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## ANOTHER TRIUMVIRATE.

BOYCE, COATES AND DEBS GIVE TAMMANY POINTERS.

Form "New National Socialistic Organization" in Denver-"Class-Concious," of Course, Only It Doesn't Believe In the Rule of the Labering Class-What the Fakirs Are

Lenver, Colo., June 7.-The comrade of the East are no doubt waiting to hear from the comrades of this locality regarding the true motive and real genesis of the "New National Socialistic-Organisation" recently formed in this city. From what can be gleaned in various ways, the motive seems to be three-fold: first, to make Edward Boyce Senator of Coforado; second, to again establish Debs in control of the corrupt "Socialist" party; third, to utilize the "Socialist" party to defend and preserve the United Hotel and Restaurant Employees, the Western Labor Union, and the Western Federation of Miners, in their fight with the American Federation of Labor. The second and third objects are almost identical with the first, as Debs is being engineered by Boyce, who is a wealthy mine owner and president of the Western Federation of Miners, the dominant Western labor organization, upon whose continued existence the prestige of Boyco

Associated with Boyce in his political aspirations is David Coates, the present Leutenant Governor of Colorado, who wants to be Governor on the Democratic wants to be Governor on the Democratic State ticket. Boyce is alleged to have made a deal with Coates by the the latter will get the "Socialist" nomination for Governor, this nomination to be endorsed by the Democrats. This is in consideration of Coates' relinquishment of his desire to succeed Teller—another political job he has in view—as United States Senator from Colorado, the position which Boyce covets.

It goes without saying that the endosement of Coates' nomination will give eclat to the ticket of "the new Socialistic organization," and will help the American Miners' Federation of Labor.

How Boyce comes to use Debs against Gompers is worthy of recital. As is well known, Debs has for some time been an aspirant after Sammy Gompers' job

an aspirant after Sammy Gompers' job of president of the A. F. of L. At the of president of the A. F. of L. At the Scranton convention it was announced that the "Socialists," led by Debs, were going to depose Gompers, besides doing all sorts of things with the pure and simple movement. As is well known, none of these things ever came to pass, Despite that fact, however, Debs still believes that he would make a better president of the Federation than Gompers, even though he may never get to he President of the United States on a "Socialist" ticket.

Besides this little ambition of his, Debs Besides this little ambition of his, Debs has never forgotten the unkind manner in which the Kangaroo element of the "Socialist" party turned him down at the Indianapolis Unity Conference. Though the Kangs have always professed loyalty to Debs, he has been chary in his expressions of loyalty to them. Boyce is thus making good use of both Debs' ambition and Debs' vindictiveness.

Of course, this "new national socialistic organization," by its adoption of the "Marielles".

"Socialist" party platform is apt to lead one to believe that it favors the class struggle. Such, however, is not the case. With the prospect of a Democratic en-dersement in view, Boyce and Coates have taken care to make it known, through Debs, that they favor the rule of "the entire people," and not that of the laboring class. This fact appears in the interview which Helen Grey, an inease admirer of Debs, wrote for the "Denver Post." In this interview Debs

"Denver Post." In this interview Densis reported as having said:
"No, no. I do not want to see the laboring class ruling. I want to see every man a laboring man. The bourgeois class is the ruling class now, and they are the hardest, cruelest class there is.
"It is too much to take a man who has never been his own master, and make him the head of a city. He has to be trained. An ordinary man could not stand the strain; he would lose his head." Again, they have through a certain Fa-

ther Haggerty, who is the ecclesiastical end of she acheme, spread the idea that "we are all Socialists." Father Haggerty

"Mos people are Socialists, but the trouble is they do not know what Socialism really is. It is only Christianity. We are not Christians as long as we have to lock our doors, are we?"

These little extracts give a clear insight into the character and the motives of the class-conscious trio—Boyce, Coates and Debs. Those extracts show that the men who are seeking to be Senator from Colorado, Governor of Colorado, and the President of the American Federation of Labor, or, failing in that, President of the United States, are simply using the working class as a stepping stone. Imagine these consummate rascals denying the capacity of the working class to rule, while at the same time urging them on to a conquest of the public powers, for the benefit of Boyce, Coates and Debs.

In the three-told pursuit of his design.

he endorsement of the Socialist Labor Paryt. So great is the power and pres-tige of the little band of S. L. P. stalwarts out here in the West that this tric of fakirs, who deny to the East any virtue or ability to fight capitalism, must bodily appropriate the name of the S. L. P. organization, which is strongest in the East, and which is daily growing stronger in the West, as this latest move of Boyce, Coates and Debs proves most unwillingly. So great is the virility and the influence of the S. L. P. that this trio of fakirs would use its name, though they together with others of their ilk,

have often pronounced it of no account and dead beyond resuscitation!

Boyce, Coates and Debs, however, will find the S. L. P. men here ready for the fray. Preparations are being made to send a speaker out on a tour of the State to expose this latest scheme to thwart the growth of class-conscious Socialism in this country, a scheme that will fai is did the many schemes connected with the Populist movement, which, like the so-called "Socialist" party, absorbed all kinds of schemes and swindles, only to go to pieces when its success seemed most assured. Such movements, being inherently defective can not stand. They are bound to perish, though they must be fought in order to prevent their reaction-

ary results.

Enclosed find some clippings giving an account of this "party's" formation. These clippings are from the "Denver Poet" and bear the impress of having been given out by the press agents of Boyce, Coates and Debs. They not only also give an insight into the chicanery and general crookedness underlying the so-called labor movement. In its issue of May 26, the "Post" says:

'The three labor conventions which will evolve a new political party of na-tional scope, or at least shift the support of organized workmen in the West to the Socialist party began their co-day. I'rom every part of the Western United States and British Columbia the delegates have come, imbued with the desire to change the system under which they work—to change conditions and, if possible, to reform the national govern-ment. The Western Federation of Miners, the Western Labor Union, and the United Association of Hotel and Resturant Employes, all in sympathy with the Western Labor union, and opposed to the American Federation of Labor, are under way for ten days' meeting, some of which will be jointly.

"Mingled with the political feeling, the feeling that a great wrong exists which should and can only be reformed by anited action at the ballot box, is a profound contempt for Samuel Gompers. Until this morning it was understood by his local fleutenants that he would be here to use his influence and forensic ability in healing the breach which holds 100,000 men out of his organization. A short time before the convention opened, however, the announcement came that Mr. Gompers would not be on hand, being detained by the big coul strike in the East.

"The brunt of the sentiment against him, therefore, will rest on his repre-sentatives, Thomas I. Kidd and Frank Morrison of the A. F. of L. executive

board, who are here.
"As to the charge that Gompers had sold out to Hanna and Schwab through the National Civic Federation, his lieu-tenants would not talk. Kidd, however, does not agree with Gompers on the Civic Federation scheme.

"The American Federation of Labor. The American Federation of Labor, neither officially nor semi-officially, has had any part in the National Civic Federation, said Kidd. Personally I have absolutely no use for it and think that nothing can be gained by it. I have several times been invited to take part its temperature but have refused and in its proceedings, but have refused, and in the official Wood Workers Journal have even "knocked" the Civic Federa-tion. It is hard to make the working-man believe that any good can come to them from an organization in which Cleveland and Hanna have a prominent place, both of whom at one time went out of their way to destroy labor un-

"The above was in reply to the state "The above was in reply to the state-ment made by Edward Boyce, president of the Western Federation of Miners, that President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor was unworthy of recognition and untrue to every wage earner of the United States because the interests of no labor organization are secure when submitted to a board of arbitration, a majority of whom are its hitter enemies."

arbitration, a majority of whom are its bitter enemies."

The "Post" of June 14th continues:

"Within the next week the state central committee of the International Socialist party of Colorado will issue a call for a state convention to meet in Denver early in July to nominate a full state ticket for the fall election

"After the adoption of socialism by the Western Federation of Miners this afternoon and its alignment with the Socialist party on the American organization's platform the dacks will be cleared for action. The Western Labor union adopted socialism yesterday by a vote of 50 to 13 and changed its name to-day to the American Labor union, and the United Association of Hotel Employees committed to the same principles last committed to the same principles last

committed to the same principles inst week in convention.

"The Western Labor union is to be-come a national organization and will hereafter be known as the American Labor union. This action was taken by the convention at its session this morn-ing. 'It means,' said President McDon-ald, that the Western Labor, union is to become a national body. Hereafter our work will not be confined to the West, but will be carried on in the East

"In other words the Western Labor union having adopted a Socialistic plat

(Continued on Page 2).

## TWO REASONS

FOR MAKING THE JULY FOURTH PICNIC A SUCCESS

Second Anniversary of the DAILY PEOPLE to Be Celebrated-Campaign Fund of Section New York to Be Increased-A Call To All Members.

On Friday, July 4th, there will be given a picnic and summernight's festival in Glendale Schuetzen Park, Myrtle avenue. Brooklyn, for the joint benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE and the campaign

fund of Section New York.

The Second Anniversary of the DAILY PEOPLE will be celebrated on July 4th. Two solid years of hard work, under the hardest of all possible conditions, have marked the existence of the paper. It was a fremendous indertaking, this starting of the first So-cialist daily paper ever printed in the English language. But it had behind it the vim and the steadfast determination of the Socialist Labor Party, and no obstacle has yet been met that could not be overcome, and overcame successfully. Two years of fighting behind mean just so much accomplished. Each succeeding year will see the paper built up, pushed ahead, made not only the first Socialist paper in the English language in point of time, but also made the first Socialist paper

of the world in point of excellence. This Festival on July 4th is not only commenumorative of the starting of the paper, but is also for the purpose of obtaining funds to increase the efficiency of the paper. It is necessary for some time to come to make every effort to increase the income of the paper. During summer there is more or less of a decline in the activity, and for this reason receipts are not as good as they should can be largely overcome by active, hard work for the coming plenic.

The campaign fund of Section New
York is also a matter of the utmost The Section has borne the brunt of the fight, has given with the utmost liberality to the work of keeping the paper up. In order to increase and refresh its strength a vigorous campaign is anaudatory. This cannot be accom-plished without money. A generous re-sponse to this call will not only tell sponse to this call will not only ten in helping on the work of the DAILY PEOPLE, but also at the ballot box.

and woman, is only 25 cents. At this price anyone can afford to go.

The picnic is held on Independence Day. You will celebrate it fittingly by

Day. You will celebrate it fittingly by assisting in obtaining independence for the working class.

It is a holiday, and practically everyone is certain to seize the occasion to have a day of recreation. Glendale Schuetzen Park is a beautiful place to mass the afternoon and evening pass the afternoon and evening.

Those who have tickets should push them out.

them out.

Those who have not tickets shoud obtain them from the organizer of Section New York, L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street, or from any Assembly District.

THE COAL STRIKE.

Written for the PEOPLE by a Wage Slave. 1

The United Miners' Union (On the fifteenth day of May) Met at Hazelton, and struck, To secure an eight hour day. A higher rate of wages, too, e workingmen did demand: The union should be recognized— A power within the land.

And they might have been success

Had they struck on election day: And had they voted for the system, That is coming here to stay, So we'd bring to them a message, Fellow workingmen, hear our call You must vote as you are striking, Must unite with us or fall.

Yes we know "it is no pienie," That you risk both life While you're toiling in the coal mine, How oft times "the roof falls in." What care they for danger, peril? If you're "buried there alive," "killed in the mine by fire-damp"
While you vote for them they

See their power! they're united, They have all the powers of state, And they use their legal functions Against our class, the strike to break.

Can you vote to uphold a system For stocks and bonds gainst flesh and blood? You must answer next November;

One more question (ere we leave you), Does it not a difference make

Whether we or our oppressors
Have the power? rule the State?
This the moral, "Be united With the fighting S. L. P."
We'd establish Socialism,
And the wage slave would be free

A man weighing 640 pounds has just died in San Francisco. He formerly travelled as the fat man in a circus. His time, his talent and weight were His time, his talent and weight were wasted. His proper sphere was that of sitting down on those persons who rise to ask whether such a day as yesterday is hot enough.

THE AUGUSTA STRIKE DEAD. Secretary Hibbert There to Act As

Corner. Augusta, Ga., June 13 .- The Augusta

Textile trike is not called off yet, but MEN WHO WERE BROUGHT TO from the signs at present, it had better be or there will be nothing to call off in a short time. Over 700 looms are running, out of

two hands of having full complement Spinning looms about full, as it had to shut down Friday and Saturday to let looms get even.

More hands are being added each day and I learn o-day that a lot of union strikers are going in in morning- to take their places.

Hibbert is here, but what he came for this time no one seems exactly to know, but it is generally supposed formally to settle. or call off strike in some way, as all can see that

They had a rousing meeting last night which I learned just now come near breaking up in a row over a proposition by a leader to give up the fight and return to work and also about something hat Hibbert had said when he was here before, which he denies now, I am told that one of the Augusta head pushers got hot in the collar and talked business to Hibbert whereupon Hibbert stammered out an acknowledgement that he guessed he did say, etc.

LATER. June 9.-A strikers meeting was held

at their Hall this evening, but the result is unknown yet.
"The Daily Tribune" publishes that

at this meeting Hibbert guaranteed the strikers \$600.00 per week to keep up the fight and it is supposed they to vote upon the question, but results

are not obtained yet.
One hundred more looms were started this morning principally by union strikers returning to work. Also several of the loom fixers who quit some Hibbert, returned to their places this

To-day, about 900 looms are operation. And the great and only Hibbert, oses of these people, present to. G. C. W.

FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

The situation of the famine-stricker peasants continues to grow worse. In 241 villages of the Minzelinsk district, government of Oufa, 6,815 cases of scurvy were officially recorded on April 14, as compared with 2,723 cases reported on March 14. This is only a sample of existing conditions in other famin-districts.

Siberian merchants are loudly com plaining that Manchuria and adjacent parts of Siberia are flooded with American, German, Japanese, and other foreign goods, and that Russian trade is disappearing. Energetic measures are demanded, particularly a frontier guard sufficient to prevent smuggling.

About 300,000 poods of Russian petro-eum have been shipped to Christiana, Norway, where American oil has hereto-fore monopolized the market.

In connection with the assassination of M. Sipiaguine, the Russian Minister of the Interior, mention has been made of the new workingmen's policy in-augurated by M. Zoubatoff, Chief of the Secret Police of Moscow, with the ap-proval of Chief of Police Trepoff.

Labor unions, or friendly societies, have been formed, which permit as members of the societies policemen and priests. It is provided that the funds of these organizations may not be used to support strikes. Workingmen's meetings, conducted by police, in temporary tea rooms, are allowed to discuss the ization, liberty of instituting strikes, and other matters hitherto held to be tious. The government scored an imme diate success. The secret, radical movement was outtrumped. Every men was invited to openly demand what he had preached stealthily.

The government's victory attained its maximum, when 25,000 workingmen

peaceably celebrated on February 19 (old style) the anniversary of the emancipation of the serfs, in the sacred Kremlin, the police officials carefully se lecting the participants and giving tick-ets, in batches of 100, to regular and secret police and spies.

A most extraordinary phase of the situation began late in February. A French company operates silk mills here, employing ordinarily about 5,000 men One day two pretended workingmen named Krasivsky and Jilkin, leading organizers of the lectures and of the friend-ly societies, demanded admittance at the works. Manager Goujou, a French cit-izen, refused to allow them to enter. The two men, who were in reality police agents, reported to the nearest police captain. Chief of Police Trepoff then peremptorily ordered that the men be blowed to enter.

The two agents, after a discussion, de-The two agents, after a discussion, demanded that the company pay the employes 40,000 rubles on disputed wage adjustments and called out 700 weavers, whom Goujou dismissed. Chief Treport gave them money regularly, in order, is claimed, to make the strike a success

M. Goujon, with several friends, held a secret meeting, at which they drafted a stronger protest, and seat a deputation including M. Maidenoff, chairman of the Board of Trade, to St. Petersburg.
What policy the new minister will
pursue is not known, but in the mean-

time the manufacturers stoutly declare they will not resume operations until the actions of M. Trepoff are disavowed —Chmicago Tribune.

## STRIKE BREAKERS LEAVE.

OLNEYVILLE WON'T WORK.

about 1,800 in all; card loom lacks only | Fight Is a Costly One to the American Woolen Company-Difficulties of Getting Men Increase-Statement Issued by the Strikers.

> Providence, R. I., June 14.-Twenty four strike breakers were brought to Olneyville today from Paterson and Passaic, New Jersey. The strike leaders explained the situation to them and they refused to go to work.

The agents of the American Woolen Company were rather down-hearted to think they were unable to outwit the strikers. They said it was hard work to get the men to leave the towns and ccept positions in the American Woolen Company's mills; and were of the opinion they would have to abandon the idea of getting men to fill the strikers' places, for wherever they go they find the strikers have informed the weavers of the trouble in the various mills.

The following statement has been sent out by the strikers' executive committee to weavers and sympathizers:

Again we call upon you to rally around the gallant fight that is being waged to save the craft from ruluation threatened by the American Woolen Co. in its efforts to establish a two-loom system on fancy weaving.

As all of you are aware, the present strike was inaugurated on the 16th day of last January, starting in the Weybos-set mills in Providence, in protest against the excessive strain imposed upon the weavers by the two-loom sys-tem; the battle call was responded to in rapid succession by the weavers in four-teen of the largest and best equipped plants of the trust. These plants, with the exception of three in which fancy weaving is not produced, are still out and are as firm as ever in their determination to resist the attempt to de-grade the standard of life in the occu-

pation that we follow. When we came out to fight, we came out thoroughly convinced that the peo-ple of our trade throughout the intil were aware of the evil consequences that would ensue from the operation of the two-loom basis. We relied upon the intelligence of our fellow-craftsmen to realize that this was to be no local struggle, but that it was to be a contest the outcome of which would affect for better or worse every person that gains a livelihood by woolen or worsted weav-

We were when we took up the gage of battle fully cognizant of the fact that our trade was in a regrettably imperfect state from the point of view of or ganization; consequently, that to successfully, our only mainstay was the voluntary aid of those whose interests are identical with our own.

Subsequent events have proven that our reliance was not misplaced. people of our craft have manifested their intelligence and principle by recognizing that this is no local revolt, but that it is a struggle of all the weavers of the United States, and that its support must depend upon the weavers as a whole.

Upon our first coming out we told you when seeking your assistance, that would not betray the interests of the craft; we came out when the winter snows were around us; we promised you that whilst we should have a crust to struggle upon, that we would never surrender to the injustice that would de-base not only ourselves but all who follow the trade. We have kept faith with you; we have been on strike now twenty odd weeks, and after these twenty weeks of battle on our part we again greet you with the promise that if you will perthe battle, that the two-loom-system will NEVER be established, if we have to fight as long again in order to settle the We urre upon the weavers to be upon

their guard against misrepresentation spread broadcast by the American Woolen Co. for the sole purpose of weakening confidence in the honesty of those who are on the committee in Providence. These falsehoods are spread around for the sole object of cutting off the support and swamping the strike financially. enemy through a few disreputable black-mailing sheets, that possess nothing and are therefore immune from libel suits. that live in and by the filth of corruption, in whatever direction they are paid to throw their filth, seeks to give the im-pression that the strike is incited by and sustained by contributions from owners of independent mills. The parties in terested take the pains to distribute these rascally sheets not only amongst the weavers who are on strike, but also amongst the weavers of the mills in order to discourage the support-ers of the struggle. These filth organs that are mostly published in the shadow of the Washington Mill, accuse the lead-ers in Providence of being in the pay of independent manufacturers, although they are extremely chary of citing any instances; they hold themselves to broad, general statements and offer no We would say to you in regard to

this matter that you will find no as persions or charges against the members of the committee in the places where they live and are known. this strike is unique in that there are no "leaders": there are simply men upon committees who carry out the work entrusted to them by those on strike. As the charges that independent manufacturers are putting money into this struggle, we put our word with you against the utterances of these scandal mongers and assert that these charges are malicious and contemptible false-

If the American Woolen Company is laboring under the delusion that this struggle is being prolonged by money from 'independents, let them come out with a statement that they will abolish two loom weaving in their plants on all classes of goods with the of white clays and serges and it wil soon be shown whether this is a fight for the benefit of the independent manufacturer or a determination on the part of the weavers of the United States to refuse to kill themselves for the profit of those who already make handsome profits. A complete vindication of the uprightness of those who hold offices of trust in this strike is the duration of it, if there were anything dishonest about the manner in which the affairs of the strike is handled we venture to state that it would have been impossible to

carry it to the present length, not to speak of how far it will be carried should the trust not decide to grant the justice that the weavers seek. . The season of the strike has been a propitious one and consequently we have been enabled to place a considerable number of our people to work in mills that have been obliged to run overtime on the orders the trust did not get. If the trust does not see its way clear to have is work done on decent conditions we will very likely be able to place about all of our people to work on the light weights in mills that are satisfied to run upon one loom.

In the meantime we shall act manfully and we expect of you that you will do your full duty by us; we can find use for all that can be collected. With there is much fear that we will be unable to look after the surplus. Beyond the funds that you contribute we would ask you to do all you possibly can to block the agents of the trust who are scouring the country from Philadelphia to the furthest points of Maine in order to round up strike breakers. By head-ing these people off you will accomplish a good deal towards the winning of this fight.

Everything depends upon carrying the battle over into the light weight season. The trust lost the whole of the heavy weight season; if they stand for the loss of the next light weights it will put them out of the fancy market for quite awhile. The weavers have shown their grit in this fight by the manner in which they have kept away from the strike mills. There are practically no competent weavers in any of strike mills, and there are very few learners. Keep away from the trust mills, particularly the National, Weybosset, Riverside, and the National, Weyoosses, Alverton, and Manton in Providence, the Beoli and Fitchburg Mills in Fitchburg, the Sar-anae Mills, Blackstone, the Purifan anac Mills, Blackstone, the Purifan Mills, Plymouth, the Mossup Mills, Mossup, the Chase Mills, Webster, Anchor Mills, Pascoag, and support to the limit of your ability this splendid struggle to hold the weaving craft fit to make a liv-

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE STRIKE,
GEORGE BALLARD, Secretary,
Box 206, Olneyville, R. I.

June 11th, 1902.

RESENTS THE HANGING. Non-Union Men Sue Union Men for Libel.

Scranton, Pa., June 13 .- The Lackawanna Company is preparing to grapple with the boycott by means of an injunction, and several of the men who have been hanged in effigy, have had the men who strung up the effigies arrested and fined. Otto Schillinger, employed by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company at the Hampton mines as fireman, has brought suit for \$2,000 damages against Roger Campbell, Thomas Jahon and Michael English, charging them with hanging him in effigy and circulating libelous reports concerning him. Two similar suits have been bought by

othe men. Grand Master Howley, of the Brotherhood of Switchmen, was in the city to-day for the purpose of discussing the strike. It is noteworthy that since he has arrived here the report has got abroad that if the railroad men are asked they will join in a sympathetic strike. The contention of the Lackawanna Company is that the switchmen are the only rail road men likely to join the strikers.

sued for the arrest of the men who attempted to lynch John Flanaghan, the engineer.

It is a curious contrast that whenever strikers to try, or are said to have tried to murder an opponent, us in the reported attempt on the life of a mining official, Thomas J. Thomas, Wilkesbarre, the attempt should prove abortive. On the other hand, when officials aim at a striker they hit someone. It may be a boy, as in the present strike at Paw-tucket, R. I., or it may be a person who is merely looking on, as in the recent car strike in Albany. The difference between the effects of these two attempts leads to the suspicion that the attempts on the officials are made in the hands of the persons who furnish the news and who are interested in having the news of a certain kind and charecter.

The men on the Police force deny that under Roosevelt the water cure was ad ministered as alleged in the Manila dispatches. Roosevelt has a higher honor. He advocated the barbarous spiked club.

# "A WHITE AUSTRALIA."

THE ANTIPODEAL CONTINENT TO TACKLE A BIG QUESTION.

The Workman's Paradise" the Scene of a Great Labor Conflict That is Being Forced by Capitalist Interest. The Negro Question the Cause.

Australia, which is held up as the workman's paradise," has troubles of its own. It is to a great degree still in a stage of embryonic capitalism. It is just now wrestling with the negro problem, a question upon which the capclass interests are well set forth in the following article:

The Antipodeal continent is beginning to tackle its big questions early, says a corespondent writing from Sydney. One. of these now to the forefront is the cry, "A White Australia." Labor is the great opponent of negro or Kanaka immigration and labor here occupies a very different position to that which it .

does in the states.

The federal government, at the dictation of white labor, has abolished Kanaka labor, and as a consequence the importation of South Sea Islanders must The question is raising a huge amount

of discussion here. Many believe this to be a most short-sighted policy, claiming that without the aid of milions of colored people the country can never be developed. The most vital objection to the legislation enacted is that the flourishing sugar industry of Queensland is threat-

with ruin unles this cheap and suitable labor be obtainable. The wider problem embraced, however, involves the prosperity of all tropical

It is claimed by those best able to judge that Northern Australia can never become properly developied without the aid of the colored race. It is true that white men can live there and that they have done so, but not under similar conditions to those under which black men would thrive. Each generation, how-ever, finds the race so deteriorated that in the end they become inferior to the blacks. Remembering that almost half of this continent is situated in the tropics, this becomes a serious question and if the color line be drawn, is not solved, for the whites themselves, in a tropical country, become black after a few generations. People that part of the continent with white people, and in a short time. comparatively, the population, without intermarriage will have become yellow or copper colored like

the Mongolian race. Those who look ahead claim that this argument in favor of at once admitting colored persons under certain conditions is unanswerable. They say that the whole future of the country will be sac-

rificed to a few selfish working people The estimate given is that Australia with proper care of her water supply and the scientific handling of her vast cultivatable area is capable of supportring 400,000,000 of people.

That 400,000,000 of people will ever possess Australia, if whites only are to be admitted, is far from probable. The

present population, after over a century of settlement, amounts only to 4,000,000. The discovery of the fact that the enormous spaces in the northern part of Australia hitherto marked on the map fertile lands, the wealth of which under cultivation is scarcely computable, should hasten a consideration of this important

In this very fact that there are such vast areas of uncultivated land in Australia lies the secret of the power the laboring classes here possess to enforce the demands for high wages and legis-lation favorable to their interests. They know that if wages are reduced to a point below that fixed in their own minds as their due they can become tillers of the soil and thus bid defiance to their employers. It is useless to ar gue with them that they are hindering the development of the country. They reply that to them their own interests are paramount. They even refuse to believe that those who advocate the importation of Kanakas, Chinese, East Indians or negroes have not their own interests more at heart than the interests of their own country. They assert that these would be importers of cheap labor merely wish to place in their own pockets a greater share of the profits of la-bor's production and to reduce the wages of white labor.

While it is true that both these results might ensue if there was a free labor market here in which employers could secure as workmen the natives of any country in the world, it is also beyond question that a plentiful supply of cheap labor would inevitably tend to raise Au tralia to the rank nature evidently intended her to take among the nations of the earth.

The very fact that the wages of white The very fact that the wages of white labor would be reduced would have the effect of lessening the dominant influence it now exercises on legislators and legislation here. By reducing the economic independence of rabid unionists they would become more amenable to political control, and the better classes would be placed in a position in which they could rule the country.—The Spokane Courier. 

working class; and therefore, be it fur-

"Resolved, That the State Committee

of the S. L. P. is hereby authorized to

arrange a debate with any well known

representative of the 'Economic League.'

"Resolved, That we, the delegates of

the State Convention of the S. L. P. endorse the Socialist Trade & Labor Al-

ganization of the working class, and call

upon all the members of the Party to

assist in organizing locals wherever pos-

Adopted. The report of the Committee on Ways

and Means that each Section give two

benefits a year; one for the State Ex-

ecutive Committee and one for the Party

"Resolved, That one cent on each

stamp sold shall be laid aside and form a defense fund, to be used when a mem-

ber or members get into legal trouble when under the direction of the State

Executive Committee." Adopted.
"We recommend that this convention

instruct the State Executive Committee

to put an organizer in the field, in time

for the fall campaign, for the term of two months or longer, if possible, and

means will allow; and it further recom-

mends that the State Executive Commit-

tee obtain a good and able man and that

the speaker canvass with Party litera-ture wherever possible." Adopted.

Section Rockville recommended that the State Executive Committee conduct

a State affair, and also hold a State pic-nic to raise funds for propaganda. This

was lost.
"We recommend that any Section de-

mading five meetings from the State or-ganization shall pledge itself to pay at

east \$200." Lost.
"We recommend that this convention

instruct the State Executive Commit-tee to periodically distribute Party liter-

"We recommend that this convention

instruct the State Executive Committee

to visit newly organized Sections at least

once a month until such Sections are in

good working order, and understand their duties as an S. L. P. organization; and

if the S. E. C. cannot reach the newly

organized places, it should delegate the

nearby Sections to attend to it." Referred to the State Executive Commit-

The report of the Committee on Con-

stitution was adopted and the matter sub-

The Committee on Nominations sub

mitted a list of candidates, which, with slight changes, was adopted. On motion

the State Executive Committee was em-

powered to fill all vacancies which may

Congressmad-at-large.

is found advisable so to do.

of the State Executive Committee.

for the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A.

TICKET.

ERNEST T. OATLEY.

For Lieutenant Governor,

JAMES T. MANEE.

For Secretary, SAMUEL G. HARRISON.

For Treasurer, ADAM MARX.

For Comptroller

THOMAS J. BELL.

For Attorney General

EMANUEL SHERMAN.

For Representative-at-Large, ROBERT J. KIRKPATRICK.

For Congress, First District, JOSEPH S. POWELL, For Congress, Second District, JOSEPH COLBASSANI.

JOSEPH COLBASSANI.
For Congress, Third District,
SIMON J. COFFEY.
For Congress, Fourth District,
EMIL SINGEWALD.

in honor of the delegates, prepared a

banquet and favited all delegates and

friends to participate. The invitation

was accepted, and the committee having

charge of the affair quickly transformed

the S. L. P. hall into a banquet hall. As

all were seated at the large tables, twice

along the hall and once across, the "chef"

and toastmaster, Joseph Langenauer stepped forward and introduced C. F

prepared, and each one expressed satis

faction of the art our "servants" had

in positon. Responses were given to

various toasts by Oatley, Mercer, Mance,

himself. The whole was interspersed

with vocal and instrumental music, se

that at times boundless hilarity was the

supreme ruler. It was a beautiful oasis

in the every-day desert of work and

struggle, and all staved to the last; so

(Jewish Weekly)

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE S. L. P.

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2 TO 6 NEW READE STREET,

to their respective homes.

much so, that some of the delegates had

For Governor

mitted to the care of Section Hartford.

ress, was lost

Committee.

liance as the only bona fide economic

STATE TICKET NOMINATED AT HARTFORD, MAY 30.

State Committee Presents Interesting Report, Showing the Difficulties Confronting the Organization-The Ticket and Resolutions.

Hartford, Conn., June 8.-The State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party was opened at 9.45 A. M., May 30th, by James T. Manee, Secretary of the Con-

necticut State Committee. Chas. J. Mercer, of Bridgeport, was elected temporary chairman and Ernest T. Oatley and Emanuel Sherman temporary secretary and assistant secretary

respectively.

Mercer opened the convention with a brief address. Chas. J. Stodel, Thos. J. Bell and M. Lechner were appointed as committee on credentials. Committee on rules of order, S. Walker, A. B. Lefren-ier and J. O. Johnson. Adam Marx, of New London, was seated as delegate at

'The committee on credentials reported the following delegates entitled to a sear in the Convention:

Max Feldman, Chas. J. Mercer, Samuel Walker, Julius O. Johnson, Jacob Brewer, Chas. J. Stodel, Matthew Lechner, Wm. Suesbrich, Gustave Raisch, Richard C. Dreher, Emanuel Sherman, Alfred Johnson, Thomas. J. Bell, P. J. Donlan, Chas. E. Patrick, Ernest T. Oatley, Antonio Modugno, Nicolino Jamele, Virgilus Grainpetruzsi, Joseph Colbassani. Delegates at large: A. B. Fefrenier and Ad-

Report of Committee on rules of order

Oatley and Sherman were elected secretary and assistant secretary respective-ly. Stodel and Mercer were nominated permanent chairman; Mercer declined, odel elected: Doulan was elected vice On motion of credential committee Al

ert Gierginsky, A. Kling and Fred. Fel-ermann were seated as delegates.

After electing the carious committees the report of the State Committee was rad and received. It reads in part as fol-

"In submitting the report of our work as your State Committee for the past nine months, we can but feel that much has been done, which should not have been done and much has been left unne, which could have been done. And the we invite the fullest criticism, let each one bear in mind the inexperience of the members of your Committee, the changes in its make-up, the very small number of speakers at our command and

our inability to procure assistance at such times as were most opportune. "The management of Party affairs has placed in our hands on the tenth day of Angust of last year by the retiring State Committee. The inventory of the property showed a stamp receipt book, a treasurer's book, a letter file, a minute book, some papers and receipts, 60 due stamps and \$157.30 in cash. The semiaunual reports of Sections which would have been of much assistance to us, were either lost or are still in the hands of the former State organizer. Nevertheless your committee went to work with a will. We found most of the Secns in poor condition financially and struggling along, paying very little at-

'At the meeting of the State Commitheld August the 17th, it was decided to place an organizer in the State, and Arthur Keep, Edward Markley and Wm. Walker were mentioned, and upon investigation it was found that Keep was out of the question. Markley was engaged at Rochester, but Walker was able to come and would come at the following terms:—\$2.50 per day and rail-

road expenses.

"This was satisfactory and Walker was engaged and a tour of the State was laid out. Just at this junction the news was flashed over the wires that the President had been shot at Buffalo, and it is needless for us to recite the comments of the capitalist press about Socialism and Anarchism, for most of

ed through that period.

"Now here was a predicament, Walker was engaged, the capitalist press was ranting and tearing up and down, and with only the feeble efforts of our press to throw light into the darkness. What was to be done? Should we abandon our agitation in the face of the foe? At this time there was a break in the storm, McKinley was improving, great hopes of his recovery, etc., etc. Although it is apparent at this time that it was only a move to allow Wall street to for the worst, it decided us to let Walker go on, so on Thursday, Sept. 12, he started for Middletown, and after some talk with the police he was grant-ed the City Hall steps for a platform, but rain interfered and he had not meet-

"Friday night he had a good meeting at Waterbury, and on Saturday he proceeded to Bristol, interior and at S p. m., opened up our guns Meanwhile, Chas. Patrick, knowing tha he, Walker, was to have a meeting went to Bristol and acted as chairman. There is no doubt that, if we had prevented the meeting we could have saved the Party quite a sum of money, but instead, while sitting at headquarters and discussing situation and waiting for Walker as it was arranged that he should run into Hartford Saturday night after the ol meeting, a telegram came which

Wm. Walker and Patrick arrested Bristol. Come at once. Try. get bail Wm, Walker."

"This was interesting, especially as we had agreed to abandon the rest of the tour and were to so inform Walker upon his arrival at Hartford. But we were in for it, so off to Bristol went Fellermann and Manee of the State Comtree. In the car there was one loud-uthed individual, who is a reporter for "Hartford Post." Waterbury Herald' d Associated Press, who disbursed his soom about a riot at Bristol. 'The bb was going to tear down the jail,

the mob had lynched two Auarchists that ganize the Italians who were holding night; all the police force, consisting of meetings in anticipation of so doing. He night; all the police force,' consisting of three—'were called out,' and much more such stuff, all emenating from the crazy brain of a penny-a-line reporter. Arriv-ing at Bristol everything was as still as the grave, with the exception of the re-"A policeman who had heard that some one was coming from Hartford met

us at the depot and escorted us to police headquarters. The chief had gone home after his terrible exertion at the 'riot.' So we spoke to him by telephone and found that Wølker and Patrick were locked up for disturbing the peace and inciting to riot. Bonds, \$500 in cash or real estate satisfactory to the judge.

"We could do nothing that night so quide took us to the jail, or better our quide took us to the jan, or better still, the pest house, and we had a talk with our Comrades. We tried to secure them a blanket, but it was of no use, as it was claimed the place was too filthy, to trust with a blanket, so our guide left us to a hotel and we retired.

"In the morning we secured a bondsman, Mr. Christsinger, by name, and Walker and Patrick were released. Lawyer B. F. Gaffney, was secured as counsel and the case was put down for the following Monday and then postponed until Wednesday. The testimony is well worth looking over. It will be found at the Secretary's desk and we would call especial attention to Police Chief Adams's statement. It is needless to say Walker and Patrick were convicted and fined thirty dollars and costs, or a total each of \$100. We took an appeal, and the case has disappeared.
"Af this juncture we wish to state

that Mr. Christsinger, who had worked for Falk & Son for thirty years was discharged because he served as bonds-man. Such pressure was exerted that the firm let him go, and he was obliged to start business in order to stay in Bris-tol, where his home is situated. Such is the boasted freedom of America under capitalist rule.

"During the early part of October at the town election, at Derby, some young fellows, having read in the 'Appeal to Reason,' that all socialists had united at Indianapolis, decided to run a ticket, and of course, selected the title 'Social-ist Labor.' The Sunday following the 'Waterbury Herald' and other papers published the news that the S. I. P. had elected an alderman at Derby, Wm. M. Davis, by name. Said place not being affiliated with our State organization we decided to investigate and delegated E. T. Oatley to this purpose. In submitting his report he suggested that Chas J. Mercer should go there. Mercer went and recommended the publication of the facts in the case in the 'Ansonia Sentinel' and 'Derby Daily News.' This was done and appeared in said papers, Dec. 20 and 21, respectively. This closed the Derby episode and much credit is due to Comrade Mercer for the work performed. Nothing has been heard from there since.

"On October 14, a communication was received from Section So. Norwalk, desiring information in relation to the elec-tion of delegates to the State Constitutional Convention and suggesting that the State Committee issue a leaflet to be old at cost to the Sections nominating

"In the line of propaganda the plan appeared very favorable and gave all Sections a chance to test their stand-ing with the electors after the storm of confusion raised by the capitalist anarchistic press. So an appeal was published in THE PEOPLE which you all have read, but the Sections did not re-spond in the manner characteristic of the Fighting S. L. P. Only So. Norwalk, Hartford, Rockville and Moosup responded, but all of these places received paper notices and votes enough to show that the S. L. P. is a lively political

"There was an election in Bridgeport; and they therefore were not expected to enter into the contest, but we can see no excuse for New Haven, New Britain, Milford and Stamford, as it was a most opportune time for small Sections, as it required but one candidate in each

city or town, but the opportunity was lost and nothing more can be said. "On March 17, the State Committee received information that there was a posibility to organize a Section at Stafford Springs. Comrade Manee was delegated, but the effort proved futile, yet

other efforts will be made in due time. "During the early days of our adminis-tration, we received a communication from Henry Kuhn stating that workingmen in Waterbury had been in cor respondence with him and we should look up the parties and see what could be done towards effecting an organiza-tion. Comrade Aretal was delegated with instructions to secure the property of the defunct Section and to take steps to or-

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spiration.

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Prepared and sold only by ROTKOWITZ BROS. 165 Stanton Street, New Yark did not succeed in procuring the pro-perty, but it was promised to be forward-ed, which however, has not been done as yet. The Italians were found to be very active and twenty-eight names were collected for a charter application. On August 29, a charter was granted and a permanent organization established, with the result that the Section's membership has steadly increased.

"We have covered briefly the question and actions of your committee and while they might be enlarged upon, sufficient has been said to give you a general view of our actions and it now lays with you to consider and provide for instructions

for the future."

Connecticut State Committee, S. L. P. Samuel G. Harrison, Jacob Brewer, Chas. E. Fantone. Bernhard Beller, Fred. Fellermann.

James T. Manee, Sec'y.

ĕΪ			
	FINANCIAL STATEMENT		
	Receipts.		
	By cash on hand, Aug. 10, '01 \$1	57	3
ij	" due stamps 1	95	3
	" charter fee		5
	" Moosup, balance returned	3	6
Ŗ	" Hartford, leaflets	4	1
	" Rockville, leaflets	2	4
	" So. Norwalk, leaflets	3	5
	" Moosup, ballots		7
	' Drawing Committee returned.	10	.5
	" Drawing Committee, income	Ţ	370
	from	46	0
	" Postage	-	0
	" Mileage book, use of	3	6
	" Mileage book, sale of	7	0
	" New London, balance returned	1	0
	\$4	35	9

Disbursements. To N. E. C., due stamps.....\$112 00 " Miscellaneous 31 05 " Balance, May 23, '02...... 198 17

Reports from the various Sections were then heard. Sections reporting: Bridgeport, New Britain, Hartford, Rockville, Waterbury, South Norwalk, Milford, New Haven, and delegates at large from New London and Moosup. A recess was taken at 12:55 putil 2 p. m.

After recess roll-call disclosed all delegates. Minutes of the morning session read and adopted. Auditing Committee reported funds and books correct. Report was accepted and committee dis-charged. A collection in aid of the striking woolen weavers was taken up, which netted \$9.50.

The Committee on Resolutions report

"Whereas, capitalist interest has deemed it necessary to ameliorate the remendous class struggle by 'arbitration' and has established for this purpose that now infamous 'Civic Federation,' com-posed of capitalists and labor fakirs, and

Whereas, the S. L. P. of Connecticut in convention assembled holds that diametrically opposed interests can never be arbitrated, but in favor of the strongest party. The capitalist class being the strongest economically and politically, labor must necessarily be the loser in all cases, and inasmuch as the labor fakirs, and so-called "labor leaders," have given this fraud countenance, be it therefore

Resolved, That we, the delegates of the Counceticut S. L. P. in convention assembled, brand the whole as a nefarious scheme to prolong the bondage of the working class."

Adopted.

Whereas, Our Party press, the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE, II. PROLETARIO, ARBEITER ZEI-FUNG, ARBETAREN, and SOCIAL-ISTISCHE ARBEITER ZEITUNG have stood squarely upon the platform of the S. L. P. under conditions most try ang and difficult. Be it

Resolved, That we appeal to our com-rades throughout the State to devote as much time as possible to increasing their circulation and power among the work ing class.

Adopted. "Whereas, Our fellow workers in the woolen mills of New England are now At the close of the convention it was engaged in a struggle against deplorable announced that Section Hartford had,

Whereas, Such strike has been conf ucted in a clear-cut Socialist way: be it Resolved, That the S. L. P. of Connecicut in convention assembled, extend to hem our appreciation of their good work and assure them of our sympathy and support so long as the present tactics are maintained."

Adopted. "Whereas, The history of all political parties show that they act in obedience to the interests of the class that domin ate them, and that all attempts of the working class to improve its condition by supporting so-called reform or labor par-ties, which refuse to stand clearly on the which refuse to stand clearly on the class interests of the working class have resulted in absolute failure, and,

Whereas, A political organization known as the Economic League' and representing itself as being formed in the interest of the working class, which at the same time both in its platform and through its representatives, appeals for the support of the middle class, who, with the capitalist class, are the natural and omic enemies of the working class

"Whereas, Such parties are but the decoy ducks' which both the middle and capitalist classes use to blind the work-ing class to the real cause of its exploitation, and thus keep it divided and prevent its class organization and education, which would overthrow the power of all parasitical classes; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the delegates of the Connecticut State Convention of the S. L. P., denounce the 'Economic League' as a false and traitorous organzation to the working class, and cal upon the workingmen of Connecticut to repudiate the 'No-Politics-iu-the-Union tricksters, who, through the 'Economic League, as through the Democratic and Republican parties, lead the untutored workers into blind economic alleys and political quagmires. We call upon the workingmen of Connecticut to join the only Party of their class, the Social-ist Labor Party, that alone stands squarely and solely in the interest of the ANOTHER TRIUMVIRATE.

(Continued From Page 1).

form, has thrown down the gauntlet to the American Federation of Labor and will carry the war into the enemy's own stronghold.

"Since all moves looking forward the affiliation of the American Federation of Labor and the Western Labor union failed, both organizations are preparing o wage a vigorous campaign to increase their respective membership. The first move was made by the American Federation of Labor when it was announced that the elder organization would send twelve organizers into this state at once. The Western body is preparing to meet this move and the changing of its name

is the first step.

"The Western leaders think the stand the organization has taken in regard to Socialism will greatly aid in the growth of the order. A substantial increase in membership is hoped for from that element of the Amercan Federation of Labor which is in favor of labor organizations taking political action as opposed to its present conservative pol-

The "Post" of June 5th says: "The American Labor Union this morning made an important move in the war which is to be waged against the American Federation of Labor. A resolution was adopted inviting the National Brewery Workers Association to join the American Labor Union. This organization is one of the strongest branches of the American Federation of Labor, and it is said there are many of its members now ready to join the Western organization. A e Brewery Workers are the strongest in the East and have large unions in nearly every important centre,
"This move, including Socialism as it

ature in unorganized places which are easily reached; and special efforts be made to organize South Manchester and Stafford." Referred to State Executive does, is the first step toward carrying the war against the American Federation into the territory in which it has its main strength. It is stated that the Brewery Workers in many instances have signified their readiness t join the Western organization. At any rate, the American Labor Union will undoubtedly secure many members from Eastern bodies now with the American-Federation of Labor, and the change of name greatly aid in this move.

"After a debate covering parts of four days the Federation yesterday afternoon voted favorably on the propositions of ocialism and independent political ac tion. Both recommendations of President Boyce on this line were adopted by a vote of 230 to 73. The resolution car rying out this policy ars as follows:

"Resolved. That we ecommend the pinciples of the Socialist paty platfom. as outlined in the president's report; and

e it further "Resolved, That the tenth annual conoccur; also to place a candidate in nomination for the newly created fifth rention of the Western Federation of Miners does declare for a policy of inde On motion it was resolved that the State Executive Committee shall present endent political action, and does advise and recommend the adoption of the plat State Platform at the next election, if form of the Socialist party of America by the local unions of the federation in On motion Hartford was chosen seat conjunction with a vigorous policy of educution Mong the lines of political econ-The business of the convention being finished, it adjourned with three cheers

omy.
"The three big Western labor organizations, with a strength of 125,000 mem bers-the Western Federation of Miners, American or Western Labor Union and United Association of Hotel and Restaurant Employees-all stand unalterably committed to Socialism and independent political action in affiliation with the international Socialist party on the Amer ican party's platform in all elections-nanal, State, county and municipal.

The "Post" of June 15th sums up as

"Before the Western Federation of

Miners, Western Labor Union, and the United Association of Hotel and Restaurant Employees met last Monday, their adoption of Socialism and independent political action was foreshadowed through the press. During their sessions last week, action along these lines has placed the three bodies beyond the politi-

"Not only this, but a clearly defined ticket will be practically agreed upon, it s said by those who are wise enough to read the future. On this ticket, the close observers say, will be the names of Euobservers say, will be the nam gene V. Debs for president, David C. Coates for Governor of Colorado, Daniel McDonald for Lieutenant Governor, if he takes up his Colorado residence time; and Edward Boyce for the United States Senator from Colorado.

"County and municipal tickets will also be put out in every Western State according to the wiseacres. There will also be candidates for the legislature and Roberts to say "prayer." After the plaudits had subsided all betook themfor Congress throughout these States. It is all said to be a well laid plan, thought out by the leaders in these orselves to the good things the cooks had ganizations long before they met.
"It is the hope of Boyce, in launching

brought to their task.

After the physical demands had been this new order of things, to form by the next national campaign a national Sosatisfied, the mental batteries were placed cialist Labor Party that will comprehend by that time even the American Federa Patrick, Lechner, Harrison, and Feilerman. All did splendidly; Mercer outdid tion of Labor itself and all labor organizations of whatever character. He believes the movement, after it is once launched, will grow rapidly and sweep over the whole labor world with startling unanimity. He does not believe it to be a dream, but a esult even to be realized in a measure against the coming of the next national eletion."

"The "Post" states that Debs will shake the dust of Indiana from his feet to run to catch the train to bring them and within a month become a citizen of Colorado. "It is here," says Debs, the capital

and center of this vast new section of the United States, where is being born a revolution that will sweep over into the East like a huge wave of the sea and awake humanity to a new order of things economic and political,, and out of which will come new conditions that will emancipate the race, and the workingman especially."

Undismayed by the triple fakirs of the new born party, the Colorado members of the uncompromising and unconquerable Socialist Labor Party will confront with their old ime vigor this latest effort of a captalist side show to side track the revolutionary movement of the work-

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# HYDE AND JEKYL O'BRIEN,

A SYRACUSE LABOR FAKIR'S in that body, and compel all old hands . DUAL CAREER.

Caught Working the Carpenters and the Woodworkers, He Resigns to Save Himself-His Successor No Better-A Modern Illustration of Wrong Principles.

Syracuse, N. Y., June 9.—The road hat the modern labor takir is compelled to travel is becoming ever more stormy. His black deeds become to glaving to the rank and file of "pure and simplers," that they are forced to see the manner in which they are gulled and robbed by this monster who calls himself a labor eader.

The carpenters union of this city furuishes a fine illustration of this class of men. They have a business agent by the name of John T. O'Brien. Although his career as a member of the Organ-ized Scabbery does not exceed five years, O'Brien has developed all the fine qualities that go to make up, and which are necessary for a fakir. But John T. has done so much dirty work that he found it impossible to cover it all up, and when his duplicity and nerve would no longer go, he hands in his resigna-

tion to the carpenters to avoid their

Fakir O'Brien's present trouble is the result of a strike of the carpenters in also the delegates prefent. At the rethis city for 30 cents per hour, for 8 hours work. On February 1st the carpenters served notice on the contractors and mill bosses that on April 1st the demand would take effect. On receiving this notice, Merriam, the largest man- him of what had happened, and he sent ufacturer of interior finishings for houses and flats in this city, told the carpenter employes in his shop to blow up their muscle, for, after March 1st, the car-penters would have to work 10 hours each day, at 25 cents per hour. On the first of March most of the carpenters employed by Merriam walked out. Merriam got others to go in and fill their

Shortly after the walk-out Merriam got a contract that was valued at from 40 to 50 thousand dollars, in an apartment house, in New York City, which contained a clause calling for labor" on all the work put up. Well, this bothered him, as he had been placed on the unfair list. Union carpenters in New York City

had been posted and were watching him closely. Like all capitalist masters, Merriam was conscious of the existence of their tool, the labor faki:. Through him he could figure his way out. O'Brien was called in. Here is where the true Dr. Jeykl and Mr. Hyde's character of the Business Agent was to be seen, and which eventually forced his resigna-

Fakir O'Brien has been employed as business agent for the carpenters union of this city for four years, with the agreement that he must give the job whole attention for \$15 per week. Mr. Merriam informed O'Brien that he would like to get a few of his old men back as the New York job was a particular one, and the old hands understood just how the work should be done.

About two years ago O'Brien organzed in this city the Amalgamated Wood Workers Union, and became its business agent, also at \$10 per week and has held it ever since, unknown to the carpenters. So O'Brien was in a position to stab the

carpenters in the back and at the same time do a good job for himself, Merriam, and the A. W. W. Union, O'Brien agreed to furnish Merriam with the A. W. W. label, to put on all his work if he (Merriam) would recognize his short that come back to join.

The deal was closed and Merriam paid over to O'Brien and the A. W. W. Union \$150 for the job, The truth of this money arrangement is vouched for by men employed right in the shop, who are in a position to know, and would

not say so otherwise.

The two organizations are fighting each other all over the country and this kind of deal is a part of their methods. The truth of this dirty deal was

brought to light at a meeting of the Trades Assembly. The Assembly had just appointed a committee to investigate the trouble between the two locals, Carpenters and Wood Workers. After the Assembly adjourned, the delegates got together in a spirited discussion of their differences, when a delegate of the W. W. U. declared that John T. O'Brien had been the local business agent for the W. W. U. ever since it was organized, at a salary of \$10 per week. Becoming excited, he said, "You carpenters know that O'Brien is a fakir and a crook, and has been faking the carpenters for the last two years. But he won't fake us, for we know him, and will watch him,"

The carpenters asked the wood worker if he would sign a writen statement of what he had said, and he said "Yes." The delegates from both locals went to the desk of the secretary of the Assem-bly, and the wood workers' delegate flunked out on the written statement, but said he would make the statement before the officers of the Assembly, and quest of the carpenters this was done The carpenters' delegates then wrote charges, to be preferred at the next meeting of their district council. But some of O'Brien's fakir friends informed in his resignation at once, for it was the first communication read after reading the minutes.

A representative of one of the carpenters' locals, who was not a delegate to the Trades Assembly, and did not know what was going on, asked O'Brien for the reasons for his resignation. O'Brien answered that it was a personal matter and would not answer further; anyway, the resignation was accepted. The district council elected cepted. James Horton to serve out O'Brien's

Horton is just as crooked as O'Brien: in fact, they are chums. So they have simply changed places, that is all,

The carpenters are jubilant at get-ting O'Brien out; but O'Brien and Horton will get many a dollar yet out of the dues-paying dupes of the Carpenters' Union. Both of those fakirs signed the Social Democratic petition to get on the

ballot two years ago.
O'Brien as an organizer for the A. W. W. Union has gone to Rochester to sow the seed of dissension between the W. W. and the Carpenters.

It is to be hoped that he may; for but little sympathy can be expressed for working men who so persitently main-tain and pay dues to this stripe of men. But wait until the mighty man, LABOR, awakens to the true state of affairs! The day of the fakirs will be short. day of the fakirs will be short. So get at it and build up the S. T. & L. A. and destroy the trades unions that say "Capital and Labor are brothers, and Brother Capital has a right to a share of Brother Labor's toil," the principles that make the capitalist as well as the labor fakir possible.

Press Committee. Section Syacuse S. L. P. the Kangaroo variety is booming in risco, since the advent of "Prof" Wal-T. Mills, who is, without doubt, the nest successful grafter that has struck he coast. He has been holding forth litan Temple for the pa eks to good paying houses, and he also is a school—International School of uns a school—International School of Social Economy—where "socialists" are unade at \$10 per head.

The program for Sunday, May 25, vill give as idea of the sacred concert— audeville entertainment these freaks et under the mask of socialist prop-

THE PROGRAM.

Music—The Brown Family Orchestra. Singing (everybody join)—Hymu of the Toilers.

Question Box.
Written questions from the audience, "bearing on social and economic matters," and announced by

collection and Music by Orchestra Lecture by Walter Thomas Mills, Principal International School of Social Economy. Subject—"What Is Socialism?—and How to Meet the Issue." Sacred Music at close of Lecture.
COLLEGE YELL (International

l of Social Economy)-"I. S. S. E. om! Bah!

Reh! Rah! Rah!" religious and patriotic tinge is given meetings by the congregational sing-and the music. The "Hymn of the ers" is set to the tune of "America." Two lines of it sum up Kangarooism

Out from the depths of crime,
We've tried in vain to climb—where
nothing led."
When the "professor" had finished his
fecture and stood in the attitude of dropours a blessing on the audience, the
big pipe organ broke out in the strains of
the Gloria from one of Haydn's masses,
Then, as if to break the 'stillness
deen that broaded over every heart."

Then, as if to break the 'stillness deep that brooded over every heart," the "Sis! Boom! Bah!" was let loose.

In his lecture "Prof." Mills said that 60 per cent of the people are "socialists," only they don't know it. "If we can only make these people who believe in socialism believe that they believe in then they will vote the socialist tick-

professor" mentioned the class but hastily said, "but I am g to discuss that."

uggle, but hasen,
t going to discuss that."
Instead of the clear-cut doctrine of the cialist Labor Party, that all the sans of production shall be owned and crated by and for the benefit of the brking class, it was painful to sit and ear this montebank mouthing the fair ame of socialism while he kept in mind he little business interests of his audi-

As evidences of the growth of "so-cialism, Mills instanced the courthouses, roads, schools, the army and navy! wa-ter works, etc. The "next step" was to net public ownership of the coal mines, saliroads and flouring mills; to what and? That the "consumer" might be benefited! He ignored the fact that while things may be cheapened under present day public ownership, the lot of the worker under such public capitalist dministration is often worse than un-er private capitalist administration; ut then the "professor" was not con-erned about the workers.

ne asked at these meetings The questions asked at these meetings see as freakish as the rest of the performance. Once in a while an S. L. P. man drops in to see the show and contributes a question instead of a dime. The day I was there some one asked, "If you were a Socialist, as you claim, f you were a Socialist, as you claim, 1893 and still are one, why did you eak and vote for Bryan in 1896 and 1890, when there was a Socialist abor Party ticket in the field?"

question like that doesn't bother professor. He leaps over it as a row of elephants. "Because I be-ieved it was the best possible thing for me to do at the time, and I did not like those who managed the S. L. P." Like a lot of Doweites the audience ap-

every answer. nevertheless, the S. L. P. is a But nevertheless, the S. L. P. is a horn that continually rankles in the side of all these gentry. At one of his neetings Mills exhibited a poster of lection San Francisco, S. L. P., without label on it, announcing a lecture by metin Lewis on "The Class Struggle," a sawer to one delivered by Mills. The "professor" knowing that Lewis rould make a "holy show" of him, tried discount the effect in advance by discount the effect in advance by lying that the S. L. P. was a "scab" olying that the S. L. P. was a "scab" ganisation. The fact of the matter is work was done in a union shop, but a section is not advertising an organition that has a Stuemenberg, a Kendy and a Mills as members. In speaking before the Cloak Makers, ion, Mills never once mentioned the land Socialism, and when asked, "what the should workingmen your for?" he

party should workingmen vote for?" he failed to give a direct answer and quibbled, saying he had some radical ideas of his own on such matters. He pursued the same policy at a meeting of the machinists where he lauded Mayor Schmitz.

chinists where he lauded Mayor Schmitz. It is reported that Mills is soon going to shake the dust of San Francisco from his feet. This, to the great satisfaction of one wing of the local kangs who hold that Mills is inducing too many of the treakish element to jon. Sixty-eight new members were taken in at one meeting recently, and the anti-Mills wing fear that the Benham-King gang will again get control of the whole show. The antis will not find much comfort in the departure of Mills as a worthy successor is to take his place, the Rev.

San Francisco, Cal., June 6, Socialism | he had visited. This is one of his parting shots delivered at that wing of kangs controlled by Noel and Bersford to encourage their opponents. So the original kangs who had some training that they will have to take a back seat and sit down. War has already broken out. Wit-

ness the following circular by the kang

State secretary:
"609 Stevenson St.,
"San Francisco, May 15, 1902.
"San Francisco, May 15, 1902. "To the Members of the Socialist Party of California:

"Comrades-Local SamsFrancisco, rather a few members temporarily in a majority, have suspended me for one year on the trumped-up charge that I have used unparliamentary and insult-ing language. Eighteen members voted for and fifteen against suspending me: eighteen votes included the votes the chairman, the prosecutors and of new members who evidently had been brought in for the purpose of voting to uspend me. Contrary to the constit tion, which says accused parties must be notified of time and place of trial, the charges were made, case tried and senimposed in one meeting, without any warning or chance to get witnesses

"I hereby appeal from the decision of the Local on the grounds that the charges are false and are simply rumped up as a pretext by unscrup ous men who have threatened to bring similar charges against four other com rades of long membership with the evi dent intention of leaving in the organization only such persons as they can con-

"The facts of the matter are as fol lows: For some years there has been an organization in this city known as Liberty Branch: this so-called branch has ot been connected in any way with the party for four years, neither paying dues nor contributing to the party, yet taking money from socialist sympathizunder the impre they were giving their contributions to the party.
"This so-called branch ran opposition

meetings on the same night and within a block of the regular party meetings. "Any thoughtful person must see that it is determined to have an outside organization usurping the functions of the party and evidently intent on capturing

the movement as is proved by the fact that in 1899 Liberty Branch ran a municipal ticket in opposition to the regular party ticket. "Every effort was made to induce Lib-

erty Branch to join the local, and during last year three separate committees waited on them for that purpose, but to no avail. "It was not until the local became ag

gressive and told the socialist sympa thizers that Liberty Branch was not connected with the party, that the Lib-erty Branch finally disbanded and its members joined the party.

"But these ex-Liberty Branch mem pers are still bitter against some of us, and they, with a few other persons formed the majority which suspended me on the trumped up charge of unparntary conduct. "The only bases of the charge are

Some weeks ago when Comrade Walter T. Milis was making a fine speech, a Mrs. Walker said "and that is the man that Bersford called an illiterate dog."

Some comrades who overheard her told me of it. I did not mention the matter until two weeks ago, when I cited it as an example of the unscrupt ous statements of some members. week later this was distorted into a charge that I had called her a liar. But I submit that to state that a person has told falsehoods about you is a very dif-ferent thing from shouting out "You are a liar!" or 'That is a lie!"

"2. Some months ago Scott Anderson presented a bill for sign painting and G. B. Benham one for printing, etc. Some claimed that Anderson's bill had been paid and that Benham's bill was included in the mortgage on the 'Advance' for ed in the mortgage on the 'Advance' for \$431.77, which had been given to Benham and which he sold to Bouestell & Co., who compelled the party to settle. I, with five other comrades, was appointed to investigate these bills, and after examining the books we made our reports both of which completely controlled. ports, both of which completely contro verted the claims of Benham and An derson, and showed that Benham really owed the party over \$200 for advertis-

ing, etc. "These are distorted into the absolutely false charge that I called these men

"I positively deny that there are any other grounds for the charges than the mere pretext to hide the real motive. "I conclusion, comrades, I beg to state

that I have been an active member of the party for over seven years; that I am as sincerely anxious for harmony and progress as any member can be, but I submit that it is the man who does the wrongful act and not the man who protests, that is responsible for a lack of harmony. Some men force you to choose between their friendship and the party's interest. If you oppose them in the party's interest they become your enemies.

"If you object to their extortionate bills, fictitious claims, or their attempts to collect payment a second time, their opposition meetings, disloyal or unworthy conduct, etc., they accuse you of disturbing the harmony of the organization, just as capitalist exploiters accuse socialists of creating trouble and discontent. These may force you to either prosocialists of creating trouble and discontent. These men force you to either protest and thus disturb harmony or else to see the party suffer. We can always get harmony and peace if we will patiently submit to tyranny and wrong-doing, but it is better to break the harmony than to tolerate that which is detrimental to the movement. I have patiently submit to treamly and wrong-doing, but it is better to break the har-mony than to tolerate that which is det-rimental to the movement. I have possily conducted of any locals noticed that the worst hypocrites and

the most unscrupulous persons invariably make the most lavish profession of

"Personally I think the party constituton should be amended to restrict the power to inflict heavy punishment for petty chages of pesonalities, etc.; it is dangeous a weapon to give men who, if temporally in a majority, can gratify their personal spites. In Italy, Belgium and other countries where a handful of socialists have resorted to the most obstructive tactics, even the capitalists do not resort to such suspensions. In the United States senate, Senators Tillman, McLaurin and Carmack were reinstate on their mere apology, and in the English House of Commons, Dillon was sus pended for only one day for a worse of year. Thus, even if I had been guilty of the charge, the punishment inflicted is excessive, and is, I believe, without edent in the socialist movement. "I therefore beg you to carefully con-

sider these facts, comrades. (Signed) "Fraternally, "Thomas Bersford. "P. S .- Since the above was written

I have been reinstated by the state committee. Comrades need not therefore take action in the matter unless the deof the state committee is appealed from."

Next comes the resignation of the Kang organizer of Northern California Too much bossism is his plaint, "Lorin, May 24, 1902.

The State Committee, Socialist Party Comrades:-After looking the ter over from all sides, and after conferring with many comrades in my own local and in Local San Francisco, I ereby tender my resignation from the office of State Organizer for the Northern District, to take effect at once. It is the consensus of opinion that it would e impossible for an organizer to do himself or the cause justice under the instructions for organizers laid down by your committee, and that it would be a waste of time, money and energy to at-tempt it. It is one thing to do work under the oversight of the executive committee, but it is quite a different thing to work under the absolute dictatorship of the committee, with no room left for personal initiative or judgment. Men who know from experience how to do the work will not accept such conditions. It is thought to be asking too much to ask an organizer to subject himself completely to the will of a committee that declares itself in no way responsible for pay or expenses. I enclose five dollars allowed me for postage, and will bring

over the stationery given me, (Signed) "Fraternally, "M. W. Wilkins." All of these things prove more clearly the correctness of the S. L. P. position, and the party members are quick to take advantage of them to open the eyes of workers whom the freaks may

manage to delude. GEORGE SPEED. [The documents supporting the above are on file in this office, ready for in-

spection by any doubters.-Ed. People.] AN ELECTRIC TABULATOR.

Machine to Revolutionize Auditing and

Bookkeeping. Washington, July 9.—The friends of Hermann Hollerith, the Washingtonian who invented the electrical tabulating machines used for the collation of the the statistics of both the last two censuses, are much intersted in the news just received here of the successful con clusion of an experiment made by the New York Central Railroad Company in substituting his machinery for human labor in certain cierical offices. -- r. Carstensen, the comptroller for the company, who introduced fifteen tabulators in the freight department, is entirely satisfied with the results, and the little electric workmen are undoubtedly a fixture in the accounting system of the company.

These facts, which might in ordinary course have been much longer in com ing out, were brought to notice prema turely by a meeting of leading railroad auditors, actuaries, etc., held to protest against a recent order of the Interstate don requiring the rai roads to furnish additional statistics covering the cost of carrying freight classified by commodities. Several of the offi-cers present were rather violent in their remonstrances, declaring that it would cost the roads millions more than they were now paying for such work, as it meant a complete readjustment of their statistical processes. Mr. Carstensen as-sured them that the Central would put in no objection, as he should simply run his figures through his electric tabulators, and the additional cost and trouble

would be nominal.

He then told how he happened to be drawn into his experiment. The inventor had asked permission, a few months ago, to install four of the machines at his own expense, and show the operatives how to run them. Presntly, when they required to be cleaned and oiled, the superintendent, supposing that they were to be taken away for good, came to Mr. Carstensen and begged to have them re-tained, as he should be obliged to put on twenty clerks to do the same labor performed by the four tabulators. This stimulated Mr. Carstensen's curiosity, and the consequence of his looking into the matter was the installation of eleven more machines. He intimates that the continued success of the experiment may bear fruit in revolutionizing the method of railroad accounting in this country, and, indeed, auditing and bookkeeping on a large scale generally. The news which has just come out had been held back by the desire of Mr. Hollerith to wait till some experiments he is making in the way of feeding the machines, as well as running them, by electricity should reach greater perfection. He has some of his electric feeders at work now in the Census Office, but there are still difficulties to be overcome before he undertakes the universal application of the new device. If it is perfected, it should accomplish a great saving in time over hand-feeding, and thereby cut another large slice from the monthly pay-roll. NEWS FROM ...

THE FIELD OF LABOR.

"BOVORIL BENEVOLENCE" There is an article from the Man chester England, "Grocer" going the rounds of the press which describes the benevolent" couditions the "Bovoril" Extract of Beef Company has provided for its employees, especially the girls.

There are dining rooms, lavatories, separate quarters for men and women, trips to the seaside, with three day's pay, Christmas dinners, theatre parties, sav ings bank, medical advice at 1 d. per week, bonuses, premiums and a fire brigade all thought fully arranged for the employees' benefit, if the "Grover's" article is to be believed.

Judging from experience in other directions, however, such satements are not to be believed, for such measures are inaugurated by capitalists for the purpose of securing a more docile, dependent and profitable class of workers and, if possible, to thwart the spirit of discontent that makes for the class struggle and Socialism in all of which these measures have been unsuccessful.

Such a scheme as the above is a fea ture of large department stores in great er New York, where the wages of sales women have been steadily decreasing it recent years and the wages of cash girls are ridiculously low. Such scheme, as the above, is one of the features of a corset factory in New Haven, employing hundreds of women and girls went on strike last year against a reduction of wages. Such a scheme as the above, is a part of the National Cash Register Company's factory at Dayton Ohio, where a fierce strike recently broke out, involving the company in a and creating one of the bitterest trade union wars on record.

That these schemes are primarily in augurated for the employers' and not the employees' benefit, is shown in the reason for their adoption. One manufac-turer who advocates them, says, "they promote the efficiency of the men," another says it gives "more satisfactory results:" in other words, they intensify labor and increase profits.

Take the matter of bonuses, for in stance. It is now a well established fact that bonuses are given for the purpose which afterwards is made the standard up to which all the workers must come A man, say, gets a watch for making teu pairs of shoes a day. The others only make seven. After the bonus win established the record of ten a day the others are compelled to make more than seven. If they say it is impossible the winner's record is flanuted in their faces to prove the contrary. The writer was once in the employ company which allowed its agents such and he knows whereof he writes. He has seen many a bonus win ner establish a record and then failing

to live up to it, get discharged. Premiums for suggestions improving methods and articles produced are a cheap means of avoiding the firing of an experimental staff. Such premiums in the long run don't amount to much in cash. Last year the National Cash Register Company gave out something like \$2 50 and some diplomas for this purpose. It hired an opera house, a band and had other attractions on the occasion of the prize distribution. Does one believe that if the suggestions made were only worth \$250. company would have gone to all this ex-pense to promote the premium idea?

Saving bank funds, for employees ar a good means of getting money at less interests than banks would compel the employer to pay. It is money in the employer's pocket to save his en wages. In some funds of this kind de posits are compulsory and deducted from the weekly wages. These funds thus give the employer a hold upon the em-ployee, as they can only be withdrawn under certain cast iron conditions.. They can only be drawn out every quarter but an "inalienable balance must be left which can only be drawn under excep-

ional circumsances.' Christmas dinners, seaside trips and theatre parties are simply means of keeping the employees in good form. In Brooklyn, the American Cordage Company (the Cordage Trust) has a skating rink, baths and a waltzing floor for the girls in its employ. The superintendent of the plant is a plain, blunt man. When asked if the company's scheme wasn't a benevolent one, he caudidly said that-it was no such thing. "Why," he "It limbers the girls up and makes them feel more like working." As for medical services at 1 d. a week, there certainly is no benevolence in paying egularly for what one quite frequently has no use for; while the but another cheap method by which in-surance premiums are saved. To have a good fire corps, on one's premium means that the fire insurance companies will regard you as a good risk, and give you low rates, as a result.

Business and benevolence, like oil and

water, don't mix.

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# MISSIONARY A PIONEER.

HE IS THE ENTERING WEDGE FOR TRADE AND THE FLAG.

The Whole Effort of Present Day Missionary Work Is Concentrated on Projects Beneficial to Commerce-Ungodly Should Contribute to Its Support.

That the missionary is really nothing

more than the advance agent of commercialism has been shown up time and time again by Socialists. But to the prejudiced, the Socialist contention and proofs may not be evidence enough. To any such, the following article in the "Independent," written by the Hon. Charles Denby, formerly United States Minister to China, supplies ample additional information. So eager is Mr. Denby to present the claims of the missionary to the generous support of business men that, stripped of the few so-called benefits to the "barbarous," here and there interwoven in the article, the former ministers statement is almost as bald an indictment of the missionary as one could desire. China's appreciation of the benefits conferred upon her was expressed by the resistance made against them; for which base ingratitude the kindly foreigners, well named by the Chinese "foreign devils," devastated the and and filled the rivers with dead. Denby's article is as follows:

"It is possible that laymen leave the discussion of missionary questions to the bishops and the divines. It would be better for him, no doubt, to heed the advice which Appelles gave to the criticising shoemaker, 'ne sutor ultra crepidam,'—'let the shoemaker not go beyond his last.' Still, when he reads in the religious press long and labored articles on the difficulties of raising money for mission purposes, and the inefficien cy of the various organizations for the maintenance of the system, he is tempted-if he has an idea, or thinks he hasto violate all the rules, and print it.

"It may seem to some fastidious per sous that the cause of religion would be weakened if any sentiment of material benefit were to enter into its consideration, but as the missionary himself makes use of all the temporal means that are at hand for promoting the success of his religious efforts, it would seem that his supporters might properly use the same means to secure 'the sinews of war.' 'Commercialism,' even in politics, is not all wrong.

"May it not be permitted, therefore, to suggest that, in urging on the laymen the propriety and duty of supporting missions, the argument drawn from faith if the material benefits which are likely to accrue to the business man from mis sion work were sometimes alluded to? It is conceded, of course, that to the mis sionary the religious work is the supreme duty to which everything else is sub-sidiary. To promote that work, trade, education, charity, medical and surgical attendance are all subordinate-they are only means to an end. Nevertheless i is unquestionably true that the statesman, the diplomatist, and the business man look at this work with reference to its influence on commerce and the gen eral prosperity of the world.

"Suppose that a man is absolutely a religious, still is it forbidden, or even disreputable that he should give money in of missions for the distinct reason that he is thereby elevating, and improv ing mentally those for whose benefit the money is to be expended, or that his neans cast upon the waters will come back to him after many days?

"It cannot be doubted that the mission ary question in China, in a purely civil and commercial point of view, is one of great importance. Let it be openly said that if the missionary taught nothing but theology he would fall far short of being the great benefactor that he is. In fact and in truth he becomes a teacher of learning, of mathematics, and the sciences, as Martin, a former missionary, and many, others are. He establishes i college as Mater, Sheffield, Allen and others have done. He becomes the mas ter and preceptor of agriculture, as Nevius did at Chefoo, and all the country around bloomed and blossomed with new seeds and fruits and flowers. He builds a university as Pilcher, Lowry, Hobart, Gamewell, Harper, Boone, and Potts did, whence every year educated teachers go forth to spread knowledge and learn ing among the people. He translates into Chinese whole series of primers—as Edkins, an old missionary, did—and the Emperor commences to study and to learn English. He erects out of his own means a hospital and stocks it with medicines, as Atterbury did. There are 123 foreign hospitals in China. The lady missionary takes by the hand the ill-treated, the neglected, the despised girl, and transforms her into a modest, wellbehaved, educated woman. And the woman doctor goes forth among her sisters sionary is the leader in charity. He gives largely out of his scanty means, and he nonestly disburses the money intrusted to him. He is the pioneer of commerce. From his modest home there radiates the light of modern civilization. He alone of all classes has the right to go into the interior and reside. He precede the drummer, who follows on behind, and foreign commerce has its birth. Says Sir Robert Hart in an article published in many magazines: 'The missionary has done most excellent work.' "It is not necessary to make any argu

ment on the question whether the mis-sionary benefits the Chinese or not. If his undisputed works, as above enumerated, do not prove that he is their benefactor, then let us burn our hospi-tals, schools and colleges as being useless. The problem is: How does his work benefit US and humanity in general? In semi-civilized or barbarous peocivilization, instruction, learning, ples, civilization, instruction, learning, breed new wants which commerce sup-

## NEWS FROM ... THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

THE COAL TRUST'S THREAT. The extent of the ability of the so called Coal Trust to cause the discharge of 40,000 of its employes, as it threatened to do in case they do not return to work, is scarcely appreciated.

While it is generally understood that the so-called Coal Trust is a compact organization, the extent of its holdings under economic power are not definite ly known. A good idea of the actual coal trust may be formed from the report of the Industrial Commission rusts. The report, from which the following is extracted, says:

"Effective control of the unity of stock ownership is given to a large portion of the entire output of the field. It appears that the entire trend toward con solidation by actual purchase, not only of one railroad by another, but of independent holdings by the railroads, to gether with the extension of the com munity of ownership idea, is unmistak able. It cannot be long before the authracite coal business of the United States in all its enormous extent and commercial value will be entirely mon opolized by a few powerful financial in terests. The only safeguard for the pub lic against exhorbitant prices must be found either in the competition of other fuels, in enlightened self-interest on the part of the railroads, or the immediate application of governmental regulation Competition between either the ers of anthracite coal or the railroads which transport their products can no longer be regarded as of the slightest effect. Competition cannot be perpet uated. It has disappeared apparently once and for all."

With no competition between the vaious interests it is impossible for the mine workers to play one boss off against another. And though the mine interests may find it hard, as they say, to fix a uniform scale of wages for the anthracite miners, they will find it very easy to establish a black-list against those whom they may discharge in accordance with their threats. The belief that this monopoly may be

broken by competition with other fuels is a dream. But whether it is a dream or not, the destruction of the monopoly in a competitive sense will not injure the trust is an economic one. It continue as a close well-compacted con solidation from which there will be escape for the miners except via So-

There is no other way out. Governmental regulation of monopolies will prove ineffectual, as under capitalist rule the capitalists will always be the gov is like asking thieves to regulate thievery.

The miners should get together polit-

cally under class-conscious socialism When they realize the power of the trust economically, and combat in an in telligent, determined manner politically, n conjunction with other members of the working class, then, and only will the power of monopoly be broken, while the blessings of monopoly will b

Hasten the day. Let the cry be, strey monopoly by socializing it."

every province in China! Look at the

steamships which ply along the coast from Hong Kong to Newchwang and on the Yangtze, and up the West river! Look at the foreign cities which have sprung up along the coast and rivers, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, and others -object lessons to the Chinese! Look at the enormous trade which has been created betwen China and the rest of the world since the Protestant missionar; got a foothold there! Look at the rail roads which are built, or projected! There are thousands of missionaries in China, and they bore their part with the Imperial Maritime Customs, the dip lomatists, the consuls, and the merchants in all this progress. They were agents for the foreigner. They were his interpreters-at first his only interpreters. They translated Chinese books for him. They wrote books for the Chinese and the foreigner as well. They explored the foreigner as well. China and made the interior familiar to the outer world. One of them, Williams, was the author of the Chinese dictionwhich is the students' Without them China would be a sealed country today. Two hundred and fifty years ago missionaries taught the sciences at Peking. France, Germany, and England have always recognized their obligations and duties to this France has been the protector of the Catholics in China for hundreds of years -a right which Germany now claims to share. These two astute pations under stand what they are doing. Ridicule the Kaiser, if you please, but his foreign policy has been brilliant.

Men of intelligence have declared that missionary work has to some extent repaid China for the injuries which the oreigner has introduced into her borders-opium, for instance, whose evilthe missionaries cure.
"If it is true that mission work tends

to spread and benefit commerce, is there any reason why the fact should not be proclaimed, and on that ground appeals should be addressed to business men to help the cause of missions with their in fluence and money?"

The work of the Socialist Labor Party

must now be concentrated on the campaign. No man who is not out and working is doing his duty. Idle talk and clatter are not enough. Literature must be distributed and speeches must be made. The most important work of all is the quiet work of organizing the house to licuse campaigning, or the argument and persuasion in the factory They count for votes and for new members to a greater degree than does any other kind of work. There is not a man in the Party that is not fitted in some way for telling work. He is a renegade to the cause if he does not do it. The thing that is now up is the campaign, and that must be carried through with a strong and determined plies. Look at the electric telegraph in

DIRECTORY OF ...

TRADES AND SOCIETIES.

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

NEW 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.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. 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 8. L. P. hall, 892 Main street. S. T. & L. A. LOCAL No. 307, Hartford,

Conn., meets every second Thursday at S. L. P. hall. Visitors are welcome. SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P.,

days of each month at 10 o'clock a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scandinavian Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren." SCANDINAVIAN SECTION , Branch 2, meets first and third Sundays of morth

Branch 1, meets second and fourth Sun-

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and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening. SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., headquarters and free reading room, 205 1-2 South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., 107 1-2 North Main The People agent, L. C. Holler,

205 1-2 South Main street.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR Party meets every second and fourth 349 State streetETAOINETAOINON Saturday evenings, at S. L. P. headquarters, 349 State street, Ernest T. Oakley, Organizer, 17 Wooster Pl Westville branch meets every third Tuesday, at St. Joseph's hall. Visitors welcome.

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

SECTION SOMERVILLE, S. L. P., head quarters 437 Somerville avenue, Somerville, Mass., will be open every evening and all day Sundays. Papers and books on Socialism for sale. Free reading roo

L. P., meets first and third Saturdays, 8 m., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee street. Everybody welcome.

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345 S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 119 Eddy street, San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.

SECTION CHICAGO, S. L. P .- Head quarters 118 Fifth avenue, (third floor front), City Central Committee meets every Tuesday at & p. m. State Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday at 8 p. m. Visitors welcome. W. Berns, Org., 846 W. Taylor street.

SECTION CANTON, O., S. L. P., meets second and fourth Sundays at 2 p. m., in Union hall, 118 North Pledmont street. All are welcome. Discussion invited.

SECTION SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, S. L. P.—Headquarters, 1514 First avenue, uear Pike street. Meets Wednesdays, S. p. m. S. T. & L. A. meets Mondays at S. p. m. Wm. H. Walker, Financial Sec'y, 733 Fifters the avenue.

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As far as possible, rejected communica-Entered as second class matter at the York Post Office, June 27, 1900.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES 



Social forces operate the same as natural ones; blindly, violently, destructively, so long as we do not know them and do not count with them. Once known, however, their operation, their tendencies, their effects once understood, it will only depend on ourselves to sujbect them more and more to our will, and with their aid reach -FREDERICK ENGELS.

BRINGING HOME A LESSON. The order given to the militia at Paw-

tucket. Rhode Island, to shoot regardless of who is hit, whether man, woman, or child, brings home the lesson of capitalist brutality. It shows that capitalism, despite its fine talk, is a monster of hide-

It makes no difference whether capitalism's military cohorts are at work in China violating women, or in the Transvaal, using women and children for targets, or in Samar, where all over ten are ordered killed, or in Pawtucket, where the order is given to shoot regardless of who is hit, capitalism means brute force masked behind the fine pretense of "religion," 'humanity," "benevolent assimilation," and "law and order."

This lesson, brought right home to our ddst, and to ourselves, should cause inlligent working men, who support capitalism, to reflect; for this use of brute force is full of forebodings for the future. Capitalism is, with each passing year, growing more arrogant. Capitalist ination is threatened through the evil results of capitalist evolution. Capitalism, by robbing the working man, crushing the middle class, and exploiting weak nations, is sowing a barvest fraught with panics, international bankruptcy and war. Capitalism will resort to force to maintain its supremacy in spite of evolution. Workingmen, will you sustain capitalism? Will you continue to vote into its hands those institutions which can be and shuold be used for peace? If not, then vote for the Socialist Labor Party, which aims to secure the peaceful abolition of capitalism by acquiring control of the power of the state at the hallot box.

## THE PAWTUCKET "RIOTS." ...

The bloody riots that are now taking place at Pawtucket, R. I., are a vivid der." They illustrate too fully what is the payment of which the probably deis a cant phrase conveniently used to hide and maintain the lawlessness and disorder of the capitalist class. As our readers well know, the alleged

riots, the shooting down of the twelveyear old boy, Benner Paterson, and the proclamation of martial law is the result of a strike of the trolleymen of Providence to enforce the ten-hour labor law, which the Traction Company had deliberately violated on the ground that it would destroy the dividend earning power of the company. In other words, the ody scenes that are being enacted at Pawtucket are directly the outcome of a iolation of the law by a capitalist cor-

Do we notice that as a result the State authorities, the police and the militia are proceeding against this corporation, declaring that since it is the transgressor it must OBEY the law, enforce it, and thus end the strike, with its bloody accompaniments? No! a thousand es, no! What we witness is quite the contrary. We see the State authorities assisting in the violation of the iew. We see them protecting the traction pany in its determination to earn its dividend, even if the State law of Rhode Island be violated and the State cilitis shoots down the citizens of Rhode land in the attempt. This is capitalist aw and order," this is the much-vaunted and order" that "is always for the

right, irrespective of classes!" ch longer will the working class of America put up with such "law and order"? How much longer will the ing class continue to place in pube office representatives who are capi-

use the functions of government solely for the preservation and maintenance of the capitalist system? How much longer will the working class give its support to a so-called 'trades-unionism' that works in favor of the representatives of the capitalist political parties and the capitalist system?

Workingmen of America, wake up before it is too late! Organize for the purpose of securing control of the powers of government in the interests of your class! 123 below that of April, \$20,208,072 be-Organize for the purpose of using those powers to transform capitalism into So cialism, in accord with industrial evolu- \$1,692,940 from 1899. For the eleven tion. Organize into the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, which aims to end the capitalist "law and order" by securing control of the State and abolishing capitalism at the ballot box!

## LABOR'S CONDITION AND PROS-

In the year of "unwonted prosperity there is unwonted blowing about "the unsurpassed condition and prospects of labor." "Statesmen," with an eye out for another term of office, point to the increased wages and steady employment of labor and assert they will continue. Financiers who are 'reaping enormous profits in the underwriting of corporations, assure all comers that there are no clouds on the industrial horizon, that 'we" have orders for a year or more ahead, and that there is no occasion for are echoed and re-echoed until many, through the simple psychological force of repetition, are led to believe them entirely true. That they are not true, and that, like all half-lies they are worse than deliberate falsehood, many other well-known facts will make clear.

Let us admit, for argument's sake, that wages are higher than ever before-and so are prices proportionately higher. Since 1897 prices have steadily increased, it being estimated that at the beginning of the year the increase amounted to 40 per cent. Since then the increase has continued, beef, coal and furniture steadily climbing up in price. Meat riots have occurred in some cities, while in others the sale of horse meat is said to flourish. On all sides high prices are being denounced and felt, while on all sides high increase of wages are absent and unfelt. Where has there been a 40 per cent. increase in wages?

Again there can be no doubt that employment is steadier-but it is also inenser. Productivity has been increased, while the age limit has been decreased. The period in which labor can earn wa ges has been reduced 10 and 15 years. Where formerly, in other words, workingmen were employed until their 55th and 60th year, the age limit is now 45. This reduction of the wage-earning period of labor is a wage loss to labor which is not figured in the much lauded "increased wages."

As for the "absence of clouds," etc. that's pure bosh! Competent foreign investigators of American industrial conditions, have predicted a crash in the not very remote future. Exports continue to decline and a slump is unavoidable. Further, these very financiers give the lie to their own statements by the manner in which they organize corporations. These corporations reserve a portion of their receipts to the creation of funds to be used in times of trade reverses or panic. These funds will then be devoted to improvement, to paying entary on capitalist "law and or- interest, dividends, and other charges, t by that term. They show that it creased receipts, due to the hard times, will render impossible. Further, and most important of all, these funds are to be used in securing more trade abroad! Schwab, of the Steel Trust, has said, We have a reserve fund for the lean years when we must seek business abroad."

When the trusts seek business abroad. during the "lean years," American labor will suffer most. High prices will not decline, while wages will. It has become the fashion in the struggle for the world-market, to charge dearly at home and cheaply abroad, in order to maintain commercial supremacy. While Germany which most closely resembles America in its industrial make-up, was securing foreign markets through cheap sales, its working classes were enjoying an increased cost of living, in which the prices of the very goods sold abroad were sold dearer at home. Protectionist Americs has done this in the past; it will continue to do so in the future.

Thus we see that "the unsurpassed conditions and prospects of labor" are buncombe-unless higher prices, intenser labor, a shorter earning period of life and prospective panics, are "unsurpassed conditions and prospects."

## "STRIKING," INDEED!

The prophets of 'undisturbed business prospects" are receiving some very hard knocks from the figures relating to the continued decrease of foreign exports. These figures show that in the exportation of agricultural products there has been a heavy decrease in the shipment of almost every article on the list. A capitalist financial writer calls these figures

talist in sympathy and interest, and who "a rather striking exhibit." They are such, indeed! They strike the phrasemougers hard! In order that our readers may realize how "striking" this exhibit is, we quote the financial writer referred to in full:

"Today's official report on this country's agricultural export trade last month is a rather strking exhibit, because of the heavy decrease in shipments of almost every article on the list. The mouth's total of agricultural shipments is \$5,609,low May, 1901. The month shows a decrease of \$9,820,803 from 1900, and of completed months of the fiscal year, there is a decrease of \$132,233,835.

As compared with May of last year every commodity on the list, with the sole exceptions of rye and canned beef, shows a substantial decrease. Export of corn declined 10,132,520 bushels; of wheat, 6,280,691 bushels; of flour, 209,-626 barrels; of oats, 5,346,976 bushels; of cotton, 142,726 bales; of mineral oil, 10,849,958 gallons. Cattle and hogs exported numbered 16,000 less than in May, 1901; fresh beef shpments decreased 8,679,493 pounds. Of lard, 15,196,-992 pounds less were shipped; of bacon, 11,872,107 pounds less; of butter, 1,312,-000 pounds less; of cheese, 2,125,000 pounds less. Even oleomargarine exports fell off 8,340,000 pounds. The exceptional increase in canned beef amounted to 3,162,693 pounds, or nearly double the export of a year ago. It was probaught but optimism. These statements ably due to demand for the army in Af-

> "In general, this remarkable reduction is due, first, to the shortness in last year's crops of corn and oats, but more particularly at this time, to the high prices of nearly everything on the list, which has naturally checked foreign buying."-Evening Post, Friday, June 13th.

As the figures of manufacturing exports show also "a rather striking exhibit." in the form of heavy decreases, causing the same alarm and anxiety evident in the above quotation, one is compelled to ask what foundation is there for the twaddle about "undisturbed business prospects"? One is also compelled to ask, "Is there not a panic approaching?"

### Political and Economic.

An article in the "Times" in reference to the coal strike, says of the president of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Westrn Railroad: "Mr. Truesdale said that the strike would simply disintegrate slowly." Mr. Truesdale has a thorough understanding of the way that strikes co. The "disintegration" is due to th disintegration that goes on in the ranks of the workers who are out on strike Because of the robbery to which they re subjected in the factory, when out of work they are unable to live for more than a few weeks without feeling dire want. But the employer, the one who loes the robbing, does not know want.

The American Window Glass Company has begun the regular operation of its new glass blowing machines. These machines have been in use secretly for over a year, and have been brought to such ibsolute perfection that \$10,000,000 has been offered for them. They will do snappers, and it is estimated that if they stand the commercial test as well as they stood the experimental tests, they will do away with two men in three in the bus iness. This means that thousands of skilled workers can fall back on that "per capita" of savings with which they are credited, and enjoy themselves for a few years, or else they can go out and struggle in competition with the other workers. The machines are said to be capable of making anything from the tiniest glass object to a glass bathtub. Its possibilities are unlimited, and the more sider it, the more firmly are they convinced that it is one of the greatest chines that has been invented within the last 100 years. The glass blowers are to be deprived at one swoop of the skill that it took them years to There is no talk of "compensation" for them. They stood in the way of progress in the glass industry and were ruth lessly swept aside. They, with their wives and children, will now suffer all the disagreeable things in progress, be-cause they have neglected to place them-selves in the position where they could command all the advantages of new inventions. Perhaps the minds if some of them will now turn to a consideration of the facts that the S. L. P. has been teachng the working class.

The Rev. Thomas B. McLeod, D.D., of Brooklyn, in discussing "The Problem of Home Missions in New York," rose on his clerical hind legs and blew the following blast:

"The problem of city evangelization is every year becoming vaster and more complex and more difficult. The city is the danger point; it as the storehouse of cialist, the demagogue find their recruits n abundance. The best that degislation can do is to clip the tiger's claws; it

cannot tame the tiger's nature."

The Rev. Thomas. B. McLeod, D.D. of Brooklyn, should turn on the silent pedal or people will find him out. His malice, ignorance and slandering of his fellow men might pass muster, but if his masters saw the way that he attacks the pet of capitalism, the city, he runs danger of getting IT just where he wears his clerical stock. His incitement to vio-lence, bloodshed, and possible murder his attempt to urge on the weak-minded to the task of "clipping the tiger's claws." his manifest and unnatural hatred of peace and justice, prove him to be the very thing at which he sneers, a demagogue, and a demagogue of the

nost cowardly and backstabbing kind. Such words coming from the pulpit, such attempts to inflame the very worst passions of men, show the low level to which men will descend for the purpose of playing at the hysterical ignorance of

Ex-Gov. Hogg, which, by the way, is combination that would look well on Chinese sign-board, is about as pluty plutocrat as any that the Ex-Gov. ever raved about and railed at in the days when he devoted his lungs to the scar ing of the plutes. Prosperity has did it, as the Ex-Gov, himself would say Somebody let, Hogg in on Texas dil, and it was not long before he was in to the full length of his anatomy. He has already made a few millions, and expects that when he gets around to it he will be able to make a few millions more His latest was to float among the bloated, hated, justly scorned, and British bondholders, a company known as the Consolidated Texas Oil Company. Hogg made very nearly a million in do ing this for our hereditary enemy. is now of the opinion that those who talk about grasping wealth, and grinding eastern money-sharks do so because they have not a proper respect for our American institutions, and are furthermore opposed to progress.

The sorting of the price of beef and peanuts make the question of living more nvolved than ever. Beef could be cut off the list during the summer, but grinding monopoly, determined to get its victims in some way, decided last Friday to send the price of peanuts up one and a half cents a pound. is consternation in the camp of the fan, and the highest benches in the cir cus moan their departed spleudor, sigh for the good old times, and the full bag for five cents.

"The most unkindest cut of will be in the peanut butter of the vegetarians. Think of it, ye sons of man, such is the irony of fate that they Think of it, ye sons of who tell us to "bust the beef trust' by eating vegetarian diet, should be caught on the rise by the Peanut

Mr. Bourke Cochran, a gentleman of volcanic origin, has buried the directors of the Consolidated and American Tobacco Companies under several feet of accusations. He asserts that the crookedness in the companies consists in defrauding stockholders to the extent of \$50,000,000. If true this was very clever work, and will give lawyers employmen for some time to come. What would lawyers do anyway if they did not have criminals on a large scale, and with plenty of money both to prosecute and

Two negro boys, aged 13 and 16 years, were lynched Tuesday in Salisbury, N. C. The dispatches say: "After the lynching the mob perforated the bodies with revolver bullets, and before departing applied burning splinters to the feet of the boys to see whether or not life still lingered." This occurred after 2,000 years of Christianity, in a country, and in "the land of the free and

### THE CRAWFISH DELUGE AND THE LABOR DELUGE.

Where is the reader of "Uncle Re mus," who can recall that quaint old colored geutleman's account of the incidents leading up to the Deluge without a guffaw of laughter? With many a chuckle, he will recall how, away off in the ante-diluvian period, there was a great commotion among the animals of creation. In the language of the old man, the animals "dey 'lected dat dey hatter hole er 'sembly fer ter straighten out marters en hear de complain's, en wen de day come dey wuz or

han'.' What the animals did is not quite clear to "Uncle Remus." except that they acted just like some of their hu man counterparts. Says the old colored gentleman: "I can't skacely call to mine 'zackly w'at they did do, but dey spoke speeches, en hollered, en cusst, en flung der langwidge 'roun des like w'en yo' dady wuz gwinter run fer de capital will be owned by all, to be us legislater 'en got left?" Ha, ha, ha! for the benefit of all who would work. What reader can recall that bit of realistic comparison without laughter?

What reader, further will recall, with out laughter, how the elephant in the midst of the disputing "trompled on one er 'de crawfishes?" and how, to quote "Uncle Remus" "dis make de udder crawfishes mighty mad, en dey sorter swormed tergedder en draw'd up a kinder preamble wid some wharfo'es in it, en read her out in de 'sembly? The reader will also recall how no attention was paid to the resolution and "de elephant, squashed anudder one er de cra wfishes' with the result that as before the crawfishes drew up another 'preamble wid sum more whar-to'es"—but as "Uncle Remus" says: "dey might as well er sung Ole Dan Tucker ter a harrycane," for the others, busy with their own interests, paid no attention to the crawfishes.

Finally, the crawfishes got desperate,

'twel bimeby dey gun de wink ter de mud turtle en de spring lizard en den dey bo'd little holes in de ground, en went down outter sight." Then, still continuing in "Uncle Remus" language, "Dey bo'd inter de ground 'en kep' on bo'in twel dey onloost de fonntains er de earf; en de water squirt out en riz higher an higher twe wuz kivverred, en de creeturs wuz all drowned: en all bekaze dev let on among deyselves dat dey wuz bigger dan de crawfishes."

What reader of "Uncle Remus" has not noticed that in the matter of labor egislation the pure and simplers are in some respects like the crawfishes, always preambling and "whar fo'eing," and getting stepped on regularly by the elephant, the capitalist class? What reader of "Uncle Remus" has not noticed that the pure and simplers have not go the sense of crawfishes, or else the would become class-conscious and with flood of ballots undermine the legislative power of the government and

all bills but those in the interests If the reader of "Uncle Remus" bas not noticed this let him turn his attention upon the "American Federationist" for June, 1902. In that publication there

are resolutions, reports and editorials | to be permitted to enter their goods free by the yard on the Chinese Exclusion Bill. They show that that subject has been preambled and "wharfo'ed" time time, with the prospect that it "wharfo'ed" will be preambled and some more! Let the same reader also turn his attention to the "Coast Seaman's Journal" for May 28. This issue of the "Coast Seaman's Journal" devotes a few yards of space on the Chinese Exclusion, the Anti-Injunction and the Eight Hour Bills

'The Coast Seaman's Journal' heads these yards of matter as follows: "Sea man and Congress. Lawmakers Ignore Heeds of Seafaring Trades. No Time For Such Purely Domestic Legislation. Congress Plays Ping Pong With the Labor Bills, Eight Years Dilly-Dallying With Big Subjects."

The reader of "Uncle Remus" after perusing these "labor" journals can in his mind's eye, see just how the gentlemen of Congress, aided by the labor fakirs, Gompers and McArthur, "spoke speeches, en hollered, en cusst, en flung der langwidge 'roun," when they spoke of the "rights of labor"-and then went and tramped on labor, crushed it into the ground under the weight of capitalist legislation: And he can see how when that happened the crawfishes of pure and simpledom, passed more pre-ambles and "wharfo'ers" only to be stepped on (again and again, once a year regularly for eight years, according to their own confessions. In the language of "Uncle Remus" as the practical results of pure and simple legislative action are Dev might as well er sung Ole Dan

Tucker ter a harrycane."

Workingmen (progress! Don't be forever pure and simple crawfishes. Follow the example of the genuine crawfish and under a flood of Socialist Labor Party ballots undermine the legislative power of the capitalist class and drown out capitalism

#### SMART SOPHISTRY AND RHET. ORIC.

A "Journal" editorial is like the "Journal" itself: a mighty deceptive thing. The other evening there appeared one that professed great solicitude for "the man out of a job." It sweated and fumed over the startling principle (first enunciated in 1848 and new evidently to the "Journal") that "the man willing to work had a right to work" and then it advocated a scheme by which that right could never be realized. It described an Australian colony in which unemployed men were taught how to work. It commended this colony to the attention of the authorities of this country as a so-lution of the unemployed problem.

The "Journal" ought to go away back and sit down; and instead of teaching be taught. The trouble with the unemployed of this country is not that they cannot get work because they do know how to work, but because they work too well.

The working class of this country is now so proficient, so inventive, so pro-ductive, that, whereas its period of labor was formerly of louger duration, it is now more intense, briefer, seasonal and spasmodic, with the result that there is more unemployment. The streets are daily thronged with

graduates of technical schools, with professional men of all kinds and with skilled workingmen of all trades, knowledge is a drug on the market and to whom employment would be a bo 'Teach these men how to work," for-

What the unemployed want is not the smart sophistry and rhetoric of the "Journal;" what they want is not the education of an Australian colony; they want the opportunity to work! That opportunity will never be theirs so long as the capitalist system which the "Journal" supports, despite its pretended attacks upon it and despite its professed love for the working class, continues to exist.

That opportunity will only come with the inauguration of Socialism, a system in which the hours of labor will be re duced in proportion to the progress and and productivity of labor, and in which capital will be owned by all, to be used

## IDEALS OR CASH-WHICH?

There are many ideologists who take exception to the materialist philoof Socialism. They prefer to believe even when convinced to the contrary, that capitalist society is actuated by mo tives having for their advancement, ligion, knowledge, humanity and other ethical, scientific and sociological ideals; for capitalist society to have no other mo tive than that of material interests, for capitalists to be actuated by an other than cash considerations seems to them sordid and unworthy of man.

These good people quarrel with facts that are not of the Socialist's creation. They quarrel with events that are the logical outcome of capitalist evolution. A couple of these events happened Tues lay, June 10th, one in Washington, and the other in London.

According to the news despatches from Washington, Mark Hanna is much inensed that his change of heart regard ing the Nicaragua Canal should cause him to be caricatured as one working in the interests of the railroads and the Panama Canal. Says Hanna, in defens of his action, "I was originally for Nicaragua; when I came to look into the fact. as a BROAD BUSINESS QUESTION, saw that the solid argument was all It will be noticed in Mark's frank

statement, that he does not regard the canal proposition as a means of bring ing "the remote ends of the earth close together in the interests of humanity. That ideal may suit others. With him it is a broad business question, and as such t resolves itself, as all broad busines questions do, into a question of dollars and cents. According to the despatches from Lon-

don, England is preparing to abandon free trade in favor of an imperial tariff. This tariff is levied with a two-fold purshare in the expense of maintaining the the colonies to the Empire. In return for their share of the expenses in the will have been a Empire and their trade, the colonies are in tue late war.

of duty in England; while a discriminating duty will be levied against the competitors of the colonies, especially the Republics of Argentina and the United States.

As England is the greatest customer of the United States, and as it is also the United States' greatest competitor, this tariff move, which is but a preliminary wedge, doesn't promise well for that great and much-vaunted ideal: the Anglo-American Federation, for the promo international peace and ness. It doesn't argue much in favor of the theory that England's course is not sordid; that it is not actuated by a desire to preserve the industrial commercial supremacy of England, as against the destructive competitive industrial and commercial supremacy of the United States, its partner in the Anglo-American Federation ideal. It shows that England isn't bothered about ideals; that with her, as with Mark Hanna, it is a BROAD OFESTION BUSINESS, i. e., a question of dollars and cents.

All of which is respectfully submitted to the ideologists.

## THE "BRAIN" WORKERS.

The clerical or so-called "brain" worker has always played the role of aristocrat.of labor. Conceited, possessed of the idea that economic evolution affects only the "manual" laborer, while exempting himself, he has always given his nose an upward tilt, and, with disgusting pride, held aloof from his fellow wageworkers. But evolution is fast taking the "brain" worker in hand and teach ing him he is not "the whole bunch" or even a big part of it. It is teaching him that the indispensable man can be dispensed with, and the world will still re volve upon its axis, without flying off into a tangent and destroying the entire astronomoical system and all that hangs thereby.

This evolution began with concentration. With the introduction of "the comtransportation offices of various kinds were rendered useless, while others were centralized. Clerical help of all kinds was discharged. Now comes the news from Washington of the adoption by a leading railroad of an electric tabulating machine that promises to revolutionize auditing and booking wherever conduct ed on a large scale. This electric tabulator performs the work of five men, effecting a great saving in time, and cut-

That this machine will be genrally introduced there is no doubt. It is no longer an experiment, and such an invention has long been desired in banks insurance companies, large industrial es tablishments, newspapers, departmen stores, and in numerous other enter-prises where auditing and bookkeeping are conducted on a large scale sucepti-ble to automatic disposal.

With the general introduction of this machine will follow the discharge of more clerical or "brain" workers. They like the commercial travellers some years ago, will have to "hit the road," "hoof it," in search of a job. They will then realize that the centre of the earth is not located within their anatomy or consciousness, and that they are not so much, after all. They will then find out that capitalist evolution makes the interests of both manual and meatal workers one.

Let the "brain" workers come down from their lofty perch and join with the "common clod" in bringing about the downfall of capitalism.

The reports concerning the opposition to the grant of \$250,000 to Lord Kitch-ener say: "Mr. Redmond said that he desired to repeat that Lord Kitchene was responsible for the death of 15,000 children. That was his absolute convic tion and he refused to withdraw his words. The country was living in an atmosphere of hypocrisy. When a man poke the truth he was gagged." Mr. Redmond has a large degree of eloquence when he is dealing with the suffering of hildren thousands of miles away from Ireland, and even the children in Ireland who are oppressed by certain Englishmen, come in for an occasional oration, but Redmond is silent on the outrages committed by those Irish employers who exploit the children twelve, fourteen, or more hours a day, and thereby discreet for Redmond to speak on this point, as some of his staunchest supporters are among the exploiting and grine ing Irishmen. So he turns his oratorical patteries on the outrages committed in South Africa. It is usually safe to be harsh with crimes that are committed off your own ground. You are not liable to antagonize voters by doing it.

The sanitarium fire in Chicago in which thirteen persons lost their lives, and nearly thirty persons were seriously injured, calls attention again to the neces sity of rendering fireproof any building which there is liable to be a large number of persons. Most of the so called fireproof buildings are an imposition and a swindle. Though built for the most part of iron and stone, or brick, they nevertheless are not built of fireproof wood, because the wood chemic ally treated costs a little more than the ordinary inflamable wood that enters into the ordinary firetrap. Every hotel, tenement hospital, factory, and car should be constructed of fireproof wood. old story that the owners thought the building was a safe, one has grown dreary and monotonous. The Pope received Governor Taft with

unusual signs of approval, and the dis-cussion of affairs in the Philippines hawed that both Taft and the Pope wer of one mind, at least if the statements given out are to be believed. If these statements are taken literally, as they needs must, it can also be taken fo granted that the Pope has agreed that we can have a divine mission in the Philippines, and it would be contrary to na-ture and the will of Providence to say mything against that mission.

The Germans and the English have commenced a grand race for the markets of South Africa. Before one or the other succeeds in capturing them, more mer will have been sacrificed than were lost



## Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

Brother Jonathan-I feel like kicking that Mayor Low into kingdom come. Uncle Sam-Now, keep cool; what is the matter?

B. J .- Why, the fellow has the cheek of a cross between Senator Tillman and

Rough Rider Roosevelt. U. S .- I would not waste my kicks on him for that; I would bestow them on "the pitchfork orator" and "Warrior

B. J.-You don't seem to know what

the fellow has said——
U. S.—He is so blatant and insignificant a political puppet that I can't say I mind much or care to know what he

B. J .- But you should know.

U. S.-Let us have it. B. J.-Here it is: he condemns a cer-

tain proposition as "smacking of Socialism"; the insolence— U. S.-Why, Brother Jonathan, if that is all he said, I can't blame him; nay, I

must praise him. Would you have an anarchist praise Socialism? B. J.-No, indeed!

U. S .- So say I; Socialism is too great, too clean a thing to be soiled by the breath of praise of anarchists; we must encourage them to denounce it; the more they do, the clearer the contrast be-tween us and them. This Low is an anarchist; which capitalist politician is not? He is now violating laws he swore to uphold. By all means let him bring out clearly the fact that there is no Socialism in him.

B. J .- By Jericho, guess you are right again.

SPREAD THE "GOSPEL."

Written for THE PEOPLE by W. C.

There's no more work to do for Jesus\$ Except in foreign land, Where the heathens got "roots of evil" Sprouting up on every hand. Manifestly it's our Christian duty To doctor up his soul With liberal doses of aqua vitae, Or he'll land in old sheol.

We must go remove these frightful evils, Giving "God's" message to our fellow.

man.
Under the guidance of "God's" holy spirit We'll learn them to "hit the can. We must baptise the raging heathen;

Make his "calling and election sure." By up-to-date "Christian" methods, We'll apply 'the water cure." No seat in Heaven will be too high,

No jeweled crown too grand, 'or apostles who apply "the water cure" In the wicked heathen land, must take along our Bibles, From which we'll teach them every

day. But the thing that's most important, We must not forget to PREY.

We can find no better model That young Rockefeller's Sunday School, To curb that wicked spirit

That objects to capitalist robber rule. In the gentlest, mildest manner, We must teach them civilized ways; Not forgetting the shining gold brick We work off on our jays.

And reverence draw-poker too. Should this holy spirit fail to subdue them, Look sharp, or they'll do you They'll gladly enter into the spirit Of the capitalist "holy" way,

But mind you don't over do it, Or you'll regret it some day. Should they learn to manufacture And send cheaper goods over here, There'll be some Christian wage-slaves,

That will be feeling kinder queer. So, let the good work go on for Jesus\$ Force capitalism into every land. t's all in the plan of salvation: We must hold to destiny's hand. Push on the good work for Jesus\$

Let capitalism make her last stand: The modern tool of production Will soon be in the wage-slave's hand. We shall there have salvation from "salvation.'

And its murderous freaks and frauds, Then there'll be nothing left to fight for; No pious murderers upheld by "Gods." The croakers who say the S. L. P. is

dead had better take a reef in their sails, or the strong breeze of refuting facts will capsize their craft. In Ohio the State convention has put in nomination a candidate, Comrade Adams, whose main qualification was that he had been persecuted for his work in behalf of the S. L. P. The same convention took steps to defend the right of free speech in Cincinaati, Ohio. In New York State the S. L. P. men of Amsterdam are defend-ing the same right in the Wallace-Lake case. In Ontario, Canada, the movement there, which is actuated by the same sturdy class-spirit as its parent l the S. L. P. of this country-is also vigorously fighting for the same right. There are other iustances which may have been overlooked; but, it must be admitted that the above is a pretty good showing for "a corpse." Capitalists don't persecute dead organizations, as a rule.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

beside their own signature and address None other will be recognized.]

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

First-What should be the attiide of the S. L. P. on the subject of the economic organization of Labor? Should it hold such orwholly needless?

Second-What is the present attitude of the S. L. P. towards the pure and simple trades organ-ization? Third-What should be the atti-

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 Socialist Movement, and in what way? 

IThe Roman figure over each lette 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.

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 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 matters. After election, if so desired, the debate can be resumed.—ED. THE PEO-

#### Straws that Show the Way the Kangs are Going.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO PLE-It might not be too late to give a sketch of some happenings during the Kangaroo Ohio State Convention, held here May 30. I was not present, being a delegate to the S. L. P. Convention held in Cleveland, but I made inquiries of one who was present. I was told that after the convention adjourned a public meeting was held in Krup's Hall, Max Hayes being the principal speaker of the evening.
Although there is no branch of the

"Socialist" Kang Labor Skate party in Columbus, nevertheless they had a large audience, drummed up by the labor fakirs of Columbus. "Why this large fakirs of Columbus, "Why this large crowd?" Read the following and you

will see the nigger in the woodpile. It should be remembered that at the present time an epidemic called "Electing Labor Mayors" is apt to become contagious in Ohio, if properly spread. So some of the leading labor skates of Columbus, who have already manifested their appetite for public office, are the responsible parties for that fair-sized audience. This is the only inference audience. This is the only inference audience. fair minded man can come to after considering the make-up of that audience and the speech Hayes made.

Now, then, this is what I understand Hayes to have said: He devoted most of his time in calling the attention of his audience to the "grand" victory of San Francisco in electing a "laboring" man for mayor; also referring to several cities in Ohio electing labor mayors (where in the name of common sense are they, Max?). Hayes also referred to the Is it a fact that a man can entirely re is it a fact that a man can entirely re-mounce every thing held near and dear to him only a few years ago, as Hayes does in this case? Well, yes, it is pos-sible, considering that Hayes has floated

with the tide into good jobs.
O. C. STEINHOPF. Columbus, O., June 8.

Providence Labor Troubles Reviewed To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE .- A few months ago the Amalgamated Association of Street Car employees of Detroit formed a union in Providence. The employees of the street railroad with few exceptions declined to join, claiming that as they received more pay and had first choice in the selection e cars, as arranged on all the time tables, they had no grievance against the company. The other employees, to the number of several hundred, joined union, and a few weeks ago the ident was discharged from his position as motorman, on account of a col-lision between the car he was running and, a vehicle, so the company claimed. The men then employed him to look after their interests.

In April the State Legislature passed a bill making ten hours a day's work for the conductors, motormen and gripmen, the same to be finished within twelve the same to be finished within twelve consecutive hours. The company made some time tables which were not liked by the men, who then made demands which were refused, and then a strike took place on June 4th. The company claims the law is not constitutional and is going to test it in the courts. The service has been crippled greatly, cars have been run during the day, quite often by the old men; but as night there have by the old men; but at night there have been but few in operation. The Trac-tion Company has already brought same strike breakers to run the cars and have uartered them in the Pawtucket Car ration, Large numbers of people hoycotted the cars and walk and the strikers are running barges to carry hat people they can to work. In Paw icket, which adjoins Providence on the tucket, which adjoins Providence on the north, the tie-up has been more general than in this city and the cars there have had two deputy sheriffs on each one, the Mayor refusing the furnish the police rnamental purposes on the cars, declared. There have been some

rests for revelling and throwing stone, the evening, but no serious disorder

employees, and the travelling public just as they pleased. During all those years there has never been a cross town or belt line in this city, nor has there been a transfer check given, although the patrons have talked of transfers this twenty years. Last year the legislature a transfer act and the people are promised a transfer system of some kind July 1. Last year the reformers in the State Legislature talked long and loud in favor of transfers. You would have thought, to have heard them, that the emancipation of the wage slave could be brought about by a transfer system on the street cars. They were in their element advocating the rights of "the dear people," you know, but when, at the same session, a bill was introduced to appropriate one hundred thousand dollars to build an armory in this city, those same self-styled champions of the workers were dumb and the measure went through without a protest from them. The officers of the militia spoke in favor of the project, claiming it was a necessity to protect the community from foreign invasion, but we of the working class know what the Bastile is designed for. The offices will be used by the blue blooded officers for club rooms, a loafing place for them, while the remainder of the building will be filled with gatling guns and rifles; and when the wage work ers strike against the intolerable conditions to which they are constantly sub then the militia, the rank and file of which is composed of workingmen will turn out at the command of their masters to shoot down their own class.

There was a strike of teamsters here recently, but they have returned to wor having gained nothing. The members of the unions are registering in large num bers. The reformers of which I have spoken, are trying to capture their votes for the Democratic party, having the Constitutional Initiative to present to them, and, thereby to betray them once

nore next November. Reformers are either hyprocrites, which I believe they usually are, or, if any of them are honest they are blind to existing conditions. In either case they are not worthy of the esteem of the wage workers, for they neither can, or will do any thing to liberate them from this industrial slavery in which they are placed by capitalism.

The Socialist Labor Party is twelve old. It has always insisted it s a Revolutionary, not a reform party It has always claimed it is usele try to reform the present system, that othing can or will benefit the wage workers except the removal of the pres ent competitive warfare which is the very foundation of the capitalist system The Socialist Lbor Party demands the unconditional surrender by the capitalist class of all the means of production, dis ribution, transportation and exchange these to be made the collective property of society which has produced it. This is not confiscation but restitution, restoring to society what rightfully belongs to, but has been stolen from it. We call on the wage workers and all others who believe in progress to enroll themselves under that Crimson Banver with the Arm and Hammer, and to gather at Ballot Box on election day determined to elect the candidates of that party that always has and will represent the wage workers and will put an end to this system of rapine and robbery. No, fellow workers, not reform but revolution not with bullets and blood, but with the ballots and brains is the Propagauda being carried on by the Socialist Labo Party. THOMAS F. HENICK,

Lively Agitation in Chicago. To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE.-We, in Chicago are having a lot of fun in holding our agitation and open ir meetings. Section Chicago is now holding about ten open air meetings every week that are very well attended and on some of the principal cor-ners of the town. We are selling books and WEEKLY PEOPLES and they go like hot cakes. We are selling the WEEKLY PEOPLE for one cent a copy, as we are forced to compete with a lot of bogus Socialist papers, for instance our local hot air shooter, Chicago Political Job Hunter," "Chicago Sccialist." This sheet "The This sheet came out on last July 27th and said that the S. T. & L. A. was organized for the purpose of furnishing scabs to the emstatement to the workingmen of this town, but crawled into a hole like whipped cur, and who, ever since, can't look an S. L. P. man square in the eyes, as the S. L. P, is using that editor as a specimen of the gang of grafters and fakirs who are engineering that bogus "Socialist" party, and telling the rank and file a pack of lies and stories so they (the leaders) can hold on to their jobs and keep the workingmen away from the only party of labor, the S. L. P. We are giving no quarters to the Kangs. Our cry in this town is "get at

our nearest enemy, first, down with the armory builders and job hunters' brigade." We have used it since we have started our open air meetings and the dupes of the kangaroos, have seen that the Socialist Labor Party is not dead, as their leaders have told them it was. We have met all kinds of new rea-sons why the S. L. P. should go our of existence. One kaug, by the name of Hechtman, told the writer that the S. L. P. throws out any man that belongs letter being a Jew, overheard this same kang telling a Jewish workingman that the S. L. P. and the S. P. had united, went up to him and asked him for proof and he gave me as an answer that he was a Socialist before I was born and that he would not argue with me because I was a kid yet. I told him that if he would get a box, I would de-bate with him and that I would guarantee to make a kid out of him. Well, this kang called me a De Leonite and went away telling me to go and hold a meet-ing of our own. This happened at one of their meetings last Sunday on the North West Side. We were to hold a meeting a block-away but Comrade Sale, our speaker, did not have the permit with him, so I went over to the kang meeting and secured some signatures for County peritions, and that made the kangs some. After a man signal

and talk and argue with him.

I got into an argument with kangs. Seeing that I was in a discussion with a workingman, they came up to me and begged me to stop arguing as I was disturbing their meeting. Five minutes after I refused to stop talking. a young lad came over and told me that one kang said to a bunch of five other kangs that that fellow with the derby hat and black tie and arm and hammer button, was running down their party and that something ought to be done to stop him (meaning the writer), and that they decided to do something. One kang advocated telling a policeman and another advocated the first. In two minutes there was a rush and I was surrounded by a bunch of six kangs. told me to go home or stop arguing. Well, seeing that I was up against it, I raised my voice and said, "The fact that you fellows are using the fist as an argument proves that every statement that I made about your party is true." One stranger that was listening to what I was saying, called out to me to talk up and he said. "In case there are fists used I will assist

The kangs seeing that the crowd was with me, started to go back to their meeting: for by this time there was a big crowd around me. In short, the kangs in this town will use the fist as an ar gument against us, but we are prepared

After the argument, I secured about ten signatures. That was Sunday after-noon, June Sth. At night I went down to the corner of State and Congress streets as we were going to hold a meeting there. Arriving there, I found a kang by the name of Meredith talking. This freak says he is no party man but at the same time he talks for the job hunters. A few S. L. P. men were there and we waited for him to get done speaking and we thought we would then start. When he got through he announced that the next speaker would he a gentleman from Boston. As soon as jumped on it and started to show up the The gentleman from Boston scon moved back and we soon had the corner to ourselves. We then showed the difference between the S. P. and the S. We also sold some papers and books, and secured one new member. This is one day's experience of an S. L. P. man in Chicago. We are after the kangs and some of the honest but deluded rank and file are starting to think

they will soon find out that the only Socialist Party in America is the Socialist Labor Party, and that the party that is labelled "Socialist" party is but a decoy duck. It is a party that is run by a lot of sore heads, corrupt leaders, unsuccessful capitalist politicians, and traitors and enemies to the working

Comrades of America, smash this outfit to pieces. Stick to the banner of the Socialist Labor Party and the future is MARCUS PEELSON, Chicago, June 6th.

The "No Politics" Switchmen's Journal.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE,-Mr. O. J. Cole sent a letter to the "Switchmen's Journal" for publication; and as he is a member of the union he thought it strange that the Journal should be closed to him. He asked me to send the letter to the PEOPLE, which I promised to do. I also assured Cole that the wise Editor knew very well that his letter most likely would lead to an intelligent discussion of labor's interests, both economically and politically, which would cause an awakening of the rank and file, and then the question would arise: "What are we paying our Editor for?" and as switching cars is a hard way of earning a living the Editor will not allow any thing to appear in the journal that will endanger his easy way of avoiding honest toil.

The editor says in his reply to Mr. "We could not mingle in politics." Cole: in other wordls, he wishes to keep th switchmen in darkness so that they will prey for the political sharks of Capitalism.

Frank P. Sargent, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, frequently uses same language. His reward is a lux urious political job, received from the Republican President which will hold good under a Democratic President, as recognition of valuable services to the capitalist class, which both parties rep-

The Local Switchmen's Union held an open meeting a few weeks before the city election and had Democratic Mayor Robert A. Smith, who was also a candidate for re-election to speak. Of course, they were not "mingling in politics." Smith forgot to say why he took sides with the employers when the pressfeeders were on strike during his last ad-

The Switchmen's Union har been used more than once in St. Paul to boost its members into the police force. I would be used as a stepping stone by the mis-leaders; who should have no in the labor movement except on its black list. Euclosed find the Editor's reply which was received after some corre Enclosed find the Editor's reply spondence, and Mr. Cole's letter, which turned up during that correspondence GEORGE F. SPETTEL.

[ENCLOSURE.] Mr. O. J. Cole.

St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Sir and Bro:-Your card enquiring about a letter you sent to the Journal some time ago at hand. In reply will say that I could not use the letter and sent it to the directer of explanation; in it I told you that we could not mingle in politics and where a letter dealt with nothing but politics we would not print it. While we are personally in favor of the theory you preach we cannot air our views through the Journal. We try to do justice to all and where a brother mingles a little politics with his letter, we let it go in, but me must try and get in something else besides politics, and in that respect you failed, making your letter nothing but a strong plea for a certain party. If we allowed it to be published, we would have a dozen letters The company has operated cars in this kangs sore. After a man signed, a replying to it before our next issue, since 1864 and have treated their squad of kangs would go over to him, and if we held them out we would be

censured for it. I hope you will not take any offence, for nonand yours was not, the only letter return ed for the same reason. Any time you write anything of interest to the brothers I will be pleased to publish it. Thank ing you for the interest shown and hop ing to hear from you again. I remain

Your in B. H. & P. Thomas G. Meaney.

[ENCLOSURE.]

St. Paul, Minn., May 14th, 1902. Editor "Switchmen's Journal":-

In looking over my back numbers of Beidleman's letter in the February issue. I can't explain how I missed it at the time it was published; but as there is a good deal of logic in the old sa that it is better late than never, I now venture to try to put Brother Beidle-man and others who may have read his letter, right or at least check them in their wrong course,

The first point of interest in the Brother's letter that caught my eye is: 'In regard to strikes, I am opposed to them on general principles, for capital has our President, Senate, Congress, and nost important of all, our Courts." The Brother's contentions are certainly true and I was glad to see him acknowledge the facts.

The second point is better still which is: "And I can only see one way and that is at the ballot box." I have come to that conclusion myself long ago.

But his third point of interest as vell as disappointment to me reads thus: Brothers read up everything, and in particular the "Appeal to Reason.". And again he says: "Brothers never strike, nly at the ballot box."

Now, as the people of this country have played the part in a political way of the man who is made to carry a heavy load (that is, when he finds can't go any further on account of its weight, he shifts it to the other shoulder only to find that after a few steps it is heavier than before, instead of throw ing the load off altogether, he shifts it from one shoulder to the other) by voting the Republican party into offic one election, and the Democratic party the next; and again by giving the Popu lists a chance to eat political pic, only to find that the grinding of the worker has gone on unabated with no relief. whatever, he certainly must mean have us stop voting as we have in the past for the old parties, which has proven so distastrous to the working

class and vote for some other party.
What party can he have in mind that will bring relief to the workers and proect them from the onslaughts of capitalists? I would be at a loss to know had he not advised us to real the "Appeal to Reason," which is privately wned by Mr. J. A. Wayland, responsible to no one and guided only by his own personal interests.

The "Appeal to Reason" indorses the

Social Democratic party or as it is call-ed in some States the Socialist party, ed in some States the Labor Party.
not the Socialist Labor Party.
Rrother Beildeman

was thoroughly posted on the conduct of the prominent members of that infamous party, he would not ask us to vote its ticket. As I have watched with care from its inception as a political party its very movement, I have become quainted with its principles, not as pro nulgated in its platform but as practised by its members, I feel conpetent to undertake to lay bare some of traitorous acts against the working

I will begin with James F. Carey, who while representing the S. D. P. in the Haverhill, Mass., City Council, voted for an appropriation of \$15,000 to build an With that the militia armory. With that the militia boys might have a comfortable place in which to spend their leisure time and study the arts of killing men. Not money-men, but switchmen, etc., and women and children too, if they happen to be on the streets. Brother Biedleman will surely agree with me when I say that the militia is just as useful a tool in the hands of the cap italist as the President, Congress, or the Courts?

by the S. D. P. for betraving the work ing class; and is to-day representing his party in the Massachusetts Legislature, he, with his fellow Social Demreat, Rev. F. O. McCarthney, sat still and said nothing when the Supreme Court in its decision held that the treasury of the Teamsters' Union then on trike was liable in damages to th ployers, while the strike lasted. Had they been bona-fide Socialist Legislators, they would have been heard in a prompt and emphatic motion to impeach Magistrate, instead of approving the outrageous act by their silence.

Morris Eickman, a member of the So

cialist party, as it is known in New Jersey, ran on the Republican, Demoratic and Citizen's tickets, as well as his own, for Justice of the Peace in West Hoboken. As the establishment of the Socialist Republic means the death of capitalism it is impossible that a man ould possess such brazenness as to pro claim himself a Socialist, and ask for the votes of workingmen while running on these three capitalist tickets? Can his own, the Socialist party be anything but a decoy duck party?

On April 7th, an election took place in Webster, Mass. J. E. Carty, ran for Town Clerk on the Socialist and Democratic tickets; James Farrell, ran fo Warden on the Socialist and Democratic tickets; Martin V. B. Back, ran for Assessor on the Socialist and the Republican tickets. And again in Abington also in Mass., Charles H. Bickford, rar for Park Commissioner, on the ballo of the Socialist and Citizens; Frank C Bates, for Constable on the Citizens and the Socialist ballot. Many more stances of like treasonous conduct could be mentioned if necessary; the accuracy of these statements can be ascertained by writing to the respective City Clerks All of this was done with full knowl edge, consent and approval of the So cialist party and "Appeal to Reason. Now, if we are to strike only at the ballo box, as Brother, Biedleman advises us to, had we not better seek elsewhere for relief and shun the S. D. P. or S. P. and the "Appeal to Reason," its mouth would a Benedict Arnold o piece as we would a a Judas. Iscariot? Why leave the old parties only to join a party that takes advantage of the unrest and dis-content of the poor to be led right back

'the old parties." which causes many of our class to become discouraged and lose confidence in our ability to free ourselves? I hope to hear from Brother Biedleman again. Yours for progress, O. J. COLE.

The Social Democrats and he Con-

sumers.
To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE,-On Saturday, May 24, the republican paper of this city, announced that on Sunday, 25th, the "Socialist party" would give a "blow-out," at Trades Council Hall, with A. B. Surber, of Centre Point, Tex., as speaker. Arriving on the scene; the writer was surprised to learn that Mr. Surber had not apeared, but instead, one Holman was rambling around upon everything from to the S. P. Through curiouity, I remained until the thing closed, and I well repaid for the time spent, for I was able to calculate how far superior to the S. P. is the S. L. P.

The essence of this speaker's song was "robbed vs. consumer."

Now, if such a theory or premise was correct, we would arrive at the con-clusion that the capitalists, merchants, lawyers and preachers whom he thought he took a whack at, are robbed far more than the workers, because and it seem to me that even an S. P.ite should be capable of perceiving the fact that all of the above named parasites are greater "consumers" than the worker. Think of it, the capitalists, the parasites being robbed! How can parasites be rob-bed? Yet, given such premises as "rob-bed as consumer," with logical reason-ing and the conclusion is inevitable that the capitalists, the parasites, the ROB-BERS (as the speaker correctly styled them), are robbed to a greater extent than the ROBBED, (the appears that such an absurd discovery(?) ould startle and shame ev a a pure and simple "kang," accustomed as they are to economic rot. Yet this is just what the "robbed as consumers" theory Well, to get back to that "blow-out"

again: Holman (the speaker), to prove his point (?) stood four men up in line calling them banker, railroad owner, merchant, and workingman respectively, with hands in each others - pockets in Then he order wamed. "banker": "The government decides to put a tax of 25 per cent. on your daughter's jewels, you just raise 25 per cent on interest on money loaned road owner don't you?" The Then, railroad owner, where do you get 25 per cent, increase? You just raise 25 "per" on freight rates don't you? and merchant pay it. Then, "Mr. merchant, where do you get the money to pay the 25 per cent. increase in rate? You get it from the workingman by raising 25 per cent, on necessaries don't you? Then, Mr. Workingman, where do you get the money to pay the increase price? (hold your sides reader) you (bending workers head forward,, go dig d deeper into the ground don't you?" iodicy been applauded, I should have followed some of the enthusiasts home to ascertain whether they were also foolish enough to commence ing for coin, in their (landlords) back

And yet such folks presume to "teach" the "unionists" and complain of their not learning.

Of course, this ignoramus does not know, and is too conceited to learn, the workers are robbed, not as purchaser nor by having money taken out of their pockets, but because they are compelled in order to exercise their laboring function in the production of wealth and suport of life, to leave the wealth they produce in the shop, in the hands of the capitalists who buy their laboring power, for, and in return gives them an amount which represents only a small PART of the value their laboring power has created. I think it would well for these Socialists (?) to read 'Value, Price and Profit."

Oh, yes, they were going to "abolish money and have service checks with the worker's picture on it, so there would no gambling, nor highway robbery. because your checks would be of no use to any one else, for because it would have your picture on it." I am impelled to here remark: That he forgot to state where those "checks" were to be made or printed. About this time, many of those present wore a will-we-never-get-tothat-beer look. (This "blow-out" was a smoker"), and the speaker announced that he would now answer questions, would handle same as unconcerned as he would handle a glass of beer out there, in a minute (mentioned no doubt, to keep what few were present from leaving). Then the Chairman wanted to know it any body had anything to "say." But everyone seemed to think too much had already been said. The speaker then stated (glancing at

a Red Button), he would "Answer any question as to what Socialism was," which gave him an opptrtunity to crawl on tactics. The wearer of the Red Button did not care to give him a chance to crawl that eve; and moreover, had been sufficiently amused for one day, and so refrained from "breaking up the meeting" by asking a question, I am resolved, however, to get a couple of Comrades and go 'round and have some sport with, and pull the blinkers off the eves of some of them soon. I noticed that a couple of them have seen some of our literature of late, were conspictious their absence. No questions being forthcoming, the speaker offered to loan some copies of the "International So-cialist Review." No one responding, he next stated that if there was any one present who had not read the "Brazen Serpent," he would GIVE them a copy. No one wanted to be even PRESENT-ED with a copy. By the way, Holman (the speaker), is the author of the last mentioned publication, and seemed some what discouraged at not being able to give one away, for he next opened a bundle of the paper that is "Making the People Think, but from some cause, put them back on the table, refraining from entioning it. Speaking of "Mak-People Think," they have always been 'thinking," (all of the capitalist sheets make the people think, but how?), and if they read the "Appeal," they forever be thinking and never KNOW

To sum up then:

After all of their begging and boot licking of the Organized Scabbery; their LETTER-BOX

By paper "agitation;" their echoing of the calumny, cowardly propagated, by the slimy fakirs of the C. W. Woodman (of this city) stripe in order to prejudice the so-called unionists against the S. L. P., and striving to impress the "sim plers" with the (false) notion that they are "good friends of labor," hoping thereby to poll at least a protest vote against the S. L. P., and finally, advertising a "blow-out" (free beer), in Trades Council Hall—after all this, they were unable to get half the crowd the S. L. P. has at our meetings (when no beer is offered as an inducement). They were unable to loan or give away any of their literature (?), whereas, the S. L. P. which ham mers the simpler's from what they are, SELL on an average of more than (10) ten pamphlets at each meeting, and have sold as many at 48 at one meeting.

I mention this just to suggest that the workers are getting tired of being talled like hogs with corp, or flies with sugar or molasses, and want the real thing or the whole truth in plain vocabulary. And this is an encouraging sign.

The contrast between the S. L. P.

and its audiences, and the S. (?) P. and theirs served to more firmly than everconvince the writer of this article that the S. L. P. tactics are correct, and that the Socialist (?) party holds numerous meetings which are successful failures.

J. V. KENDALL, San Antonio, Texas., June 2.

## The Battle Waging Fiercely in Col

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE.-The readers of THE PEOPLE will remember an account of a meeting held here last fall, and how the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch" circulated the lie of how a mob of 500 coal miners ran the socialists out of town, beating one of their number, namely the writer. This meeting was held on Comrade Philip Veal's date here while on the Middle West circuit. It was the best meeting ever held here until Monday evening, May 26th, when a more arousing, awakening and convincing meeting was held. Comrade Veal, after leaving the circuit

located here, and went to work in a mine, and a more aggressive stand was taken: that of hostility to pure and simpledom, especially the U. M. W. of A. This position became positively necessary, due to the fact that this camp, namely, Collinsville and vicinity, with six mines in operation, employing 1,500 miners, has been of or the past thre years, the select spot for miners. Home quarters, as we call them, have multiplied here, due to steady work. Many of them have invested their small savings in a two by four shack, which is held in trust by the money lenders, principally the building and loan associations, and they are shouting "prosperity"-not McKinley prosperity, but U. M. W. of A. prosperity. Worshiping at the shrine of this capitalistic, fakir-led organization they have become blinded to all else, not knowing they are being led to the capitalistic slaughter house, hence, as true revolutionists, we had to point out to them their danger. A fire was kindled which took all win-

ter to lay. We made several attempts to apply the torch, but, for various reasons, would not burn; until on the date above mentioned, when it loomed up as if it had been saturated with coal oil. The writer mounted the box and began to feed the flame, political parties, edu-cational, benevolent, and religious institutions which cut quite a figure in politics here, were applied, analyzing them from a class-conscious workingman's standpoint, denouncing them all as cap italist institutions which work in harmony with capitalism.

The audience, which numbered about 400 by this time, began to divide for and against the line of argument. At this juncture Comrade Veal mount-

ed the box, the crowd increasing, taking up old and new trades unionism, and gan to shake Organized Scabbery. deepest slumberer was awakened and "put him off," etc., and they him," began to yell, drowning the speaker's voice. The yelling seemed to become a mania as of hungry wolves, howling for victims. For twenty minutes this yelling kept up. The crowd began to surge, pushing the speaker off the box, which was arrested (the box) by a bank er's son, and carried to his private cala boose, where he will preserve it (the box), and next winter, with his hatchet he will kill it. (the box), hew it, (the box) to pieces, apply it (the box) to the fire and say, as his shins grow warm and his head warmer, "There goes all that is-not-left of the Socialist Labor Party.'

The meeting, of course, was ended by this incident; and as we, (Veal and I), walked down the street, someone suggested rocks, and the boys began to throw them at us. For two blocks rocks came like hail. Meeting a policeman the rain ceased. During all this disturbance not a policeman could be found, no one was hurt, save a sting from a flying pebble. The news spread again that a Socialist was run out of town, but alas, to the fakirs' dismay and disappointment, we were on the street the next evening, to find that our support had increased. Sympathy is dunning high in our favor and our sympathizers say that if Mayor will not protect us, they will. at our next meeting, which is to place Monday evening, the 9th of June Our aggressive position gained for us, this spring, in this township, an official standing, and we expect through the same fighting attitude to gain an official

standing in this Congressional district Workingmen, and especially fellow miners, vote this fall for the S. L. P. and continue to do so until we abolish this wage slave system! Down with Organized Scabbery and up with the So cialist Trade and Labor Alliance!!

WILL W. COX.

Collinsville, Ill.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

A. S. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Columbia University informs this office "that Karl Marx's 'Das Kapitai' is one of the referen-ces for collateral reading given out by the professors and lecturers in Economics," and that "it makes too difficult reading for a text-book." From this you will "ee that "Das Kapitai" is not studied at C slum.5a University as the works of other Econom-lists are.

A. S. L., MAPLE CREEK, N. W. T., CANADA—The socialist attitude toward marriage is that marriage is dependent upon the economic structure of society and that as that structure changes so does marriage change. Thus we have had prothat as that structure changes so does marriage change. Thus we have had promiseous, polygamous, polygamorsus and monogamic marriages and families. Modern marriage, through its laws of primogeniture and inheritance, protects and insures the continuance of capitalist property. The future is likely to develop another form of marriage and family. Just what kind, socialists do not know: at present they are mostly contented with the monogamic marriage.

Socialism is not free love. It is an industrial system in which capital shall be collective property.

collective property.

dustrial system in which capital shall be collective property.

A. S., BUFFALO, N. Y.—The difference between nationalism and socialism is brifly (1) Nationalism is utopian; Socialism is scientific. Nationalism seeks to inaugurate an ideal society as outlined in "Looking Backward;" Socialism acts in accord with evolution and does not attempt to make future society. (2) Nationalism is necessary in the evolution and does not attempt to make future society. (2) Nationalism lanks on it. Nationalism appeals to the ethical sense of all; Socialism points out be conflict of class interests and the historic mission of the working class, and organizes secondingly. (3) Nationalism is a military communism; socialism is democratic industrialism. Nationalism would make all property collective and wages equal, with an organization patterned upon a military ideal; Socialism believes the next step in evolution will make capital—that part of wealth used in production and distribution—collective and that wages will be proportioned to the labor performed, while "rule from belox" or democracy will prevail. (4) Nationalism is jingoistic; Socialism is international. Nationalism cries "the Nation, first, last and all the time;" Socialism is dead; it died when it joined the populists and went with them into the democric party; Socialism lives, extending to the remotest corners of the working class the evolution toward the goal where "the Péderation of the Workers with hope, and leading evolution toward the goal where "the Péderation of the Workers with hope, and leading coolution toward the goal where "the Péderation of the Workers with hope, and leading coolution toward the goal where "the Péderation of the Workers with hope, and leading coolution toward the goal where "the Péderation of the Workers with hope, and leading coolution toward the goal where "the Péderation of the Workers with hope, and leading coolution toward the goal where "the Péderation of the Workers with hope, and leading coolution toward the goal where "the Péderati

J. F. C., TROY, N. Y .-- (1) Abstract So-cialism is the reverse of concrete Socialism J. F. C., TROY, N. Y.—(1) Abstract So-cialism is the reverse of concrete Socialism. For instance, it is abstract socialism to talk the class struggle and the organiza-tion of labor on class lines while voting the capitalist tickets and promoting the inter-ests of their adjuncts, the pure and simple unions. It is on the other hand (2) con-crete socialism to teach the class struggle and the organization of labor on class lines, while voting the Socialist Labor Party tick-tes and organization the working class into the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. (3) A nolltico-economic movement is a movement that is organized (1) to capture the political powers—the municipal, state and national offices—through the organization of a political party, and (2) to organize the working class in the shope—that is, in the places where the economic power of the capitalist class holds sway—through labor organizations or unions. The Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance form a politico-economic movement.

ment.

(4) A sociological ignoramus is one who is ignorant of the affairs and the lawa underlying society. Don't be a sociological ignoramus. Read socialist literature to avoid it.

avoid it.

J. O. OZONE PARK. L. I.—As the question, "What attitude should socialists take in the matter of performing jury duty? has never been decided by an S. L. P. convention, this office can not answer you, other than to state that that question will have to be settled as heretofore—that is, by the socialist called upon to perform the duty.

M., PROVIDENCE, R. L.-Martin s betrayal of the working class is T. M., PROVIDENCE, R. L.—Martin Fox's betrayal of the working class is shown "in black and white" in two instances in the article headed "Molders," which appeared in the Sunday People of June 30, 1901, and again, an article headed "Iron Molders" Troubles, in the Weekly People of July 6, 1901. Martin Fox is also a member of the Civic Federation, which betrayed the striking iron workers of San Francisco and the striking teamsters of Boston into defeat. He a martyr and a god! Bosh!

T. S., PATERSON, N. J.—The clause in

T. S., PATERSON, N. J.—The clause in T. S., PATERSON, N. I.—The clause in the constitution you refer to was passed to prevent S. L. P. members from becoming pure and simple officers, so that they could give their entire time to the socialist movement. Its operation against the pure and simple officers is consequently retroactive. The pure and simple trade unions teach capitalist principles. They dedude the working class into a support of the capitalist system, both in politics and in the shop. They, in other words, support capitalist interests.

terests.

The pure and simple union can be distinguished from the local alliances of the S. T. & L. A. by the socialist teachings and practices of the latter.

Write to William L. Brewer, Gen'l Secy S. T. & L. A. 2-6 New Reade St., for answer to last cuestion.

follow that socialism musn't necessarily succeed capitalism. We don't know why do you?

do you?

J. F., YONKERS.—Report of hatters' strike was greatly appreciated. It had one terphical drawback; the sheets upon which it was written were much too wide. Avoid that in the future by using blank paper of average size. We would be pleased to get more such trade articles.

TO WHOM THIS MAY CONCERN: Will the comrades of Dayton and Cleveland, O., inform this office upon the career of Nicholas P. Geiger, late of their cities, now S. D. P. lecturer at 12 dollars per lecture in Pennsylvania.

Social Democrat Nominates Republican for City Office.
To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-

PLE.-The freaks of the local Demoracy in Marion, Indiana, now known as the "Socialist" party, were not as successful in the last election as they thought they would be. Out of a full city ticket they only elected one member to the City Cauncil William Crook to the City Council, William Croak, a

member of that capitalist union, the Flint Glass Workers.

Croak is a bird. He has already shown himself to be a fakir by nominating in the City Council, an active Republican worker named McSwigan, for City Attorney. This McSwigan is an ex-member of the Amalgamated Association of Steel and Iron Workers.

Section Marion is in the field for Real Socialism and none of this bogus article. IRA L. HUNTER, Cor. Sec'y. JACOB SOHEN, Organizer.

Section Mariou, Ind., June 7th. Lunch All Day Ice Cold Beer on Tap At All Times.

**CLOVER LEAF SAMPLE ROOM** Christian Kohlenberg, Prop.

Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars Northwest Corner Thirtieth and Washington Sts.

MARION, IND.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE— Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA

-W. S. Gorbin, 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 sanouncements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMIT-

Regular meeting held on June 13 at 2-t New Reade street, with A. Gli-haus in the chair. Absent without excuse, J. Hammer and A. Klein. In the absence of the Recording Secretary, J. J. Kinneally was elected for that office

J. Kinneally was elected for that office pro tem. The financial report for the week ending June 7 showed receipts \$26.90; expenditures \$38.21.

The Treasurer of the N. E. C., Eber Forbes, reported that papers had been served on him in a suit brought against the Party by Peter Fiebiger, in the amount of \$1,645.06. The papers in the case were signed "Hugo Vogt, Notary Public." It was resolved to refer the matter to Mr. Benjamin Patterson, the Party's attorney.

Party's attorney.

The Indiana State Committee sent word as to their State convention to be held in Indianapolis on July 4th. A let-ter was read from the manager of the ter was read from the manager of the "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung." the Party's German organ, asking that the N. E. C. urge upon the Sections to inaugurate a more systematic canvass for the paper in order to increase circulation. It was resolved to address a circular to the Sections in regard to this matter and accompany the same with subscription blanks. Letters were received from tion blanks. Letters were received from Dayton, O., Rockville, Conn., and Spring-field, Mass., relative to raising funds for the DAILY PEOPLE; from the latter lace a proposition was made to dis-ose of some property in a mainer that been not seem feasible. The proposition as not endorsed. From Dublin, Ire-ind, word was received that the agi-ation to be sent by the I. S. R. P. would ave from Liverpool on Sept. 4th and ould remain until the middle of Novemr. E. Forbes and J. J. Kinneally were ted a committee to act in conappointed a committee to act in conjunction with the National Secretary and map out a plan for the tour, the committee to also consider the question of time to be spent in this country, the Party in Ireland leaving the date of departure open for change. Section St. Paul, Minn., sent word that they have endorsed the stand of the N. E. C. in the matter of Rhode Island. San Francisco reported about local conditions and work reported about local conditions and work done to euroil members in the Daily People Auxiliary League. A communi-cation from Cleveland, O., depicted local political conditions with some interest-

The Secretary of the Managing Com-nittee of "Il Proletario" sent a report bout the scating of C. Cianfarra ap-cinted by the N. E. C. to fill a vacancy. From this letter it appears that some of the members seem to be of the opinion hat the managing committee has a voice a the matter of determining the com-lection of this committee. The National secretary was instructed to reply and edited the status of the managing com-nities.

A letter was received from Alfred C. Kihn, a member of the Daily People Managing Committee, bearing upon a circular issued by J. Pierce of which Kihn had received a copy by mall. Kihn objects to theuse his name is put to by Pierce in said circular and observes how correct the position taken by the N. E. C. was in view of the issuance of the Hierce. "Statement" at this particular time when the efforts made by the N. E. C. to build up the Daily People are bearing fruit. He also pronounces the quotation of Pierce of remarks made by the National Secretary and members of the N. E. C. at the session held on March 21st, at which Kihn A letter was received from Alfred C. eld on March 21st, at which Kihn as present, " as a tissue of lies and alf truths that make his purpose ob-

Letters upon the same subject were eccived from Baitimore, Md., and brooklys, N. Y., the former observing hat it seemed a case of "feeling sore thout losing als job," the latter wanting o know whether "all the ruscals are not sat yet." In view of these reports and he obvious purpose of the circular in e obvious purpose of the circular in institut to stanged the membership in der to accomplish what Mr. Pierce fied to accomplish with the N. E. C., imely, to kill off the Dally People, a members everywhere are urged to see cool, to read the thing over and to at its real purpose. Having tried to the N. E. C. for that purpose and wing failed, he now tries to use the enembership and he will fail again. In the of this traiterous work, the memtire membership and he will fail again. In view of this traitorous work, the mem-bers must raily all the closer and work all the harder to place the Party's press on a safe, unshakable foundation. In due time, the N. E. C. will meet the numberless falsifications contained in that circular. New facts are coming out that circular. New facts are coming out right along, as a result of its publication, and what could be only a grave suspicion at the time M. Pierce was relieved of the task of managing something he had "lost heart in," has now become a confirmed fact, namely, that the N. E. C. had to deal with a deliberate plot to kill off the Daily People. The manifest progress made under the new management thwarted the same; he had no more time to lose—and he lost none in proving his intention far more clearly than the N. E. C. had hitherto been able to prove them.

learly than the N. E. C. had hitherto cen able to prove them.

The National Secretary was instructed a prepare a draft of the answer to be aide. He was also instructed to insorm Section New York officially that we of its members, W. S. Dalton and leter Fiehiger, had taken steps to drag be Party into court. Also to call attention to the help Hugo Vogt is giving a these attempts and that H. Oehlecker blowed aimself to be used to serve the others attempts and that H. Ochlecker lowed minuself to be used to serve the apers on the treasurer of the N. E. C. addition, the attention of Section New ork is to be called officially to the attention work of J. Pierce, who, alternate seen in New York by a number of members right along, gives his advers Philadelphis, Pa., hoping thereby secape the jurisdiction of Section New John J. Kinneally.

Recording Secretary, pro tens.

NEW YORK, SOCIALIST LA-BOR PARTY. A regular meeting was held Saturday, June 14, in the DAILY PEOPLE Bulldin, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhat-

Chairman, J. Scheurer; vice-chairman, S. Winauer. Eight new delegates were

GENERAL COMMITTEE, SECTION

Thirteen new members were admitted. Mrs. Frank MacDonald's resignation

was accepted.

A circular letter addressed to the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party "In the Matter of Section Providence," by the National Executive Committee, was received, and the action of the N. E. C. in issuing the same endorsed.

A letter was received from the National Executive Committee informing the Section that two of its members, W. S. Dal-ton and Peter Piebiger, had sued the Party for alleged sums of mouey due them in connection with the DAILY PEOPLE; that Hugo Vogt acted as no-Ochlecker served the papers on the Treasurer in the case of Peter Fiebiger. Furthermore, that Julian Pierce had published and caused to be distributed a circular containing alleged confidential information about the Party Press, based on knowledge he obtained while an em-

ployee of the Party.

In the discussion which ensued, no doubt was left as to the sentiment of the meeting. A determination was manifested that will not permit trusted Party ficials to be nagged, nor the Party Press and institutions to be tampered with.

The matter was then referred to the

proper committee for action.

A letter was received from Julian Pierce accompanied by "A Statement rom Julian Pierce Relative to His Dis-

charge from the Labor News Co. E. Harris, 14th A. D., Manhattan, seconded by E. Siff, moved to "Indorse the action of Julian Pierce in appealing to the membership of the S. L. P. in issuing his statement." The motion was lost by a roll call vote of thirty agains three, and the communication and "Statement" were referred to the same committee as that to which the matter from the N. E. C. was referred. During the debate a vote of censure was passed E. Harris for repeated disturbance

on E. Harris for repeated disturbance of the meeting.

It was decided to consider the statement of the N. E. C., "In the Matter of Section Providence," an answer to the question, "Why the Report of the Rhode Island State Convention Was Not Published in the DAILY PEOPLE."

J. Moonelis, S. Winauer and Henry Kober were elected to assist the Entertaloment Committee at the July 4 picnic of the DAILY PEOPLE.

After attending to routine business, adjournment followed.

A. C. KIHN, Secretary.

MICHIGAN STATE CONVENTION. The State Convention to nominate candidates for the State ticket of Michi gan, to be voted for on the election held in the fall of this year, will be held in Detroit, at Mannebach's Hall, 274 Gratiot avenue, on July 5th, 1902, at 7 p. m. It will be a mass convention, and com-rades of Detroit should prepare to be present. As the date is July 5th, on which day the fares are reduced and the shops shut down, no comrade in Michigan should be absent from the convention, and especially representatives, delegates of the different Sections in the State should be present. Other matters will also be acted upon when brought before the convention

MEIKO MEYER, Secretary for the S. L. P. of Michigan. 1011 Hancock avenue, East, Detroit.

WALLACE AND LAKE FUND. Section New York S. L. P. has thus far collected the following amounts for the above fund:

30th A. D., New York.......\$2.08 28th A. D., New York...............3.25

L. ABELSON, Organizer. IMPORTANT FOR MASSACHUS-

ETTS.

District Alliance No. 19 of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance of the United States and Canada will hold its first grand annual picnic at Oak Island Grove, Revere, on Saturday July 5, 1902. All members of the Alliance and sympathizers with the same but most to make this picnic a financial success in oredr that the D. A. can carry on the work of clarifying the minds of the workers of Massachusetts as regards this Socialist movement Price of admission is 25 cents, children free. Trains over the Boston and Revere Beach railroad every ten min-

utes from Lynn and Boston.
Picnic Committee, D. A. 19. CHICAGO'S ANNUAL PICNIC.

CHICAGO'S ANNUAL PICNIC.
A grand annual picale will be given
by section Chicago, Socialist Labor Party,
on Sunday, July 13 at Hofman Bros.
Grove, Lyons, Ill. Tickets admitting
gentleman and lady 25 cents. Take
West Side cars to Ogden and Fortieth
avenue. There transfer to Berwyn cars
direct to the grove.

IMPORTANT FOR BUFFALO! IMPORTANT FOR BUFFALO!
Sunday, June 15th is the date of the excursion aranged by Section Eric County, N. Y. The double-decked boat "20th Century" will leave dock at foot of Ferry street at 9:30 A. M. sharp, going down Niagara River and all around Grand Island, stopping at several places on the Island. Ample provisions made for refreshments; good music for dancing, etc. Tickets for adults, 25 cents, for children (6 to 14 years), 15 cents. Every friend of the S. L. P. in Buffalo is expected to be present.

CALL FOR COLORADO CONVEN-TION.

Call for State Convention by the Colorado State Executive Committee: The State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Colorado will be held Labor Party of Colorado will be held at West Turner Hall, 1320 10th street, Denver. Colorado, on July 4th. The convention to be called to order at \$ A. M. All members present in good standing shall be seated as delegates. The Sections throughout the State are urged to send delegates.

Chas. H. Chase,

Sec'y S. E. C., S. L. P.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., CON-VENTION.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 14.-The County Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Allegheny County, was called to order by the organizer, William J. Eberle. Comrade Valentine Remmel was elected chairman and Comrades Thomas Lawry and William J. Fberle, cretaries.

The convention was a very enthusiastic one and the spirit of the many delegates present, foretells the activity that will marshal many militants to the polls to vote the only workingman's ticket, the Socialist Labo

Judicial, Congressional, Senatorial and Legislative Conventions were also held. The following is the full ticket nominated in the several districts:

COUNTY TICKET. Judge of Common Pleas Court No

-Thomas Lawry.

Judge of Orphans Court-W. H

Sheriff-W. I. Marshall. Clerk of Courts-Charles G. Watt. County Treasurer-Valentine Rem-

Register of Wills-H. R. Mangold. Recorder of Deeds—David Lentz. County Controller—William C. Ty-

County Commissioners-J. A. Mc-Connell and Fred Herrington.

Director of the Poor—O. T. Marow CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT TICK-

ET. 29th District-William E. Hunt. 30th District—Hamlet Jackson. 31st District—John F. Conley.

32d District-D. E. Gilchrist. SENATORIAL DISTRICT TICKET. 42d District—Enos Schwartz. 44th District—P. C. Tesson.

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT TICKET. 1st District-William J. Eberle and eorge A. Stockdale. 2d District—To be filled later.

3rd District-J. L. Rosemeyer and 5th District-J. M. McCormick, H. A. Goff, Jr., William Cowan and John

4th District-To be filled later. 6th District-Charles H. Rupp and Thomas Yochum.

7th District-Lorenz Helfrich and Frank Schloeter. 8th District—James Illingsworth.

convention adjourned with The hearty cheers for the Socialist Labor Party, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the DAILY PEOPLE. Press Committee of Section Allegheny County.

ATTENTION RHODE ISLAND! The annual excursion of the S. L. P. will take place Sunday, June 22d by steamer "Warwick" to Martha's Vineyard, leaving Providence from wharf on South Power street at 9 o'clock sharp, giving two hours at the Vineyard, returning to Providence about 9:30 in the evening.

The number of tickets is limited in order that there may not be a larger party than can be comfortable on the boat and thus enjoy the magnificent ocean sail to be given. Tickets can be obtained at Church's ticket office at Turks Head in Providence and of comrades all over the State. Price of ticket sixty cents. Music and refreshments on the boat. Fellow workingmen and enjoy the day with the S. L. P. The proceeds of the excursion to be used for propaganda in the coming campaign. R. I. S. C., S. L. P.

ATTENTION, SOUTHERN CALI-FORNIANS.

Section Los Angeles, Cal., will hold a grand picule at Verdugo Canyon Park, July 4th. There will be speeches, dancing and field sports, as this will be the first affair of this kind held by the section, and it is for the benefit of the Socialist Labor Party. We expect every Comrade, sympathier and reader of the PEOPLE to work hard and make it a grand success. This is not your privilege, but your duty. As we get the whole gute receipts, the object is to sell tickets at twenty-five cents each, which include admission to the park, dancing, etc. Ladies and children free. Tickets can be had by applying at County head-quarters, 205 1-2 South Main street, Los

Trains leave Salt Lake Depot at 9 A. M.; and 1:20 P. M.

H. J. Schade,
Chairman Entertainment Committee,

SPECIAL FUND.

(As per circular letter, Sept, 3, 1901.)
Previously acknowledged....\$6,174.11
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John Dahlen, Hibbing, Minn... 1.00 16th A. D., N. Y. City.
Seth A. D., N. Y. City.
Section Minneagolis, Minn.
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1.00 Frank Keefe, Lynn, Mass...... 32d and 33d A. D.'s N. Y. City...

\$6,217.41 Edward Dittrich, Cashier.

INDIANA STATE CONVENTION will be held on July 4th, 1902, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Indianapolis, at the headquarters of Section Indianapolis,271/2 S. Delaware St. The following ticket is to be nominated: Secretary of State, Attorney General, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Superintendent of Public Instruc-tion, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, State Geologist, Judge for Fifth District,

state Geologist, Judge for Fifth District, six Judges for the Appellate Court.

The sections and members at large in the State are hereby called upon to take notice of this announcement and prepare to send large delegations to this, the fourth state convention of the Socialist Labor Party in Indiana. By certage of ist Labor Party in Indiana. By order of the Indiana State Executive Committee. E. Viewegh, Secretary.

CANADIAN DEFENSE FUND. The National Executive Committee,

Dominion of Canada, hereby beg to gratefully acknowledge receipt of the following amounts in response to the appeal for funds made through THE PEOPLE, for the purpose of maintaining the right of assemblage and free speech on the streets and thoroughfares of the Dominion.

As funds are urgently needed for this cause which so vitally affects the life and progress of the movement in Canada, it is to be hoped that the Comrades and readers of THE PEO-PLE will respond to this appeal by sending contributions however small, to aid in defending this indispensable already resulted in several arrests and mine shall be fought to a finish in the

courts and on the rostrum.

Comrades, avenge the wrongs of Comrades Gordon, Roadhouse and others who are now being made the victims of capitalistic persecution in

All amounts sent to D. Ross, treasurer of the N. E. C., London, Ontario, or DAILY PEOPLE, New York will be promptely acknowledged in these col-D. Ross. Treasurer of N. E. C.

196 Dundas street, London, Ont. The following amounts have been received up to June 12th:

John E. Wallace, Schenectady, 

OPEN AIR MEETINGS IN CHI-Sunday, June 22d-State and Congress

streets. Sunday, June 22d .- Dearborn and 27th

Mouday, June 23d .- Madison and Ada streets. Tuesday, June 24th.-Clark and Chest-

nut streets. Wednesday, June 25th .- State and 47th streets. Wednesday, June 25th.-Madison and

Sheldon streets, Thursday, June 26th.—Orchard street and North avenue. Friday, June 27th.—Madison and Peoria streets.

Saturday, June 28th.—Milwaukee ave-nue and Paulina street. Saturday, June 28th.—Wentworth avesue and 31st street.
Saturday, June 28th.—Pullman, Ill.

A FAMILY OUTING

To Be Given By Section Union County, N. J., S. L. P.

The Socialists of Elizabeth and Plainfield will hold their second annual out-ing on Sunday, June 22d, at Rud Kills Villa, Aldene, N. J., beginning at 10

The committee in charge has done everything to make the affair a success in every way and give to everyone who participates a general good time. There will be music, target shooting and games for young and old. It is expected that all friends of the S. L. P. will respond to our invitation, all the more so since the proceeds will be used to carry on a vigorous campaign against all the parties of capitalism.

How to reach the grove:—Take Eliza-beth and Planfield trolley, get off at Aldene R. R. station, walk over the bridge to Westfield avenue, and then to your left. Tickets including all kinds of refreshments \$1.000. Each lady's ticket 50 cents, payable only at the grove.

OPEN AIR MEETINGS, PHILA-DELPHIA

June 18-F street and Kensington ave June 20-E street and Kensington ave

June 21-Boudinot street and Kensing

# **Humboldt Library Of Science** At Cost.

The publishers of the Humboldt Library of Science have gone out of bus-iness. We have carried a complete stock of these books for the last two years. At present, however, for the above reason, it is impossible to replen-ish the stock. So we have decided to close out the copies on hand at cost. The Humboldt Library of Science con sists of standard paper-bound works by

> Proctor, Tyndall, Bagehot, Huxley, Spencer, Flammarion, Clifford, Grant Allen, Keary, Ribot, Clodd.

The books come in "single" numbers and "double" numbers.

Retail price of single numbers has heretofore been FIFTEEN CENTS. We are selling what we have on hand for TEN CENTS. Retail price of double numbers has heretofore been THIRTY CENTS. We

are selling what we have on hand for TWENTY CENTS. Some of the books come in sets. Sets will not be split.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY 2 New Reade St., New York. ARM AND HAMMER EMBLEM

BUTTONS.

A Socialist is knewn by the button be wears. The arm and hammer buttons are a brilliant red, with the arm and hammer of the Socialist Labor Party in black and white. Beneath the arm and hammer appear the initials S. L. P. 25 cents a dozen. REW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2-6 New Rende Street, New York, MORE BULLETINS.

They Lead Up to First Act in Game of Grafting.

The Kangaroo Socialist party would-be grafters on the miners' strike are still issuing "publicity" bulletins to break the "conspiracy of silence" of the capitalist

Here is Bulletin No. 2, issued at St. Louis June 3: "SOCIALIST PARTY STRIKE BUL-LETIN NO. 2

"Mahanoy City, Pa., May 28.-Strike order here obeyed to a man. Companies so far have made no attempt to use nonunion men in the Schuylkill District. Everything quiet and men are keeping away from the Coal Barons' properti. s; many street car men and other laborers are 'laid off' as a result of strike.

"Company stores are closed, but small merchants continue to give credit to the men. Police force are in sympathy with strikers, and deputies from the scam of the cities are being sworn in at State capital for their deadly work. Correspondent sends several newspaper clippins all favorable to strikers. "Ranch Creek, Pa., May 30 .- Not a

wheel turning in the anthracite field with exception of one colhery run by "scabs" for the past 18 months. An eight foot fence and a body of armed thugs guard these worthies, making the place something akin to an Idaho Strikers are in this fight to win or die, and standing like a stone wall unmov-able. Everything quiet. Besides the miners, 30,000 station agents, operators, clerks, yardmasters and others are in enforced idleness. Public sympathy is with the strikers; yesterday was pay day, and besides having some moneycredit is good here with the small store keepers. Police stand by the company because they are paid by them, but the sheriffs stand by the strikers to whom they owe their election. This shows what political power means. Sheriff declined all of several companies for deputies saying there was no occasion for them None but understrappers, that is, the "bosses," are available for the places of striking pump men and engineers.
(Signed) LEON GREENBAUM,

The sheriffs are standing by the strikers! Yes, with Winchester repeaters! The Kangs are "busting" the conspiracy of silence with a vengeance. Bulle-tin No. 3 is dated St. Louis, June 6-

the conspirators had it all their own way on the 4th and 5th. "SOCIALIST STRIKE BULLETIN

No. 3. "Shamokin, Pa., June 3, 1902.-Press Committee appointed to supply news to headquarters Socialist party. Strike order generally obeyed here, and throughout the whole anthracite region.
"At the end of three weeks men are

standing like a rock; not a sign of weakness anywhere. "Companies have notified men that fight will be to a finish. No attempt to work non-union men yet. All quiet and less men on the street now than when

mines were operating.

"Public sympathy is with the strikers, but many think the strike untimely, and believe that a year later it would be more powerful, when existing agree-ments expired with bituminous miners and both bodies could strike together. "The public authorities have not taken

sides yet, but may do so later. Operauties for their dirty work. "District Presidents Nichols, Fahey and Duffy made advance protest yester-day against interference by State authorities in favor of operators, claiming that sheriff should first be consulted and his

word should have as great weight as

the companies'.
"This ugain shows the value of political power, local authorities being in a great measure controlled by the strikers, and State authorities hostile. Governor Stone is aiding the operators to flood the coal regions with special police, and yesterday in the face of the protest by the District Presidents, signed 100 more murder commissions, a total of 1,338 to his credit so far.

'The men will elect a Socialist Governor some day.
(Signed) LEON GREENBAUM,

National Secretary. "Note-This news is being furnished us by Press Committees of the Miners' Unions especially appointed at our re-quest. Our purpose is to offset the conspiracy of silence and falsehoods of the Capitalist Press." The foot note of Bulletin No. 3 was

evidently an after thought of the bulletin maker to shift upon the alleged Press Committees the responsibility for the statements about miners "control-ling" local authorities. Now for the evidence of attempts at

grafting on the striking miners. The following circular letter is being sent to all of the locals of the U. M. W., the addresses of which seem to be at the disposal of the Kangs: THE LABOR LECTURE

BUREAU,
Leon Greenbaum, Secretary,
427 Emilie Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.,
St. Louis, Mo., June 3, 1902. "Dear Sir and Brother:
"We take occasion to inform you that

we are arranging a lecture tour among the trade unions of the United States for Nicholas P. Geiger, the famous labor agitator and organizer of Ohio. It is our intention to form a circuit in order to reduce the expense. The cost of the lecture will be \$12 (twelve dollars) to each town or city.

"We have decided to reserve the month

of June and July for Geiger's lectures in Pennsylvania. The subject of Geiger's lecture is the "Battle Between Capital and Labor," and as the giffed son of a poor and loyal union man, he speaks naturally and eloquently of the wrongs perpetrated upon the working class.

"Geiger represented the Dayton, Ohio.
Central Trades Council at the A. F. of of June and July for Geiger's lectures in Pennsylvania. The subject of Gei-

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week eek e<del>ek eek eek eek eek eek</del> Second Anniversary The Daily People

Grand Picnic and Summernight's \_Festival. . .

ARRANGED BY

Section New York, Socialist Labor Party,

GLENDALE SCHUTZEN PARK, MYRTLE AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

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

Tickets, Admitting Gentleman and Lady, 25C

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

~~<del>{{{}}}</del>

L. Convention at Scranton. He was in the anthracite field during the strike of 1900, and will be remembered as an nonest and fearless young labor orator. He is a good man to stir up the lukewarm and discouraged; show them the power of organization and inspire them

wth renewed faith and courage.
"If you want to be included in the circuit let me know as soon as possi-

"Yours fraternally, (Signed) LEON GREENBAUM, "P. S.-If you select a date for the meeting, we will try to give you your choice, but the date selected must be subject to convenience and economy in

arrangement of the circuit. "Remember that \$12 (twelve dollars) is the only charge we make and is all Geiger will ask. The only other expense to you will be hall rent and advertising, if any. Geiger will speak in open air if desired. Can be heard by thousands."

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