now "the

most unkindest cut of all' is struck by

one of their own "prominents" right

Dr. Charles Furman, the "prominent

eferred to, speaking at a recent Anti-

Beef Trust "demonstration," noteworthy

for the number of empty seats present

said, referring to Government ownership

taxes? We don't own any property

Oh Kangaroo, Oh Kangaroo,

Oh Kangaroo, Oh Kangaroo, Our heart bleeds for you!

Ninety per cent, of the taxes are paid by

How can they be so cruel to you? They kick you black, they kick you

There has been published many times

oany, talking to a fine, intelligent looking

during the past few weeks a picture of Bishop-William Croswell Doane, of Al-

St. Bernard dog. Accompanying the pic

ture is a poem written by the Bishop,

and said poem refers to the above men

tioned dog. It begins with the horribly

blasphemous assertion:-"I am quite sure that he thinks I am God"-We do

not believe that the dog thought any such

thing, because, as we mentioned before

he is an intelligent looking dog, and is

so by contrast, as much as anything else

Mrs. Henry Vivian, of 159 West Forty-

fifth street was the owner of a cat, and Mrs. Henry Vivian is still the owner of

much money, no part of which was carned by her. The cat died, though

it had been given the best expert med

ical attendance for some time, and its owner was prostrated with grief. The

cat was given a magnificent funeral, and

its body, enclosed in a costly white sating

coffin, had been carefully enhalmed by a fashionable undertaker. The coffin,

buried several feet deep in rare flowers.

was taken in a special car to Hartsdale

for interment. The death of the cat

caused deep sorrow among the New

York fashionables, and all day long a

of the cat. It all would have been quite

different had the automobile of one of

these persons run down the unwashed

child died in a tenement from lack of

fresh air, or had the child pined and suf-

fered for a glimpse of the flowers that

Estimates of this year's wheat crop

With coal at 15 cents a pail, o

place it at 60 per cent, of last year's

five cents more than formerly, and with

meat costing nearly twice as much as it

did a year ago, the outlook for gout on

the part of the workers has faded away.

Unless they learn to live on hay this

Major Waller, who managed to ob-

tain a disgraceful acquital from the

charge of inhuman cruelty in Samar,

is to be presented with a beautiful sword

on his return to his native city of Nor-

folk, Viginia. A popular subscription

of money was obtained, so the present will show the "love, good will, and great esteem of the citizens of Norfolk to their

brave and famous fellow citizen, Major L. W. T. Waller, United States Marine

Corps." All the business men and clergy-men of the city, all the professional men,

and all the holders of government jobs

united in giving this token of "love and

esteem." Waller's acquital was quite

he was charged. It was rank inhuman

acted. But his actions were well in the

sight of his masters, and that is the

only thing that counts with the army and

the navy. They must prove their loyal-ty to the hands that feed them and given

Canada's arch under which the coron

ation will pass is to be a very neat advertisement, as it will carry an enormous

illuminated sign announcing that Canada

is the coming granary of the Empire. As the grain business is in the hands

of a few Canadians, and as they are

the trade, the patriotism evinced at the

coronation is only a short cut to more business—and that is the unchanging es-

According to the expense bill sent in

by the Governor General, our men in Cuba must have drunk a frightful amount in giving the island a "stable"

government. The bills for drinks amoun

Cubans was a barroom government such

to more than the bills for salaries.

fighting hard for the exclusive contro

considerable amount

was taken up, and a

them swords.

sence of patriotism.

as we have here. .

summer a few of them must go hungry

were lavished on the dead cat.

of some workingman, or had the

blue; What next will they do to you?

In many parts of

Catholic Union and Times.

their stupid heads.

here in this city.

the capitalists."



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

Brother Jonathan-I think Socialists would progress faster if they held more American language. Uncle Sam-Inasmuch as to which?

B. J .- Many of their expressions are so utterly un-American.

U. S .- Mention one. B. J .- They will talk about our "wage slaves:" now here in America we have no such thing; we have no wage-slaves,

U. S .- We haven't ? ! ? ! B. J.-No!

B. J .- Cowards.

U. S .- What do you call the weavers of New England, who signed a petition against the Wilson bill against their will?

U. S.-Is it cowardice that compels a slave to submit to the lash of the master? for the purpose of reducing taxes:
"What the devil do we care about

weavers as slave drivers to their slaves.

Their wages, their lives, and those of

U. S .- Those bosses stood to those

their whole family depended upon their signing; if they had not, they would have been discharged; discharge means to the

wage worker starvation, at least temporarily, possibly permanently. B. J.-Yes, indeed. U. S .- How is it with the miners who are ordered to "suggest" a reduction of

wages-B. J .- And do they "suggest"?

U. S .- Most assuredly, else they would be wholly reduced. B. J .- Pretty tough!

U. S .- How is it with the railway em-

ploves who are enjoined by the courts rom striking? B. J.—Damu those courts!

U. S .- How is it with the shoemakers

who are made to sign a declaration that they will join the Tobin union?
B. J.—They are in a bad fix. U. S .- How about the express em

ployes in New York and street car conductors in the west and California who are not given a job before they sign away all their rights?

-Hellish; damnable! U. S .- In short, how about all the wage workers—the sole producers, directly and indirectly, of all our untold wealth who are allowed to keep only a small portion, starvation wages, out of their own

product?
B. J.-Well, is that the cause-why cer-

tainly it is!
U. S.-It being so, are these people large crowd of weeping women and sad eyed men gazed on all that was mortal

slaves or are they not?

B. J.—It looks that way. U. S.-Do you remember what John Adams said? He put it this way: "The

workingman who gets just enough wages to live on is not essentially different from the slave who gets the things he needs at short hand; we call the one free, the other slave, but the distinction is imaginery only. B. J.—Too true!

U. S .- Guess Adams was a good auhority on Americanism? B J -Guess he was

U. S .- Now, Brother Jonathan, there is this good feature about you: However ful of jingo prejudice you may be, you are not pig-headed and you will throw off an error when you discover it. are in this land of ours a lot with whom the jingoism is so fast grown that it can't be shaken. The reason of it is that they are ignorant, are too perverse to admit it, and are insolent enough to talk about things they do not undersand. I could mention to you scores of such specimens.

B. J.-I know it. U. S.—They are like so many Reverend Jaspers. Jasper says "the sun do move;" if he knew a little astronomy he would keep his mouth shut. people we are now considering would also keep their mouths shut if they knew at least the A B C of political

B. J .- But the worst of it is that they imagine that because they sling their ignorance in more grammatical language as disgraceful as the actions with which than that fellow Jasper, therefore their ity and cowardly savagery to act as he

ignorance is wisdom.
U. S.—Exactly! Wage slavery, accordingly, exists here with us as in other countries. The real un-American is he

who shuts his eyes to facts.

B. J.—So say I; let us turn our backs upon them, and let us set our caps to abolishing this blot of wage slavery in the land that was meant for the free.

Written for the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE by C. Stocher, Adams, Mass.

We will not desert the Banner. We'll stick to the Arm and Hammer. And we'll swing it till the working class is

Let the working class awaken
From their limbs the chains be taken.
There's naught to lose, we have a world to

gain.

Let us teach the inspiration
Of the slave's emancipation
To the class who suffers misery, want and
pain.

The throne of capital is trembling.
Raise aloft the Party's emblem.
Let it be a guilding star to those oppressed.
Never compromise or weaken.
Straight ahead for justice seeking.
Let us bear these Resolutions in our breese.

free!
We'll not be used as voting cattle
For Right and Freedom we will battle
We're the fighters of the Fighting S. L. P.

must be that what Wood was giving the

bona fide signature and address.]

J. S., FALL RIVER, MASS.—The correc-ons were welcome, and have been used. D. B. N., WORCESTER, MASS.—There not a leg on which your theory or asser-D. B. N., WORCESTER, MASS.—There is not a leg on which your theory or assertion can stand. The New Haven debate, to which you are hereby referred, is a monument, and lasting one, that gives the lie to any claim that "the S. L. P. uses vituperation," and that debate places the charge where it belongs. The S. L. P. side presented arguments, academically and courteously. The Social Democracy side was the one to resort to the blackguard methods. The charge you make its your Social Democratic lips least of all.

"CATHOLIC," YONKERS, N. Y .- DId "CATHOLIC, TONNERS, N. 1.—Did you raise your voice in protest when your Archbishop Corrigan slandered the good name of the Socialists by falsely imputing "free love" to them? You are a nice one to object when the S. L. P. hits back and nails a slanderer.

C. J., NEW HAVEN, CT.—No need now of quoting further facts. You agree that the Social Democracy has committed all those acts of corruption. Now, then, answer the question: "How can you stand by such a corrupt party?" R. T. Y., CLEVELAND, O.—By all means, read the bourgeois works on political economy. You will find some to be a solid, others an incoherent system of old-wives' stories. But old wives' stories as they are, it is well to be posted on them, at least on the leading ones. By acquaintance with them one acquires a knowledge of bourgeois intellectual vulgarity.

B. I. L., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—But don't you know that, however ridiculous an opinion may be, solemnity gives it a standing. Contemplate closely any of the numerous public and ridiculous opinions. You will find in each case the affectation of solemnity by the politicians and orators of capitalism. That explains alue-tenths of the 4th of July orations.

R. T., PHII, ADELPHIA, PA.—Get a good translation of Plato's Gorgias. Don't be frightened! The language is plain and the reason is smooth. You will there find in a nut-shell most of what can be said against what is commonly called "oratory." It is a veritable leprosy.

P. L., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—And well that it is so. The more threads there are to the skein in Hanna's hands, the surer he is to run up against knots. That's the crwith all intrigues. The Working ass must keep its eyes "peeled." Against the wide-awake no conspiracy can prevail. So long as the web of intrigues and conspiracies can tangle up the working class, instead of the web of intrigues and conspiracies tangling up the capitalist intriguers themselves, it is but a sign that the working class is still at the fly stage. That determines the line of work for the clear sighted workingman.

M. N., NEW YORK.—Place no faith in the bourgeois. The milder his talk the less faith he deserves. Which one, for instance, among all the Jewish bourgeois, who rloted against "Kosher" meat prices, would not, if he but had a chance, raise the price of his goods to the top notch? "Monopoly" is the aspiration of each trader, but of course "monopoly" by him in his line of goods.

S. D. G., LOUISVILLE, KY.—Read it carefully. Then consuit your own past and running experience. At all turns you will find the evidence of capitalist superstition concerning the power of the Labor Leaders or fakirs. This superstition is helped along by capitalist insecurity, and it is a pretty good evidence of the existence of such capitalist insecurity, all their trustifications to the contrary notwithstanding. So long as an echo can be produced in the pocket of a capitalist by Labor Leader threats, the Labor Leader will have a chance. Smash the superstition!

L. L., NEW YORK .- J. Pierpont Morgan is but an industrial prelate.

H. G., WATERBURY, CT.—Do you be lieve the Russian Government publishes a list of spies sent to this country? If it did this office would be in a position to answer your question.

W. O. P., DULUTH. MINN.—Nothing ails this office. What alls you, however, is that you miss the point of the paragraph you send to this office. It does not justify assault upon defenseless women. It tears the mask of "law and order" from the hypocrites who use it. It exposes in all the brutainess of their own acts and language, the incompetency of those who claim Socialism is anarchy.

(Jewish Weekly)

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ARM AND HAMMER EMBLEM BUTTONS.

A Socialist is known by the button he wears. The arm and hammer buttons are a brilliant red, with the arm and hammer of the Socialist Labor Party ir. black and white. Beneath the arm and hammer appear the initials S. L. P.

can expecte very little in the ranks of the organised scabbery. There you are duped for fair. The S. L. P has all along exposed to you the doings of those Judases. Now take due warning,

and join the only party where you be-long, before it is too late. From one who feels the capitalist lash

Corrections. To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE.—There are ome mistakes in the letter to which my name is attached in to-day's DAILY PEOPLE.

years a member of the School Commit-

On the matter of the ballot for 1902, I believe L stated that the important offices were selectmen and constables, and that Burke (kangaroo), was the only one elected. I did not say who was or was not elected for the minor offices. Vinton (kangaroo), was elected on the School Committee and all three members (two males and one female), of the Rockland School Committee are kangaroos. The female was elected by a kangaroo deal in 1900. She holds office until first

We can't afford "the DAILY

[No contributions to the debate have Come in this week.

Notice is hereby given that, with the issue of the DAILY of the last Monday in August, the 25th, and of the Abington, Mass., May 22.

> farce that I did not think it worth while mentioning it before. The performance was at cruids Hall, and commenced at 1 p. m., May 4. The curtain had just risen when some one shouted that there were two scab painters at work in the This caused the mob to stampede to Delabar's saloon, seven blocks away. Here they pitched their tent, evi-deutly being satisfied that they had provea their friendliness to "organized laby making the bluff about the scabs and giving their custom to Delabor, with

whom it was all arranged in advance. The "convention" was then again men in the hall: of these the Kang leader,

The fun grew uproarious after the reading of their manifesto. Objections, crossed and recrossed each other, and one of the "trade unionists" rose to retoo long." Then nominations were in order, and the "convention" took on the

The first nomination was for St They decided to nominate L. E. Hilde-brand. This is the gentleman who not endorsed a socialistic resolution recom mending the building of warships by nominated for this office, but declined cause they could not perform the though there would be no one to acof the strain that fails upon me is added the further strain of propaganda work L am frequently called upon to attend to; when to that is adde dthe fact that since the Zurich International Congress

They succeeded in getting but one Kang for Judge. There were several there were not enough attorneys pres-ent to fill out the ticket. This was

were rather scant. Vell, it's no use tiring your readers with all the ridiculous details. upon by being invited to take part in the "convention" as delegates, and then being denied the rights of dele-

would be a shame if they did not reap the harvest before they left the hall. . That ought to explain one of the

I could write a book about this "convention," but believe the above inci-

St. Louis, Mo., May 22.

Some More on the Yunion.

promptly forthcoming from the platform, meeting and taking the reins in their back of the Celery "Ad." meeting and declared the meeting adjourn-The local president was chosen chairman of the meeting and obediently responded when the chief or local fakir

there is not many a slicker or slimler specimen of a labor skate connected with the A. F. of Hell. After blowing awhile of what had been done he talked about what he wanted to do with "my organization," and from what he wanted to do it is very ap-

parent that what he has done, don't amount to very much.

O'Connell went on to say that the machinists seemed to have a horror of organizing and didn't want to strike, and intimated that this was something

he couldn't understand. . For O'Connell's information and also for the rank and file of the I. A. of M. it is in order now to say that it is no wonder that the machinists don't want to organize or strike when they get such a dirty deal as O'Connell gave the union machinists of the I. A. of M. in Bloomfield, N. J., in 1897 in Sprague's. Sprague's men went on strike agains piece work, and the scab work turned out, was put up in New York, for fourteen weeks by I. A. of M. union (2) men with the consent of O'Connell and Warner. And when the strikers raised a howl at the end of that time O'Counell said he would call the men off for three days, but they would have

to settle the strike in that time.

Deserted by their organization, Sprague strike was settled with sixteen men blacklisted, only two men got back at once and they got disgusted and jacked up their charter.

Any sensible workingban don't want to organize or strike under the direction of a fakir who will scab it on his own

organization.
O'Counell went on to say, that the I A. of M. had maintained conditions for ten years. He forgot to say that in that ten years, the I. A. of M. had failed to maintain conditions when there was no demand during the panic of '92 that I. A. of M. machinists had worked for as low as \$1.75 a day; he forgot to say that in good times when there is a demand for men you can get union wages and more than union wages without a union. Supply and demand regu late wages: not unions.

Going further, he talked of how the owner got the men to fighting each other ount of creed, color and national ity, and said what he wanted was jus ice for all.

Note the hypocricy—The I. A. of M.

won't admit negroes. He might have gone further and shown how the capitalists have such control of the A. F. of Hell that whenever one trade goes on strike, a Brother(?) trade Street car strike in Albany,-Engineers

Mine firemens' strike in Penn,-United fine Workers take jobs. Glass cutters and finishers strike in Penn.,-Blowers' and Gatherers' furnish

scabs. Switchmens strike in Penn. -B. R. T. union compels members to scab. Coremakers strike in Penn.,-Molders

All the instances show that the cap italists can get, not only the men, but the labor organizations themselves, through 'their scab leaders, to scab it on each other. In fact, if O'Connell's speech had

been made up of what he didn't asy, it would have been of value to his dupes but as it was, the rank and file cam away from the meeting not one whit

But enough of O'Connell, let us pass broadcloth and cholker. boomer of patent medicines has

sky pilot appearance, but the constaminating influence of his surround-ings expresses itself in a cringing, truculent cast that makes you feel like pulling away, in order to be safe.

His speech was worse than O'Connell's, there being only two points that are worth dealing with.

Shaffer stated that the non-union ma chinist was a detriment to the Amalgamated. Be that as it may, he only stated a half truth, for Shaffer could have gone further and said that a union machinist also was a detriment, and he might have cited the case of Niebaum, Corresponding Secretary of Pittsburg Lodge 52, I. A. of M., who went in the Star Tin Plate mill and repaired engines for the scabs who had taken the places of the striking tin workers in that mill. And Niebaum is still secre tary of 52.

tary of 52.

All you need to make scabbing all right is a union card in the I. A. of M. To emphasize this, we might add that two members of the I. A. of M. Lodge 38, of Braddock, and another member of Lodge 52, scabbed it on the S. T. & L. A. when they were on strike at McClintack & Marshall's, a few months

Also whn the S. T. & L. A. were on strike in the works of the United States Butter Extraction works, at Newark, N. J., it was members of the I. A. of M. who scabbd it and took their jobs.

The Rev. went on to say that the cause of suffering was improper distribu-tion, and if that was Socialism or Anarchy or anything else, he would stand for it; and that the only way to get proper distribution, was through labor organiza-tion; this is the extent of his knowledge

Shaffer sat down amid an applause that sounded ike the patter of a few rain-

in the Elevated R. R. from steam to electricity. They now claim that there is a very good reason why Frank P. Sargent got recompensed by the president. It would be well that others of the "Labor Aristocracy" take due notice thereof, and take the warning and stand by their class as men, at the ballot box, and oust the capitalist class and their lieutenants from office or else they will have to compete with Chinamen for a smell of rice.

Labor aristocrats, your days are counted; unless you recognize the class struggle, you are doomed. The capitalist class is after your hide. Sooner or later you will find yourselves competing with the ment that handle the broom. Strike for geonomic freedom. The only way to do it is to stand by the party, the only party that represents the interests of the workers, held a so-called "for the purpose of discussing the raising of the purpose of discussing the raising of the purpose of roping in dupes to pay dues in order you will find yourselves competing with the ment that handle the broom. Strike for geonomic freedom. The only way to do it is to stand by the party, the only party that represents the interests of the workers, held a so-called "for the purpose of discussing the raising of the purpose of roping in dupes to pay dues in order you will find yourselves competing with the ment that handle the broom. Strike for geonomic freedom. The only way to do it is to stand by the party, the only party that represents the interests of the The Dark Young and the fakirs of the Labor State O'Connell may get his meal ticket without doing any other working class, the S. L. P. with its eco-

finest and best machinery that can be ing slaves who are misled by pure and procured for such purposes. Bemis, Mayor Johnson and Harry Thomas could not get the miners to go back to work, nor would the Mayor listen to the miners themselves, as a miner wished to convey to the Mayor some information that Harry Thomas dare not do at the Board of Control meeting. The Mayor would not let the miner explain, with the curt reply that Harry Thomas represented the miners. Of course Harry Thomas may be looking for a job in the near future, and it a thing in Harry's opinion to be well acquainted with Mayor Tom, he has given several Kangaroos and "me-too" socialists, Peter Witt, Dr. "me-too" socialists, Peter Witt, Dr. Wooldridge and J. J. Kinney a job. He has denied this same John J. Kinney, now a Democratic legislator, (mentioned in Plebs Leaders and Labor Leaders) at his home on Euclid avenue. Now the delegate of the tunuel miners union Michael Burke is working up the pure and simple trades against Mayor Johnson. The Cleveland ship caulkers and carpenters who have been on strike several weeks have appealed to Mark Hanna to intercede for them, although I understand Mark is one of the stockholders of said concern, and has done nothing towards bringing forth a settlement as he needs this strike to enable a "Union Labor Party" in the field to offset the single taxer. So this union of caulkers are being used as a tool to pretend to work against Mark Hanna and the Republican party.

An editorial by Max Hayes of the "Citizen," May 3, 1902, says, "If workingmen cannot see their way clear to join the Socialist party, let them form independent labor parties, do something to throw off the yoke of the capitalist parties." He praises Mayor Schultz of San Francisco, which is nothing more than a bridge to walk over from his present dead-duck "Socialist" party and open the way for a "Union Labor Par-ty" in this city. At the last meeting of the United Trades and Labor Council; the striking ship caulkers presented this resolution: "Resolved, that we as repre-sentative workingmen of the city of Cleveland, hereby express our disage proval of the two old political parties, and that we hereby take steps to interest and ask the co-operation of all lo-cal unious connected with the United Trades and Labor Council in a movement to place a straight Union Labor ticket in the field at the fall election. The Cleveland "Press" of may 22, 1902 "The Socialists have said they savs: would unite with other unionists in supporting such a labor, ticket."

equal taxation humbug is an enemy of organized labor. The capitalist papers will whoop it up for the Independent labor party with the cry that Tom L. Johnson and Supt. Bemis of the water works department furnished scabs to take the places of those striking tunnel miners. Now here is where the Kangaroo Social Democrats, Hayes and Baudlow come in, This United Trades and Labor Council has raised the pay of Editor Hayes and Manager Baudlow of the "Citizen" to \$21.00 per week, in order to make them feel important so as to keep them to engineer the dirty work against Tom L. Johnson and his machine; as they tried to wreck the S. L. P. in 1899, 1 did not work. Everyone around here knows that Baudlow is now old and could not get a job in any printing office in town at \$15.00 per week, so they have him where the hair is short. If he does not submit after his salary has been raised they can put some beter man-ager on the "Citizen" in his place. It is a known secret that he will submit to boom this independent labor ticket 'Milksop" Hayes has already built the bridge to walk over as per above, and would not trouble his conscience in the least, as he does not deny he has ed" the "Socialist" party of many names, for all there is in it. They have no party and no money to send "Mamie" Hayes to Unity conventions, and travelling committees at \$15.00 per week, and expenses! and expenses!! So Mamie is going to hold on to the \$21.00 per week and let the socialist party, as they call it in this state, go to Hades.

It is rumored that the Republican managers have fixed the conditions for a labor Mayor next spring, and Mamie Hayes is the man for candidate. How is - De Léonites are dead, dead, dead. The Buzz-Saw is cutting him deep. I have sent him a personal letter inviting him and Baudlow to come to our state convention on May 30th in Cleveland, and see the dead defunct S. L. P. It will send a shiver of horror down his spinal column to see our hall decorated and crowded with delegates and visitors of the S. L. P. It is possible that the corrupt Hayes socialist ticket may appear again on the ballot next fall, but that will be the last time in this state. The Socialist Labor Party will still be doing busness at the same old stand like an immovable rock swerving neither one way or the other until victory is ours. Much more could be writen, but I shall leave it for next time.

JAMES MATTHEWS.

Rochester is favoraed with a new thing; a novelty; a "Card and Label Display." The Misleaders of Labor rented the largest hall in town and prepared to mannfacture a few more union label dupes. On Monday evening, May 19th, the cur-Mayor" by one of labor's misleaders.
"His Honor" spoke of the good of the and the employee the true relation be-tween capital and labor." You will no-tice capital comes first and so it will. serve an injunction on the city (evidently Tom smelled a rat) from proceeding further with the work on the tunnel, so the contractors can work it again, after the city had purchased the just as long as the capitalist and his lackey the labor fakir can succeed in keeping the workers blind to their interests as a class. The day when the work-

means that such a party will be enigers to down Mayor Johnson with the slogan that he with his 3 cent fare and

Cleveland, O., May 25. The Latest Novelty.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE.—The poor and stupids are at their bootlicking again.

tain rose and the show was on. The first stunt on the program consisted of the introduction of "His Honor the label, and not forgetting to throw a few bouquets to the fakirs he ended up, or rather run down, by saying that "The label was going to teach the employer

as evidenced by the fact that a mere sight of an S. L. P. emblem brought forth the cries, "O you are looking for trouble. You with the Arm and Hammer: you and your class conscious That is a few of the retorts received by a comrade who asked a few questions of a young fellow in charge of the all-woo

cotton goods booth. That is a sample the whole working class should have

heard and seen in order that they might

S. L. P.

understand why the fakirs oppose the

Another sample of union-made trash at least it bore the label, "Whalen's tobaccos are not made by any trust or the scheme we append a motto hung on wall, printed in the label directory the and emphasized by Kennedy, the A. I of Hell organizer, "Union-made goods are manufactured in clean shops." He who would believe this is either blind or a criminal. How about Sievermann and the rest of the "Kangaroos?" O yes; the goods which bear the union label are manufactured in clean shops! Clean shops full of filth and about four machines crowded into space hardly large enough for one machine. These are ideal union conditions and if you don't accept them you are a scab! Down with pure and simple fakirdom! Boom the S. T. & L. A. in order to rout the mislead-

all class-conscious workers.

Now for some anti-trust middle-class unionism. "Don't use trust goods and the trust will die." That sounds like the small business man saying, "Give us a chance. We like to rob the 'dear peous a chance." And the fakir says "How

ers of labor and shelve their "Kangaroo

ally! Up with the Alliance and onward

to victory! That should be the slogan of

Down with him! as we all know that to abstain from one thing means the advancement of another capitalist. This method of bootlicking is going to force the women out of the factory and send ages up to the point where man alone sell his flesh and blood to a robber in order to support his family. Great, isn't it? The fakirs can't bleed the poor women as much as the men, therefore out with her. So it goes the misleader out a lot of trash and he is substantiated by the capitalist and Kangaroo allies of these fakirs. It is the emancipation of labor by the poor and stupid trade unionists, and his emancipation resolves itself into an advertising scheme of the fakirs for the benefit of that class and it alone.

Comrades, exert all your booming the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE, a thorn in the side of the fakirs. Awaken the working class to their interests as a class, and the best way to do this is to smash the organized cabbery, which controls their union. To do this, put your shoulder to the wheel by booming the S. T. & L. A., the greatest thorn in the side of the fakirs. Onward to the emancipation of the work ing class from the bonds of wage slavery!

J. CORCORAN, J. T. GEARIETY. Rochester, N. Y., May 27, 1902.

Grand Meeting in E. St. Louis. To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE.-We held a meeting here last night which was a grand success, between two and three hundred people attending and listening patiently. It was just in front of the new City Hall, where the Dems, had a big gathering to nominate delegates and alternates for their convention. Our congressional candi-dates Cox and Veal and Comrades Poelling and Billsharrow, of St. Louis were the speakers. They expounded the class struggle to the audience. The meeting lasted nearly three hours, after which we sold 15 books and got three subscriptions to the WEEKLY PEOPLE.

During the meeting there was in other parts of the town one man badly beaten and brutally killed, another man sho by a policeman, accidentally as is claimed. The guardian of the law was shooting at a fugitive negro, missed him and killed an innocent passerby.

The pure and simplers had to have some missionary work to do by and nearly killing a so-called "scab" carpenter. As you know E. St. Louis is a hard case on account of the pure and simplers and the floating population, but the working people are now genthis Hayes, am I right or wrong? Mamie crally more interested in our movement, says the defiant —, — De Leonites than heretofore, so we have every reason to be hopeful.

G. STEVENS. E. St. Louis, May 25.

Socialists Not Disenfranchised. To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE.—The enclosed clipping from the St. Paul Dispatch, of May 5th, is self-explanatory. Though a trifle belated it s nevertheless interesting. GEORGE F. SPETTEL. St. Paul, May 22, 1902.

(Enclosure). SOCIALISTS NOT DISENFRAN-CHISED.

Mr. Spettell and a Circular Issued by Some "Individuals Styling Themselves Socialists." Editor of the Dispatch:

As a few individuals, styling them-

selves socialists, have been distributing a circular to the effect that the socialists have been disfranchised, I will ask for space in your paper for a few facts: In February, 1896, Section St. Paul of the Socialist Labor Party was organized In the state election of that year, W B. Hammond was its candidate for governor. In the city election of 1898 E. E. Fisher was its candidate for mayor, and W. B. Hammond was again its candidate for governor in the state election of the same year. H. Carling was its candidate for mayor in 1990, and Ed. Kriz its candidate for gov r. During all of this time its pres, at candidate for mayor, Andrew W. M. Anderson, and the writer have been members of the Socialist Labor Party, which is not an anarchist organization, but has complied with the election laws of Minnesota in all its political dealings and has never in-

Thirtieth and Washington Sts.

all its political dealings and has never in-fringed on the rights of any other party trying to steal its name or any part there-of. The socialists are not disfranchised. GEORGE F. SPETTEL.

and hammer appear the initials S. L. P. 25 cents a dozen. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2-6 New Reade Street, New York.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will at and such name to their communications detde their own signature and address Make Other will be recognized.] As to the S. T. & L. A. Brooklyn, N. Y., May 24. First-What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. on the subject of the economic organization of Labor? Should it hold such or-

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Roman figure over each letter

WEEKLY of August 30th, these columns

will be closed to this debate, and will remain closed until after election, the space being needed for campaign mat-

For Comrades and Friends Whom It

May Concern.
To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-

LE.—It has been my uniform policy ever to notice the Kangaroo in his sput-

terings about myself, except when he be-

could not, with justice to the Party, dis-tinguish between myself and the office I

hold; in which exceptional cases I gave the marsupial short shrift. It is not an

causes me to say the following words

just before starting on my vacation. What causes me to write on the subject is not the silly talk of the Kan-

ot on himself-about my going off be

cause the "DAILY PEOPLE is dying," or because I am dying, etc., etc. What

nmunications from Comrades

is due, and is due here.

There is no lesion in my health, no

in the firmness of my faith in the Fight

ing S. L. P., nor in my conviction that

there is of it—and that is quite enough for my present purpose—is that I need mental rest, a rest I can get only by freeing myself for a spell from the strain

With the possible exception of one

two Comrades, who have experience what the issuing of a daily paper ans, the Comrades have no idea of the

strain that the Party has placed upon the small personnel, that its limited funds

compelled it to put in charge of such a gigantic enterprise. When to the share of the strain that falls upon me is added

of all that, the fact is considered that the warm weather and myself have never

been on good terms;—when all that is con-sidered, and also the circumstance that

I wish to be, not merely alive, but in buoyant condition to join the Comrades

buoyant condition to join the Comrades in the S. L. P. reel, sure to be danced

on the grave-stone of the foe;-I say, when all that is considered, the Com-

rades and friends will understand just why I take a vacation, and just why

I make it cover these three summer months. The work has been pleasant to me, and I shall return to it with pleasure. But now I must have rest. Paraphrasing the Bible, Bacon said: "he who can

New York, May 31.

"Labor Aristocrats," Take Notice!

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE.—Several men of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen are now employ-ed at R. Hoe & Co's., working at \$1.25

per day because of the recent changes in the Elevated R. R. from steam to

93, I have been in harness with no e worth mentioning; when on top

ends, which for some months have no coming in, and to whom an answer

rent of that uniform policy that

After election, if so desired, the

te can be resumed.—ED. THE PEO-

way?

ganizations to be needed, or to be holly needless?
Second—What is the present James H. Tangney, Citizens Caucus for School Committee, on the ballot of 1901, was elected. He had been for attitude of the S. L. P. towards the pure and simple trades organization?

Third-What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. towards pure and simple organizations? Fourth-Does the S. L. P. need the S. T. & L. A. to expose and overthrow the pure and simple or-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

Monday in March, 1903. I stand for all the rest of the letter, except of course, for the typographical errors. For instance, John F. Hanna 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. should be John F. Hannan.

I wish the corrections to be w

PEOPLE Lies" to be real ones. JER. O'FIHELLY.

Another Glass Egg Broken. To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE.—Having been told that one of the Kang sheets printed a sensational acof the Kang "City Convention" in St. Louis, claiming a fabulous number of delegates in attendance, I here give you the facts:

The "convention" was such a ridiculous

"called to order." There were about 200 idmitted that 85 were not members, but were there on invitation as "trade union

appearance of an aggregation of jestlong ago in the Central Trade Union

duties, especially that of hanging workingmen. It looked for awhile as cept, until M. Ballard Dunn, editor of St. Louis "Labor," a Kang sheet, stated that the Sheriff could get his deputy to do this.

Kang for Judge. There were several to be nominated, but it was stated that somewhat surprising to me, for only two years ago, during the street car strike here, the Kang outfit was "lousy with lawyers." I guess the pickings

there was one turn that ought to be noted. While the nominations were being made, a trade unionist arose to nominate "a life-long trade unionist and Socialist." Negele, of the printers' union. The gentlemen were informed by those in authority that none but members of the "party" were eligible to nomination. Then several "unionaphrasing the Bible, Bacon said: "he who can take rest is mightier than he who can take a strong city." I propose to perform the feat, fanned by the ocean waves along the beach of Milford, Ct.

Comrade Lucien Sanial, who will have general superintendence, is known to all;

Comrade Justus Ebert, who will be Comrade Sanial's lieutenant in charge, has been but the DAILY PEOPLE staff for over a year and a half, he is a judicious man, and well versed on the Movement. Merrily will the fight go on finder them, and metrily will it continue when I return on September 1.

DANIEL DE LEON.

New York, May 31. ists" arose to explain that they felt as though they were being imposed

gates. They also remarked that the whole business looked like a fake. During a lull in the performance, cards were distributed calling for financial donations. Mr. E. Val. Putnam, ex-editor of St. Louis "Labor," in introducing same, remarked that as they had planted the seed by getting a large crowd at their convention, it

reasons for inviting the trades uniondent will show what a bogus thing it was. "SPECTATOR."

nomic wing, the S. T. & L. A. You called for nominations, which was there would be no discussion at that

pulled the string.
O'Connell was the first speaker, and

The whole scheme had been concocted in the union to adjourn the meeting if McConnell asked for the floor, as all the speakers billed had not yet spoken and ;

was still early.

Thus we see a thing that calls itself a labor organization, which intends to

fight the capitalist with all its power running away from a single sturdy So cialist, and thinking they had saved their necks when they prevented that one man from speaking. The fact of running away should cause them to hang their heads in shame.

Such an organization is a stench in the nostrils of intelligent men. Down with organized scabbery!

Up with the Social Trade and Labor To the ballot box with the Socialist Labor Party.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 22.

As to the Buffos-Or Kangs Caught. To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO PLE.-At the last performance of the C. F. U. circus it has been emphatically announced that the "Buffos" are scab this is a deliberate falsehood. The "Buffos" are made by members of the gressive Rolled Cigarette Makers Union and the men carn as good wages as those

makers Union.

The C. F. U. has also denied that "Buffos" are cigarettes, and has proclaimed them as cigars. Does that mean that the cigarmaker fakirs wish to make an issue of this affair for the purpose of instigating a strike and levying new assessments? or are they serving the interests of the cigar trust by making warfare on the "Buffos?"

who pay tithe to the International Cigar-

New York, May 27. Passing of the Kangaroos About Take Place in Cleveland. To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-

PLE.—The comrades of the Party will surely like to know how things are in Cleveland. The political aspects are be ginning to shape themselves, so that even the superficial observer may know which way the wind is blowing.
In the first place our labor-loving, single taxer Tom L. Johnson, Mayor

of Cleveland, who is afraid to meet the Editor of the Socialist Labor Party in debate, because he is afraid of a stenographer, has captured the city and county offices for the Democratic party. In fact he carried almost everything be fore him. The Republicans are losing many important offices and are ning to get scared of Mayor Johnson, so something must be done to put spoke in his wheel. It is this way: Cleveland city is building a five mile

tunnel under Lake Erie so the inhabi tants can obtain purer and cleaner and more abundant supply of water, as the present tunnel is inadequate to fur nish the amount of water necessary in a large, growing city like Cleveland. The work of building said tunnel was given out to contractors, but on account of so many explosions and the killing of about forty workingmen, it was decided by the present administration, influenced public opinion, to do the work itself The miners were unorganized, but on account of so many workingmen being and dying from the was hard to obtain others to take their places at that time. So they cut down the hours of labor from 8 to four with the same pay. The reason for this was that the men were working under an all pressure of thirty pounds to the square nch, which is extremely dangerous has been costing the city more than it did the contractors; this everyone knew would result before the city took hold of it. So the administration decided to cut down the expense, as Mayr Tom wants to show how cheap he can run the municipal government and reduce the workingman's taxes," etc. So they decided to make the tunnel workers work eight hours a day for the same pay under a lower pressure than they had been receiving for four hours. But the tunnel miners would not agree to this and went on strike. They organzed themselves, and appointed a committee to go and see Mayor Johnson and Supt. Bemis of the water works. Supt. Bemis was formerly a college profes-sor, and knows nothing of tunnel min-

ing, as the man had never been in such a tunnel in his life until Mayor Johnson gave him this job.
This committee was represented by Harry Thomas, a Kangaroo who was kicked out of the S. L. P. along with Hayes, Baudlow, and J. J. Kinney. Thomas is now business agent of the United Trades and Labor Council, which is an organization of the old Central Labor Union and Building Trades Council consolidated (on account of their weakness). This Harry Thomas is a carpenter by trade, and a poor one at that, and could not average the year around \$12.00 per week. He is a pretty shrewd duck, and is a good grafter on the labor unions of this city, getting from this council \$25.00 per week. Now nothing suited Harry better than to be ushered into the august presence of this adorable millionaire, single taxer Mayor Tom Johnson. He grasped the horns hand of this son of toil who has not done a stroke of work for four years at his trade. By the way, this is the same individual editorially commented upon in the WEEKLY PEOPLE of last April 26. The striking tunnel miners sent Harry Thomas to present their demands, one of which was Sundays off, and he, fakir-like agreed with everything Tom Johnson said, and went to the miners with a proposition to compromise on six hours a day and no Sundays off, but the miners would not agree to this. Then Mayor Tom knowing Harry to be a Kangaroo and grafter on the labor unions said, "W are advocating municipal ownership and you are trying to throw cold water on such a movement now that we have struck a snag," or something to that ef-fect. Mayor Tom did not tell Harry that he has a very able lawyer, Gen-eral Ed. S. Meyer, working a plan to SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA -W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Colborne street, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY— 2-6 New Reads street. (The Party's liter-

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

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMIT-

Adjourned meting of the N. E. C. held on Monday, May 26, 2-6 New Reade street. Absent, Klein, Hammer and Gil-haus (the latter appearing after meeting had adjourned). John J. Kineally elect-ed Recording Secretary, pro tem. E. Fortes in the chair.

The draft of an answer to a communi cation of the S. L. P. of Rhode Island was read and adopted with the following vote: In favor, Kinneally, Katz and Forbes, Against: Siff.

Regular meeting held on Saturday, May 31, at 2-6 New Reade street. A. Gillhaus in the chair. Absent, Klein and Siff. The financial report showed re-ceipts, \$43.75; expenditures, \$63.33. The editor of "Il Proletario" was pres-

The editor of "Il Froletario" was present in response to an invitation from the N. E. C. for the purpose of conferring tapen matters appertaining to Italian agitation. Comrade Sanial was also in attained and acted as interpreter. After a lengthy discussion upon the possibilities of conducting Italian agitation without conflicting with the form of ormatization of the Parry it was decided ganization of the Party, it was decided to choose a committee of five to consider ways and means. Julius Hammer and Edward Gallo were chosen to represent the N. E. C. on that committee and the organizer of Section New York is to be requested to call upon the Italian branch

Communications bearing upon local agi-tation work for the DAILY PEOPLE, the coming of the Irish agitator and other tters were received, from Peekskill, Y., Spokane, Wash., Holland, Mich., aburn, N. Y., Pittsburg, Pa., Los An-les, Cal., Detroit, Mich., and a numother places. Vermont State Committee sent

word that a meeting had been arranged for in Barre, Vt., and a speaker secured with the aid of the Massachusetts State Committee. The Pennsylvania State Committee reported election of new mem-ers to that committee; also that Section Lliegheny County has chosen a new set

The Texas State Committee transferred he balance of the Frank D. Lyon Fund o the DAILY PEOPLE in the amount

serior Louisville, Ky., reported to be opened its outdoor campaign. Kenky State Committee will take in hand organization of Newport, and will, that purpose, hold regular outdoor chings in that town.

JULIUS HAMMER, Recording Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS S. E. C.

Regular meeting May 25th. H. W. A. Masch in the chair. All present at roll il. Minutes of previous regular meeting approved. ication from Springfield re

Communication from Springness rection of Andrew Levy as organizer.

com Lynn, nominating candidates for ate ticket, and Lynn as place for holdg convention, and naming Michael rean as member of S. E. C. From overence, nominating candidates for ate ticket, and Boston as place for Mine convention.

on Appeals and Grievances Apriles Gibbal from and as evidence abmitted did not warrant action of Section Lynn, the S. E. C., on motion of A. Christensen that the recommendation of the Grievance Committee on appeal of Charles Gibson from action of Section Lynn in suspending him be accepted, and that the S. E. C. concur in the said ecommendation was carried by a vote of

De Leon Lecture Committee-Auditor eport as follows: Total receipts, \$92.40; treenses, \$30.96; balance, \$61.42. Recording Secretary instructed to sup-

ply comrades in Abington with free three months subscriptions to the WEEKLY PEOPLE to the number of ten.

On motion, the Recording Secretary was instructed to communicate with Sections and request them to organize congressional comittees to carry on the congressional campaign this year.

Financial Secretary reports receipt of

Financial Secretary reports receipt of dues from Lawrence, Springfield, Everett, Beverly: from Cambridge \$6.40 in DAILY PEOPLE stamps and 60c in cash, and from Everett \$2.89 on Maloney lithographs and Paris assessment stamps.

Edwin S. Mayo,
Recording Secretary.

22 Villa Avenue, Everett.

ATTENTION, BETHLEHEM, PA

An outdoor meeting will be held on Seturday, June 7, 8 p. m., at South Bethelm Market Hall. Comrade August Gillhaus, of New York, will address the meeting. Comrades and friends are invited to attend. The Organizer.

On Sunday, June 8, Branch 132, Beth-lehem, of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund will have a grand picnic in Geyer's Bush, South Bethlehem. The Committee.

OPEN AIR MEETING IN PHILA-DELPHIA.

6, Orleans St., Frankford ave. 7, Elkhardt St., and Frankfo

12. Kensington avenue and June 14, Kensington avenue

PITTSBURG LECTURES. lays 3 P. M., at Headquarters, 510

ylie avenue. June 8-John F. Taylor-"Municipal

AN APPEAL.

From the National Executive Committee, S. L. P., of Canada.

To the readers of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE: Comrades:-We submit the following for your earn-

st consideration. During the past few months the aggressive energy of our S. L. P. propa ganda in Ontario has forced an issue in our conflict with capitalism in Canada, and has reached a crisis in Hamilton, (Ont.), in which we are obliged to appeal for financial assistance from any who can see their way to aid us. Late in the fall of last year, 1901, (as reported in THE PEOPLE at the time), the plain facts submitted to the notice of the comrades of Section Hamilton, Out., S. L. P. of Canada, at their regular city, so enraged the capitalist politicians and local labor-skinners, that a deter-mined attempt to illegally suppress these mined attempt to illegally suppress these meetings and stamp out the open-air propaganda of the S. L. P., was resorted to by the "powers that be," in Hamilton. On the occasion referred to, last fall, several S. L. P. speakers, including a comrade sent from London, Ont., and also Comrade Lockhart M. Gordon, with others, were arrested and landed in the city jail for "obstructing

the streets," etc.

They were released on suspended sentence, and a fine of \$20 imposed on Com-rade Gordon, not collected if the "of-fence" be not repeated. The season for open air meetings being at that time over for the fall, the Comrades decided to let the matter rest until the spring season opened, and the issue was forced the open air on the same spot at the "Gore." On May Day, 1902, Section Hamilton held an open air meeting again as arranged, with Comrade Lockhart M. Gordon as speaker, the meeting was orderly, largely attended by wage-work-ers, and no portable platform such as could be said to be an obstruction was used to speak from, the Comrade speaking from a wagon (or "lorrie"). As a result of this meeting Comrade Gordon Was summoned to the police court on the charge contained in the following:

"SUMMONS. Ontario, County of Wentworth, City

of Hamilton, to wit:

To Lockhart M. Gordon.

Whereas, information has this day been laid before the undersigned, George Frederick Jelfs, Esquire, Police Magistrate in and for the said City of Hamilton, the said City of Hamilton. ilton, for that you on the 1st day of May instant at Hamilton, in the County aforesaid, did unlawfully obstruct the public street, to wit: King street, by inducing a crowd to gather there and for purposes likely to create a breach of the peace.

These are therefore to command you, in His Majesty's name, to be and appear before me or the Mayor or aldermen of said city, as shall then be there, at the Police Court of the said city on Sai-urday the 3rd day of May instant, at the hour of 9.30 of the clock in the forenoon, to answer to the said information, and to be further dealt with according

to law. Herein fail not, Given under my hand and seal at the City of Hamilton, aforesaid, this 2nd day of May, 1902.

(Signed) Geo. Fred, Jelfs,

re Magistrate of the City of Hamil-

toe. The trial was a travesty on the 'dignity of the law," all the evidence given by the prosecution being distinctly in favor of Gordon; he was, however, fined \$30, or 21 days hard labor. Comrade Gordon elected to serve the time, and to the disgrace of Canada a manly young propagandist has put in 21 days hard labor for speaking truth in the open airs

in Hamilton, Ont.,

The National Executive Committee, S. L. P. of Canada, have decided to fight pts, \$92.40; the case, having legal advice that the case, having legal advice that the case, having legal advice that the free three us with every cent you can afford to

send us.

We have already issued a writ on both We have already issued a writ on both the magistrate (Jelfs), who convicted Gordon, and on the acting chief of police, for false arrest, and false imprisonment, for \$1,000 damages (in the High Court). The issue at stake is of great importance to the S. L. P. of Canada; and the need of financial assistance at this time is very great.

All contributions sent to Comrade David Ross, Dundas St., Londn, Ont., will be duly acknowledged. National Executive Committee

S. L. P. of Canada. W. S. Corbin, National Secretary. N. B.—The Ontario Provincial elec-tions took place during May, and Sec-tion Hamilton nominated Comrade L. M. Gordon to represent one of the Hamilton city divisions; he was in jail at the time of his nomination, and on election day he polled the grand vote of 390, more particulars of which campaign will follow.

20th A. D., N. Y. City.
Section Latrobe, Pa.
John Zoeller, Brooklyn, N. Y.
P. Walsh, N. Y. City.
Thos. Steigerwald, San Francisco,
Cal.
H. Tryon, Denver, Colo.
Section Madison Co., Ill.—Philip
Veal, \$1.00; Wm. W. Cox,
\$1.00; Philip Veal, \$1.00; Theodore Gueuther, 50c.
Section Monroe Co., N. Y.
Section Evansville, Ind. 1 50

\$6140 86 Edward Dittrich.

DAILY PEOPLE ANNIVERSARY.

Section New York to Celebrate It on the Fourth of July at Glendale

Park. Though it is perhaps a little too early to call attention to an event that is going to take place on the next Fourth of July, there is nothing like taking time by the fore-lock. On the date men-tioned, Section Greater New York wil celebrate the second anniversary of the DAILY PEOPLE by holding a Grand Picuic and Summernight's Festival at Glendale Schuetzen Park, Myrtle avenue.

Brooklyn. 4
While the day selected is a patriotic one, the anniversary celebration will not be patriotic IN THE JINGOISTIC SENSE OF THE TERM. The work of the Socialist Labor Party is to make our economic system the same as our theoretical political system: an economic system for, of and by the people:-the orking class. The Socialist Labor Party seeks to extend the labors of the forefathers of the country from the political into the economic domain. In this work, the DAILY PEOPLE is callthe wage workers in open air oratory of ed on to take a foremost part. A celecome a patriotic one in the true sense of the term; one for which no mor appropriate date could be set than the Fourth of July.

Every party member and sympathizer should do all in their power to have a good crowd present. They should push out tickets and sell them. Glendale Schuetzen Park is a beautiful grove, situated within access of even the remotest part of Greater New York. It is easily reached by the elevated railroad and trolley cars of the B. R. T. system An enjoyable programme of acrobatic and other features, with games, dances, etc., together with the pleasure of meetnises to make the day a thoroughly delightful one.

Last year's festival was well attended. Those who were present never regretted that they came and promsied to from the expectations of the Entertain nent Committee, bids fair to exceed last year's in enjoyment. It remains for the Comrades and friends to beat it in point of attendance. Push the sale of tickets!

OPEN AIR MEETINGS IN CHICAGO Thursday, June 5th. Orchard street and North avenue at

North avenue and Fairfield avenue at Saturday, June 7th. Milwaukee avenue and Paulina street

Clark and Chestnut streets at 8 P. M. 111th street and Michigan avenue at Sunday, June 8th.

State and Congress streets at 8 P. Cettage Grove avenue and 39th street

North and Fairfield avenues at 3 P. Monday, June 9th. Madison and Peoria streets at 8 P.

Tuesday, June 10th. Madison and Ada streets at 8 P. M.
Wednesday, June 11th.
State and 43d streets at 8 P. M. Clark and Chestnut streets at 8 P.

Thursday, June 12th. Clark and Eric streets at 8 P. M.
Friday, June 13th.
Madison and Sheldon streets at 8 P.

Saturday, June 14th.

Madison and Peoria streets at 8 P.

Cottage Grove avenue and 60th street t 8 P. M. Pullman at 8 P. M.

ILLINOIS S. L. P. TICKET. Chicago, Ill., May 26.—The following state ticket for the November election has been put in nomination by the Socialist Labor Party of Illinois: For Clerk of Supreme Court-Gustave

Jenning, East St. Louis.

State Treasurer — Gottleib Renner, acksonville.
Superiuntendent of Public Instruction

John R. Pepin, Chicago. Trustees of the University of Illinois Carl Koechlin, Peoria; Frank McVay, Roanoke; Philip Veal, Collinsville.

Comrades, readers of the Party organs and sympathizers; Do your duty to yourselves, your families and your class, and clean this beautiful State by wiping out at the ballot box all the useless bugs and pitiless vampires, the capitalist class and their vermin by agitating, working and voting for the fight-ing Socialist Labor Party and its ticket. Remember the fight is yours, and once rictorious the world is yours.

John Hellgren, State Org.

3223 Primton Ave., Chicago, S. L. P. CANDIDATES.

Collinsville, Ill., May 26.—At the coun-I. P. held here May 18, the fellowing ticket was nominated: For State Senator—John Svenson.

State Representative—Wm. Veal. COUNTY TICKET. -John Francis. Clerk-Jos. Brecka. Sheriff-Geo, Smith, Treasurer-Frank Gayer.

Superintendent of Acardi, The comrades have their sleeves rolled up and hope to obtain the official stand-

AGITATION IN LYNN, MASS. The agitation committee of Section Lynn has arranged a list of meetings to be called at 8 p. m. sharp. Comrades whose names are included in list below, June 5, J. W. Ryan and J. R. Oldham,

Liberty street.
June 6, W. Deans and F. Kees, Federal square.

S. L. P. LECTURES IN CLEVE-LAND, OHIO. June Sth-"The S. L. P. and the S. P." by John D. Goerke.

by John D. Goerke.

June 15th-"Industrial Crisis" by Richard Koeppel (lecture in German).

The above subjects will be discussed Sunday afternoons at 2:30 P. M., at 356 Ontario street, German American Bank Building, top flogr.

CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO.

8. L. P. NOMINATES CANDIDATES FOR COUNTY OFFICES.

The Platform Calls Upon Wage Workers To Come Out Of the Old Capitalist Parties and Warns Them Against Demagoguery Called "Reform"-The Ticket.

Cleveland, O., June 1 .- The county convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Cuyahoga County was held here to-day. The convention was called to order by John D. Goerke. The permanent officers were William J. Holwell, chairman, and James Matthews, secretary.

John D. Goerke, P. C. Christiansen and Richard Koeppel were elected as the committee on resolutions, and Joseph Reiman, Frank Erben and John Kircher as committee on nominations. While the committee were at work, the convention took a recess and various delegates addressed the meeting.

The platform adopted was as foliows: PLATFORM.

"The Socialist Labor Party of Cuyahoga County in convention assembled reaffirms its allegiance to the National Platform of the Socialist Labor Barty of the United States, and firmly holds ic conditions of the working class be permanently improved when the political powers of locality. State, and the nation only then will economic freedom and political liberty be a reality when it has in hand the political power with which to abolish wage-slavery and to establish the Socialist Republic. With that end in view, the Socialist Labor Party of Cuyahoga County enters into the local cam paign ready to give battle to the capi-talist political parties that have at all times proven true to the interests of the capitalist class. Without exception, both Republican and Democratic parties when in power have used the legislative, the administrative, and the judiciary power at their command to mercilessly ignore the working class and to trample the interests wherever and whenever conditions and the robber interests of the capitalist class so demand.

"The intelligent wage-workers easily erceive that the Republican party is the open and outspoken representative of the nterests of the large capitalists as or ganized in corporations and trusts, who, s such, are in absolute control of all the highly developed means of production and distribution, and by the nature of their economic power have succeeded in entreaching themselves politically through their party.

"The fast declining middle class, represented by the Democratic party, correctly realizes that it must wrest the po litical power from the opponent party to save themselves from the inevitable fate that sooner or later will overtake them, namely, its complete downfall. Having no logical arguments wherewith to cause the working class to stampede from one capitalist party to another, both of which represent interests that run counter to those of the working class, it resorts to demagoguery—for instance, equalization of taxation, capitalist municipal ownership, cheaper street car fare, etc., as advocated by Tom L. Johnson, the leader

of the Democratic party of this county. "All of the aforementioned so-called reforms are of no interest to the working

"The office of Sheriff is a powerful one with which the capitalist employers will make futile the efforts of the workers to better their conditions through the means of a strike. The business interests of the employer are protected by the Sheriff and his deputies. The great army of unemployed could not so easily be made use of by the cupitalist class to force the working class to a still lower level of ex-is tence, if the Sherff's posse were not at its beck and call; under the pretense of tent reasons for selling higher than the otecting property; human life is sacri ficed, the life of the workers is considered of less consequence than the property of the employer, which is the stole duct of the working class. The Sher iff knows only one law, the law of profits ven though wage workers be compelled to starve or give up their lives. Such is the main function of the Sheriff. common notion that the function is to suppress crime and to see to it that jus-tice is meted out to the condemned criminal is

The Blind that Hides the fact that he must keep the working class in peaceful submission. To make ineffective the honest endeavor of the poor to secure enough wages to keep them from starvation is equal to driving them to crime. A capitalist Sheriff does not, cannot suppress or curb crime, the very nature of his position, which puts him under obligations to the capitalist class that controls the political parties that elect him, intensifies and multiplies

The power of injunctions wielded by the judiciary portion of government need not be emphasized. The working class has too often felt the despotic and arbitrary oppression of the courts. The time to protest is on election day. It is then when the wag-worker sways the power which decides whether the powers of government shall be at the disposal of his employers, or whether it shall be a weapon in his hand; a means of defense and protection against his economic mas-

We therefore call upon the workers of this country to ally them-selves with the Socialist Labor Party. It is the only Party that holds out to them the principle of the class struggle, which teaches us that the interests of the employer and the employed canno be represented simultaneously; that our vote is a choice between freedom and continuation of our present system of wage slavery. The Socialist Labor Party is the only political party composed of with a man expelled from their union.

class-conscious workingmen who are striving for their own emancipation."

The following ticket was then put in

Socialist Labor Party Ticket.

For Judge of Circuit Court, JOHN D. GOERKE.

For Congress, Twentieth District, JOHN KIRCHER. For Congress, Twenty-first District, PAUL DINGER.

For Judge of Probate Court, JOSEPH C. DAVEY.

For Judges of Common Pleas Court, WILLIAM J. HOLWELL, FREDERICK BROWN. JOSEPH GABLE. HARRY C. WAGNER.

For County Clerk, P. C. CHRISTIANSON.

For Sheriff, HERMAN ALZUHN.

For County Commissioner, JOSEPH REIMAN.

For County Prosecutor, JAMES MATTHEWS. For County Solicitor, ROBERT ZILLMER.

For County Surveyor, JOHN HEIDENRICH.

For Coroner RICHARD KOEPPEL. The convention recommended that the Albany plan of securing subscribers to the WEEKLY PEOPLE be adopted. The convention adjourned with cheers for the S. L. P. and its press.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

A Bald Capitalist Class Document in This Class Struggle.

The below document, issued by a capitalist stock jobbing concern, deserves preservation:

New York, May 17, 1902. APPERTAINING TO THE STRIKE. The strike has commenced- a comparatively close vote at Hazelton indicated

that a great body of the men were not in favor of striking; as a natural consequence, the strike will be half hearted and a period will be likely to speedily come when many of the men will be likely to break away seeking re-employment. The men are better paid to-day than ever before. It looks as if it were a struggle among some of the leaders for control of the miners' organization. The action of Mitchell in bringing the matter before the men for their vote upon the subject was a most adroit one. When they are beaten they cannot lay the results to his door.

The fact that the organization has but comparatively little money and the merchants not being in sympathy with the strike, will have a tendency to bring on a crisis quickly. The merchants in the coal regions will not extend credit to the strikers. All their purchases must consequently be paid for in cash. This will have a tendency to hasten the in-evitable end. The more men the Union induce to go out, the more quickly will will be more people dependent upon the treasury of the organization.

As to the coal companies-they will suffer but comparatively little harm. The dull season in the coal trade is ahead and they will be in the wages of the strikers and in addition get additional prices for the coal they have on hand ies would speedily be masters of the sit uation, while the strikers will be the losers. We doubt very much if the coal shares will decline much-if they off a trifle, it will certainly pay to pur-Coalers. Those who sell when the stocks are weak, we believe will lose money. These shares are already down owing discounted the matter.

No better time could have been ap-pointed for a final settlement between the men and their employers than the present. We believe the present strike will settle matters for a long time to be disadvantageous to the companies.

A bearish attack was engineered to-day against W. U. stock, which opened it down a point and carried it down over a point more. It recovered before the close. It has been a noticeable fact for a long time past that W. U. was the last stock to move up in a rising market and the last to decline in a falling market. It may act as the usual index now marking the culminating point of the

present decline.

Reading sold within a fraction of 60 and other shares sympathized fractionally. Under the influence of a good bank statement, stocks recovered in the closing hour.

We advise buying the market when it is depressed. Yours truly, Haight & Freese Co.

\$10,000,000 HOTEL PLANNED. Another hotel, and the greatest of all,

the most magnificent in the world, is to be erected in New York. The Plaza Hotel. built less than eighteen years ago, structure now planned. Capital to the amount of \$10,000,000 is to be invested in the enterprise. The greater share of this sum will be furnished, it is understood, by men whose fortunes have been created out of the steel industry.

> SHOE CUTTERS OUT. At Lynn, Mass., 150 grain counter cut

acce cee ceeeeeeeee

Grand Picnic and Summernight's Festival. . .

MYRTLE AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

FRIDAY, JULY 4, Commencing at 2 P. M. Prize Bowling for Gentlemen. Prize Game for Women and Children.

Note:-The proceeds of this affair will be for the benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE and Campaign Fund of Section New York, Social-

Percenter esercie

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD,

The regular meeting of the General Executive Board, S. T. & L. A. was held Thursday evening. May 22nd, with the following members present: Green, Frizelle, O'Rourke, Twomey and Brower.

Committee from the Labor Company appeared before the Board to request that the manifesto of the Alliance be turned over to them, as they can fill orders for the same at less expense than the Board itself. Action: On motion it was decided that the manifesto be turned over to the Labor News Company, they to supply all orders for the same. Locals and Districts are hereby notified to place their orders for the Manifesto of the S. T. & L. A. with the Labor News Company hereafter.

Communications: Two from Corregan, General Organizer, giving report of his work for the past two weeks.
One from S. J. French, Secretary of

L. A. 373, Lawrence, Mass., giving an account of the movement in Lawrence and reporting that seven members had been expelled for remaining at work during a strike in which Alliance men were involved. The names of the seven men are: James Smith, William Yan Standaert, Frank doorne, Louis Grossens, Pierre Vanson and Michael Pietro. Comrade Fernch says that they now have hopes of building up the Local, and that he intends to soon write up the strike and will show up the part the vicious Kan-garoos are playing in trying to queer

Action: Communication and that part in relation to the expulsion of members endorsed. Two from Comrade George A. Ball-

ard, secretary of L. A. 206, of Olney ville, R. I., giving an account of the condition of the strike, and stating that the State Board of Arbitration of Mass, had interferred in the Lawrence strike, and used their influence on the Germans to bring about a settlement; they had been assisted in this by the clergy, business men, etc., of the place. The general strike of the place. The general strike stands about the same; the traitors are at work, but the Alliance men are after them. A disgruntled politician named Maloney of Blackstone, Mass. had tried to stampede the strikers of that place by giving out that the Law-rence strike was off, etc., etc., but he was soon put in his place by the Alliance men, who will keep a sharp eye on this fellow.

One from Comrade Alexander, or-ganizer of D. A. 22, asking for information as to the duties of his office Attended to by the secretary.

One from Comrade Taylor of Fitchburg. Mass., asking that a German speaker be sent to that place to orsentiment of organization is strong among them just now.

Secretary reported that he had notified L. A. 206 to send a German speak-

One from Comrade Donovan of Paterson, N. J., asking that a speaker be sent to the meeting of the striking dye workers of that place, and stating that since the dye workers had heard Com-rade Corregan speak, they were anxstamp.

Secretary Brower reported that Comrade Corregan being in town on the 17th on his way to Syracuse, had gone with him to the strikers meeting and both had spoken there. Speeche were very well received, and these strikers have asked for an Italian speaker to be sent there. Secretary will try and supply them with one. One from Comrade Leonard Thomp-son, of Hartford, Conn., stating that

there is an opportunity to organize some ing for instructions as to how to proceed with the organization of these men. Attended to by the secretary. One from Comrade A. Henig, of Cigarmakers Alliance, L. A. 141, ask-

ing that another charter be made out for that Local. Request granted. One from William S. Hilton, of Skowegan, Me., enclosing application for charter for the Waterville Worsted

One from the Eastern District Mixed Alliance, L. A. 252, inviting the Board to attend their Entertainment and Ball which will be held on Thursday evening, May 29th, 1902.

Action: Communicati and invitation accepted. Communication received One from R. Zillner, secretary of Forest City Mixed Alliance, L. A.

DAILY PEOPLE BUILDING.

Box Trade a Specialty.

Our Jewel, a good cigar... Box of 50, \$1 25

dress.
WE PAY EXPRESS CHARGES. For Complete Price List, Address,

ECKSTEIN BROS. 2-6 New Reade Street, New York,

"Tonic Shampoo" MAKES THE HAIR BEAUTIFUL

511 Liberty Street, Alegheny, Pa. (Has Stood the Test for 12 years)

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS. An Old and Well-Tried Remedy.

Action: On motion a State Organizer's Commission was granted to

forwarding

Charters were granted to: Skowegan Textile Workers, Skow-

egan. Me. Waterville Worsted Weavers, Waterville, Me. The new proposition blanks are now

Woolen, Worsted, Gingham and Fancy Cotton Weavers. HIGHEST WAGES, STEADY WORK

Apply, PURITAN MILLS, PLYMOUTH, MASS."

The Commercial Bulletin commenting on the big dividends for the quarter just

ning frames for mules has begun in the Lyman mills, Holyoke, and it is ex-pected that the entire plant will be operated independent of the mule spiuners inside of a month. The change will obviate any settlement of the difficulties between the mule spinners and the company. About 700 hands are now employed, and twice that number will requesting that an Organizers Commission be granted to Comrade John D. Goerke, who has been appointed astrous failure.

Second Anniversary The Daily People

Section New York, Socialist Labor Party.

GLENDALE SCHUTZEN PARK.

Tickets, Admitting Gentleman and Lady, 25C

ist Labor Party

S. T. & L. A.

Old Judge, equal to any 5c combination Invincibles, in the cheapest place, \$2: our price ...

> Medalion, equal to any 10c Shipped on receipt of price to any ad-

Nature Beauties, in your

locality, \$2.50; we charge

MISS. W. CALDERWOOD'S

Sample by Mail 10c.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTREYS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING. WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. IS SOOTESS the CHILD. SOFTENS the GUMS. ALLAYS A! PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for the world. Be sure and ask possession of the world. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, AND TAKE NO OTHER KIND. TWENTY-FIVE CORE & BOTTLE.

State organizer by Ohio State Commit-

Comrade John D. Goerke. Communications were also received

from Beverly, Salem and Lawrence, Mass.; Elizabeth, Paterson, Newark, N. J.; Quakertown, Brisben and Pitts-burg, Pa.; Louisville, Ky.; San Antonio, Tex.; · Cleveland, O.; *Newburg, and New York City, N. Y.; asking for general information,

ready, and the new constitutions are ganize the Parkville weavers as the in press; Local Alliances should send

HOLYOXE, MASS., NOTES.

The Holyoke "Daily Transcript" has the following ad: "WEAVERS WANTED.

Mills in healthful location near the ocean. Boating and Fishing unsurpass-

"Boating and fishing unsurpassed," tow is that for a new term for labor

passed in Fall River attributes them to the great improvements in machinery. The mills that are making the most money are constantly changing and bettering their machinery and several of the Fall River mills are to spend over \$100,-000 apiece for such improvements during the next twelve months. Mule spinning is to be done away with altogether for ring frame spinning in most of the

"The work of substituting ring spin-

ECTURES IN WILMERDING, PA.