

would reduce the tax rate. New Zealand was the rallying ery of the Socialist League. Follow New Zea-land, there the capitalist has been driven out! Simpson was the "young man's candidate and the old man's friend." The S. L. P. fought the battle on clear cut lines. It showed to the work-ingmen voters that no matter what their illusion might be, "the development of New Ontario" was a capitalist issue only. That the reform issues did not concern wage workers. The reform cap-italist was shown to be as ruthless an exploiter of labor as any other. The bo-sus labor legislation of both Con-servative and Liberal government that passed those worthless labor laws also issued injunctions against peaceful pick-ting of strikes and that same govern-ment ordered out the militia to shoot strikers into minimision. The Conservaeting of strikes and that same govern-ment ordered out the militia to shoot strikers into submission. The Conserv-atives, endorsed these things by uttering no protest. The Liberals who are always prating about "equal rights" curtailed the political rights of the workers by making it necessary for cano lates for municipal office to possess property assessed for at

The total vote in favor of the four To-routo candidates of the Canadian So-cialist league was 764; the total number secured by the four Toronto candidates of the Socialist Labor Party was only 285.

The comrades here are satisfied with the result and will do their utmost to extend the work. Just now the immediate duty is to settle once and for all the right to free speech. That done, prop-aganda will be pushed and S. T. & L A. agitation inaugurated.

The S. T. & L. A. and S. L. P. are showing numerous signs of actnvity, such as are not at all agreeable to the taste necessary for cand lates for municipal inceed their endorsement by their si-neces. at Roscoe, Pa., and is conducting a lively S. T. & L. A. agitation in that vicinity. Coal Miners' Local 288 is after Mitchell and his-lieutenants at Brisbin, Pa., and is making considerable propaganda. Dis-trict Alliance 15 of Pittsburgh is preparing four distinct trips for as many or ganizers and agitators, into the coal and iron districts. Four S. L. P. State con-ventions-those of Rhode Island, Ohio, Connecticut and Penusylvania, were recently held and tickets placed in the field. Others are to follow. The call for the New York State convention, which prom ises to be a well-attended and interesting one, has been issued. The Seventh Consional District of Massachusetts has mapped out a good and vigorous cam-paign. Section New York has com-menced out-door agitation. The Twen-tieth Assembly District of Manhattau has issued a Warning to the workingmen of its district, such as should be issued in every district, attacking the fakirs and politicians nearest the workers. From all parts of the country come reports of stirring work, in which the Kangaroos, the politicians and the labor frauds are handled without gloves, while their combined efforts and fake organizations are ed. Everywhere the virile 8. L. P. is active, despite the statement of those who claim it is dead. Keep up this ac-tivity. Increase it. Prepare in every congressional district and State possible to put up tickets. Distribute leaflets, sell literature and push the S. L. P. first last and all the time. 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 gentleman and lady 20 cents. West Side cars to Ogden and Fortieth avenue. There transfer to Berwyn cars

the U. M. W. of A., on whatever pick-ings he could find. The "check-off" left but little for Klenke, and the S. T. & L. A. comrades made life such a burden for him that he decamped. We heard he went to Erie where Heid-rich landed him a job as business agent for the Consolidated Fakirs As-

ociation there. Next came the Rev. Putty Cheeks Vail, sleek and well fed, looking as becomes the recipient of a \$2,000 per year salary. The reverend gentleman came off the river easily, took a look around, sneaked into the back gates of Pittsburg, got a trouncing there and decamped for parts unknown. No

doubt to live the strenuous life of drawing a preacher's salary from the anti-God "genossen." John Collins, who hailed from Chicago also tried his hand at blocking

the Alliance agitation. John was more determined than the others. long game and got the worst dose of all. each indu woolen, cot For two weeks before we ran him down, we heard of John, here, there, as well shoes. and everywhere, doing the dirty work of the fakirs. We ran him down in Charleroi in company with the local anti-Dolan faction, mind you. We put it up to John. He refused to answer cost of livin light. Statement advance in 1897. to the miner's question as to the differ-ence of S. L. P. and S. D. P.. He fumed, fussed, and crawled, but all to no purpose, the miners planed him B'stuffs ... down. We challanged him to openly Meats .... defend the S. D. P., its trade union Dairy .... policy in general and the U. M. W. in particular, against the S. L. P. and the Alliance. Debate to take place then Mis . .... Clo'g ..... and there or elsewhere; he could choose time. John's answer to the challenge Total . .. was to slip away. His activity ceased. He tried, however, to break up the newly organized S. T. & L. A. local Under the arious quo tially manu at Roscoe. All he got was a couple of Stahl stiffs with whom he went inncts, as we copper, etc. Under mit to Dolan's new field in the Irwin dis-trict. The audience resented the rungrades of ning away of the Kangaroo cheats and the Kangs are thoroughly discredited brick, lime, seed oil, pa in this district. Although The next comer is the boy wonder essaries of from Dayton, Ohio-Nicholas P. Geithe whole ger. He is sent out by Greenbaum, Kangaroo National Secretary. I see THE PEOPLE has already published manufactur tion Statement the circular in which Greenbaum ofadvance in fers the boy wonder's service for \$12 per lecture, hall rent and advertising mining and 1897, to Ap to be paid by those hiring him. We are waiting for the boy wonder. There are two combination of coal interests in this valley-the river trade Metals .... and the railway trade. The independ-Misc .....] ent operator has long since retired from the scene. The population of the Total ... 3 valley is promiscuously mixed and one race is played against another. The fakins at Pittsburg get the major por-tion of their dues in District 5 from this field. The check-off is cinched: Increase i ven class 1, 1902: organized or not, and the company death and accident funds are spiked Ind. No.

example, the price of a bushel of wheat multiplied by 5.55, representing the annual per capita consumption of 4.23 bushels for food, and the remainder for seed. The price per pound of coffee is taken nine times, of cheese 2.3 times, of memicals, only fractions of an ounce in some cases. Thus wide fluctuations in the price of an article little used do not materially affect the index, but hanges in the great staples have a large influence in advancing or depressing the total. Breadstuffs include many quotations of wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, beans and peas.

Meats include live hogs, beef, sheep, and many provisions, lard, tallow, etc. Dairy and garden products embrace eggs, vegetables, fruits, milk, butter, cheese etc. Other foods include fish, liquors condiments, sugar, rice, tobacco, etc. Clothing covers the raw material of Clothing cove

The

For I thought they were weak, And full soon would heave them outside. But the brutes threw me out, With kick, cuff, and clout,

since then at me have cried: Chorus. nd

Oh, Multi Cocoa party, Oh, Social Democrat, In one State you have this name, In another you have that:

You've tried to fool the workers With a braud new name or two,

But when you see the Buzz Saw You're the same old Kangaroo. 11

Three years have gone by Since that tenth of July, I've tried every trick that I knew,

I've tied to my tall Debs, Herron and Vail,

All freaks that should draw at a show;

mies to the fullest extreme in their efforts not only to retard, but to actually scuttle and annihilate the Socialist La-WOOLEN TRUST FRANTIC. Providence, R. I., June 18 .- Completebor Party. All the foul mouthpieces of Capital-ism belched forth lie upon lic, slander foiled in every attempt it has made

upon sander, calumny upon calumny, and all to no avail. Through it all the S. L. P. stood like a rock, its speakers ever exposing the mean, contemptible and villainous work of the Capitalist Class, while it might be mentioned in the passing that the "ME TOO" and all other bogus Socialists, cravenly and cowardly slipked into their holes.

Alliance Textile Union from "interfering with the employees of the company or the conduct of its business." The injunction is the most sweeping of any which has been issued in this State. This is the second injunction against the strikers. The first one was Today the Socialist Labor Party stands cleaner and firmer than ever before, while the dirty methods of the Capitalist Class and its lackeys were so issued in Massachuetts. The strikers are undismayed by the injunction and

the S. L. P. put forward the ouly issue that concern the workers. The war cry was: "For the worker the product of his toil." If was explained that since all wealth, capital included, is the product of labor, it is obvious that profits cannot be reduced without realsing wages, and wages cannot be reduced without raising profits. That is positive proof that the interests of the capitalst class are ab-solutely opposed to the intersets of the working class, since one class always gains exactly what the other loses. This is the class struggle which can only end in the total degradation of the working class or in the abolition of capitalism. The S. L. P. is the only working class party, because it aims at the abolition of capi-talism. the S. L. P. put forward the ouly issue

The unwarranted arrest of Comrade Roadhouse and Gordon for speaking at street meetings aroused so much adverse comment among the workers that the capitalist press thought it wise to bedge a little. The Hamilton "Spectator" made the following comment ou the arrest:

"The obstruction of the streets is o course, not to be permitted generally; but in election times it is customary for the authorities to be a little easy in the the authorities to be a liftle easy in the enforcement of the city by-laws, and, in-assauch as Messrs. Roadhouse and Gor-don are parliamentary candidates—al-beit with no hope of winning—we think if the police, acting under the author-ity of Police Magistrate Jelfs, had al-lowed these candidates to talk to the electorate, the constitution would not have sustained any very severe injury." The Hamilton "Herald" had this to

"The socialists should be free to preach their doctrines in public, but only so long is, in so doing, they do not violate the law. The arrest of the socialist leaders on King street last night should not be

covers the raw material of stry and meny quotations of titon, slik and rubber goods, is hides, leather, boots and ese five classes make up the instantial form	And my Trade Yoonun yarns And Weeping Jeems of Armory fame; But all that machts nix ous, The yells at me rouse,
ing, aside from reut, fuel and	
t by index numbers of the	On recommendation of the Credential
the cost of living from July	Committee all the above-named dele-
April 1, 1902:	gates were seated.
	The following order of business was
1902 1897 Inc. Iuc.	next adopted:
Per Ct	1. Election of Permanent Chairman,
19.32 10.58 8.64 81.64	2. Election of Permanent Vice-Chair-
10.47 7.52 2.95 30.18	man.
13.83 8.71 5.11 58.73	3. Election of two permanent Secre-
. 8.82 7.88 .94 11.91	taries.
15.14 13.80 1.33 0.97	4. Election of Committee on Resolu-
	tions.
.67.51 48.52 .18.99 39.13	5. Introduction of Resolutions and
e head of metals are included	other matters.
otations of pig iron and par-	6. Election of Committee on Constitu-
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thoroughly exposed, that they virtually proved to be in the nature of a boomerare standing firm as a rock While we gained a decisive victory last fall in our fight in the courts against the bogus "Socialist party," virtually compelling them to add another to their already long list of names, we shall again be compelled to go into court to protect our Party name against the spu-rious "Socialist" party. This we will continue to have to do until we become an official party, or the judge renders

such a decision as will prevent any othe man or body of men from purloining our name, either in whole or in part. During the past year there has been considerable agitation throughout the State. Section Easton repeatedly had speakers from New York. Comrades Schulberg and McConnell were on the tour in western Pennsylvania for a numweeks, visiting New Castle, Sharon, and Erie, and speaking in Westmore land County under the direction of the Westmoreland County Committee, while Sections Jeannette, Latrobe, Yohoghany and Suterville of that county raised the funds necessary to defray the expenses. The Circuit Organizer, W. S. Dalton, worked in Pennsylvania until July, and then worked in New Jersey and New York until the November election, when it was found necessary to discontinue that kind of agitation on account of shortage of funds. At any rate, it is questionable whether the globe-trotter style of agitation gives the best results that could be obtained

for such an outlay of money. In our opinion the better way would be to locate a speaker at some particular point, and have him remain there covering the neighboring points, until permanent results can be obtained. This of course should not bar the State Committee from arranging a tour for the candidates nominated to head our ticket. At the 1900 State Convention the folwing resolution was passed: Whereas, We apreciate the great ad-

(Continued on page 2).

Some good speeches were made and refreshments were served. Section Marion is gaining members every day, and aims to be the banner Section of Indiana.

Judge Stiness issued the order yesterday, and set the hearing for 10 s'clock June 28th. MICHIGAN STATE CONVENTION.

break the strike of the weavers against

the two-loom system, the Woolen Trust has become frantic. Upon the petition

of the American Woolen Company, Chief

Justice Stiness yesterday granted a pre-

bers of the Socialist Trade and Labor

liminary injunction restraining the

The State Convention to nominate candidates for the State ticket of Michigan, 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 comrades 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 conven-

tion, and especially representatives, delerates 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. 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 at West Turner Hall, 1320 10th street, Denver, Colorado, on July 4th. The convention to be called to order at 9 A. M. All members present in good standing shall be seated as delegates. The Sections throughout the State are urged to send delegatest

Chas. H. Chase, Sec'y S. E. C., S. L. P.,

S. L. P. ACTIVITY IN MARION. Marion, Ind., June 18.-Section Marion met last Sunday at Comrade Risser's

house. There were 22 persons present, and a good time in general was had.

# PENN. S. L. P. CONVENTION

(Continued from page 1).

vantages that would be derived from bringing the entire membership of the Party in this State into closer contact, EDWARD MESSER,

H. A. GOFF, SR. J. A. McCONNELL, S. SCHULBERG,

Sec-

tions.

Mem-

300

9

10

11

10

12

E. GILCHRIST,

JAMES ILLINGWORTH, GEO. A. BROWA (Absent),

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Allentown ..... 60 Berks County .... 44

Bethlehem ..... 133 Blair County ..... 93

Borland ..... 22 Du Bois ..... 30

Easton ..... 240

Jeanette ..... 198

Kane ..... 53

Quakertown ..... 20

Yohoghany ...... 480 Members at Large. 98

Local No. 189..... Local No. 358 ..... Individual Donations .....

Profit on Due Stamps..... 264 96

..... Wickhaven ....... 80

Scrantón .....

Stoneboro .....

Suterville

State of Pennsylvania;

People. Allegheny County...\$639 76

Balance of State.... 288 82

Total .....\$928 58

Rent .....

2 p. m.

P.M.

adopted:

taken up seriatim.

and be it further

elegates.

State Issues.

committee.

unanimously adopted: Resolution No. 4:

Deficit ..... \$66 94

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention was called to order at 2.40

After the roll had been called, the re-

ort of the Committee on Resolutions was

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RES-

OLUTIONS.

Resolution No. 1 .- Presented by Local

Resolved, That the Pennsylvania State

Convention of the Socialist Labor Party endorse the S. T. & L. A., and recog-

nize the present and future necessity for

the class-conscious Economic Organiza-

tion of the Working Class to aid the po

litical movement in the conquest of the

powers of government; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention urge

upon all members of the S. L. P. to

affiliate themselves with the S. T. & L. A., and also urge all the workers to

join the same in the class struggle over

Resolution No. 3, presented by Com-rade James Illingwarth of Rankin, Pa.,

was unauimously adopted: Resolved, That a committee of three be

elected from Section Allegheny County, whose duty it shall be to draw up a fit-

ting leaflet covering the political condi-tions in this State, and dealing with

Comrades Ed Hesser, H. A. Goff, Sr.

and William Adams were elected on said

Resolutions 4, 5, 6 and 7, presented by

Whereas, In the State of Pennsylva-

D. Sambuco for Branch Blythesdale and

possession of the tools of production;

189, S. T. & L. A., and unanimously

Disbursements.

Houtzdale .....

State Committee. c- Due Stamps

bought.

72

4795

To Daily

27 00

3 00

43 25

Funds

\$54 85

5 00

with another; be it solved, That the State Committee be hereby authorized to have the State Secretary devote his entire time to Party work, and to compensate him for the same, providing the financial condi-

tion of the Party warrants it. The financial conditions not allowing sufficient living wages to allow the State Secretary to devote his entire time to that office, arrangements were made with Section Allegheny County, S. L. P., and D. A. 15, S. T. & L. A. whereby the State Se cretary devotes all of his time ing a portion of his wages, the State ommittee's share being \$5 per week. Comrade Val. Remmel was elected to fill the position, and took charge on July I, 1900. Owing to illness, Comrade Remmel resigned in September, and Comrade S. J. Eberle was temporarily elected to fill the vacancy, which election

was afterward made permanent. The Mileage Fund established a year ago has also proven a success. There is on hand in that fund \$143.31, which does away to a great extent with the worry of raising funds to pay the rail-road expenses of delegates to the State

The result of local troubles in Sec tions upon the Sections themselves are exemplifies in the cases of Sections Philadelphia and Wicknaven, should teach us to nip such troubles in the bud, before whole membership can be dragged To accomplish this, it will be need

m. To accomplish this, it will be nec-essary for the Sections to enforce a rigid discipline upon all their members Your State Committee has already put into action a plan for raising cam-paign funds. If the various comrades and sympathizers each do their share, the year will be sume to be a support the plan will be sure to be a success.

It therefore remains for the Committee on Ways and Means to devise ways in which these tickets over the ways in which these tickets can be disposed of at once, and the cash turned in as soon as possible, and also to suggest means by which the Sections will be better able assist the State Committee finan-

The below Financial Report will show what has been done financially by Penn sylvania both for the movement in the State, as shown by the books of the State Committee, and for the movement at large, as shown by the columns of THE PEOPLE. ce the question of whether the eco

nomic organization might not eventually ainate the political organization, if proper precautions are not taken, has been frequently heard of late, it would ie in order for this convention to discuss advisability of dropping Section 6 the State Constitution, which reads

Each local of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance shall be entitled to a deegate to the Party's State Convention, deegate to the rate 5 share the quali-but such delegate must have the quali-fications of the regular delegate of the Socialist Labor Party. Locals must pay all expenses of their delegates." On May 21, 1902, the State Committee

On May 21, 1002, the State Committee closed the vote on candidates for the new committee. The incoming State Committee will be: Val. Remmel, D. E. Gilchrist, J. A. McConnell, H. A. Goff, Sr., John F. Taylor, William C. Cowan, and James Illingworth; and William J. Eherics as State accreter.

berie as State ~ecretary. The State ticket to be nominated by this convention is: Governor, Lieuten-aut-Governor, Secretary of Internal Affairs, and two Congressmen-at-Large. Nomination papers will be ready for sommation papers will be ready for signatures as soon as this convention ad-journs, and in order to allow the papers' to be filed at an early date, and thus to leave our hands entirely free to attend to the work of agitation, all nomination papers should be returned not later than papers July 1.

we will have a general election this fall, all Sections should immediately nominate full tickets, County, Judicial, Con-



gressional, Senatorial, and Legislative. WM. J. EBERLE, State Secretary. our Party to the Italians of our State. and Labor Alliance, and the Party or-Resolution No. 5: Whereas, "fl Proletario" is occupying itself mostly with the Socialist move In Italy, and evotes but little time to the movement in America, be it Resolved. That this Convention recom mends to the management of "Il Prol-etario" that its mission should be the

same as the other Party organs, i. e., First-To interest itself mainly with the American movement and, incidentaly, smash organized scabbery, and Second-As of secondary importance

Dona International propoganda. Resolution No. 6: tions Allegheny County ...2450 \$201 35 5 00 Whereas, In "Il Proletario" have ap-Ð peared articles signed by "Gemnosse," with a view to organizing the Italians 15 85 11 75 apart from our idea of solidarity in the nature of a Socialist body with its own

organization, but to be affiliated with 16 00 the S. L. P., be it 26 90 Resolved, That "Il Proletario" be in-2 00 structed that the working class of Amer-1 20 ica must be welded into that class-con-scious body of the S. L. P. and its 34 05 economic arm, the S. T. & L. A., and that we denounce any attempt at or-4 20 ganizing along national or any other than class lines. 7 05 **Resolution No. 7:** 

10 35 Whereas, There exists in Blythedale, Allegheny County, a fine movement of the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A., and 3 00 2 00 7 00

that with very little assistance they can secure a hall of their own, be it Resolved, That this Convention proves the efforts of Branch Blythe dale to build itself a hall and recommends to the members throughout the State that they do all possible to help Blythedale in this their effort. On motion Comrade Jean Valdesalici was elected as the Italian Organizer, with the provision that he is to send a

Sale of Supplies ..... 35 29 Westmoreländ County written report to the State Committee at least once a month. REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OF-

FICERS' REPORTS. mick ..... 50 00 The Committee on Officers' Reports recommended the adoption of the Sec-retary's report and suggestions as read. Total Receipts, \$855 10 Donations for purposes outside the motion the committee's report was Other accepted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

50 30 The Committee on Ways and Means \$105 20 submitted the following report, which was adopted by the Convention: 928 58 In submitting our report we cannot Total for All Purposes. .\$1033 78 any better method of raising suggest funds than those in operation at the Agitation .....\$386 84 present. We urge the comrades through-out the State to push the sale of the donation tickets which they have in their possession. We believe that if the com-rades make an earnest effort to push these tickets it will result in cleaning supplies ...... 126 41 Westmoreland County Commitup the debt which is hampering the State organization. We further recommend that the comrades in Allegheny County tee (loan) ..... 15 75 Printing ..... 10 74 sugest different ways to raise funds and Typewriter ..... 10 03 8 00 that a referendum vote should be taken by the Party in this State as to which Total .....\$922 04 method we will adopt. Receipts ..... 855 10

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMIT-TEE. The Auditing Comittee offered the fol-The convention then adjourned until

lowing report: Pittsburg, Pa., May 28th, 1902.

To the State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party: Greetings:-We, the undersigned, audi-tors of Section Allegheny County, have

examined the books of the State Committee and found them correct. Signed. Jamés Asdale, H. F. Locke,

P. C. Tesson. On motion the report of the Auditing Committee was received and filed.

REPORT OF DELEGATES.

The report of delegates was then called for, and, on the whole, showed an encouraging amount of activity throughout the State. Particularly was this true in the western part of Pennsylvania, where considerable headway has been made towards the annihilationof those lackeys of capitalism known as the labor fakirs. The delegates from locals affiliated with D. A. 15, S. T. & L. A., reported that Comrade Frank Jordan was acting as or-ganizer for said District in the coal fields of Western Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That we condemn the idea CANDIDATES. The following comrades were then elected to be caudidates of the S. L. P.: gaus. (Signed), WM. J. EBERLE, D. M. SACHTER, Secretaries.

WEEKLY PEOPLE: SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1902.

N. B.-Comrades W. H. Thomas of Buena Vista and L. M. Cunningham of Erie, have since the convention adjourn-ed, tendered to the State Committee their resignations as candidates for the of Congressmen-at-Large. office resignations were accepted and since those offices were abolished by the State Legislature at a recent session, the State Committee found it unnecessary to fill the vacancies. (Signed), WM. J. EBERLE,

State Secretary.

KLENKE TRAPPED. Forced to Confess Rascality-Exciting Incidents Attend Penn. Convention. August Klenke, a shining light in the

Socialist, Social Democrat, Multi Cocoa. Public Ownership party, says he did not wait until "the old man" (his father) died to get his share of the estate, but took his legacy out of his father's pocket while he was yet in the flesh, and came to American to organize the Working Class to fight the "robber Capitalist

When the delegates to the State Con vention of the Socialist Labor Party, held in Erie May 30-31, arrived at the hall to begin the aftenoon session, August Klenke and several others, members of the party of many names were standist Trade & Labor Alliance. ing at the entrance. Klenke straightway proceeded to tell the delegates of the Pittsburg, Pa., June S. S. L. P. that they were the most un-grateful and inconsiderate Socialists that he had ever met, and he had met legions NEWS FROM .... of them; because after being pronounced dead by the doctors of the multifariously named party, and having the holy rev-

erends (who are engaged in meting out Socialism to the avowed atheists of the above named party), sing requiem over the ashes of the Buzz Saw, after which

it had been consigned to the earth, the blamed thing kept on bobbing up most annoying and exasperating fashion. Then "Abgoost" told how he, "Ah-goost," singly and alone had come down into Pittsburg and organized a Section of the Cocoa party numbering some 72

odd members. Then, Mamie Hayes like, he told us how the vote of the dead and defunct S. L. P. had been going down, down, down, until it now received a lot of 00000. At this moment Comrade Thomas

Lawry said: "By the way, Klenke, how did you come to this country?" "On a ship." "Yes, I know. But how did you pay vour fare?"

"With money, I guess." "Yes, yes; but where did you get the oney to pay your fare?"

"Out of my pocket." "In whose pocket was it before it got "In the

"In the old man's," (his father), drawled Kleuke. "Then it is true, as reported, you stole

doue at present, for facts are stubborn things that do not get out of the way the money your poor old father had saved for a certain surpose and came to America to organize the Working of untruths no matter how finely wover but smash them with a greater s to fight the Capitalist Class?" erence than that manifested by the bit-"Yeh-es, to be sure, c-e-r-tainly, why terest iconoclast in his attacks upon the not? I preferred not to wait until the old man died to get my share of his escherished idois of old. The class struggle will got down. All attempts to blur it out will fail, ft is tate, but choose to take it while he was drawled the great business irrepressibe and will not down. Accord-ing to a report from Indiana, it is proalive," agent. "Oh, that's nothin," breaks in a little

posed to carry the class struggle thin Kang, with a thinner voice. Nihety-nine men out of every one hundred religion, by organizing a labor-union church from which the rich will be exwould poison their old men (their facluded. While this, undoubtedly, thers) to get their money.' significant indication, it is hardly to be

"Is that you opinion of the men you are trying to organize in your Cocoa party?" "Yes, siree: I tell you any man who

thought his old dad had a few dollars would give him poison in order to get possession of it."

At this point some one mentioned the Weeping Jeems armory episode; and pointing towards the armory of the local N. G. P., said: "Your man Carey says they would debar them from a seat in their labor-union church. When the ie voted for that appropriation measure because the militia was a working man's organization." 'Yes," said "Abgoost," pointing to

wards the armory, "and that company of State militia is chock full of men who they will do something beneficial to themselves and their class. belong to our party." may be expected to resume its unwonted sway. The attempts of the Civic Fed-

These were Kleuke's exact words. This was enough for us, and we went



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

"THE MANIA FOR WEALTH." There are many errors afloat regarding the cause of the concentration of wealth. According to one of these it is due to avarice. Wealth piles up and concentrates because the gathering of wealth has become a personal mania. Thus, concentrated wealth is it the last analysis a personal disease which one writer had called "The Disease of Money Getting." This view of the matter is, needless to say, wrong in the extreme. It can be noticed that those who are the possessors of concentrated wealth are likewise the most lavish spenders. With them personally the aim seems to trade unions, to keep them out of labor organizations by excluding such of their be not the getting, but the spending of wealth; while their disease is one of wasteful and reckless expenditure. The scions of the houses of the Vanderbiks, Goulds and others, may be referred to

into

the

as a demonstration of this fact. The concentration of wealth is due to conomic causes. The industrial development of capitalism requires an ever larger capitalization to secure and insure stability. A man or number of men who engage in any capitalist enterprise are not in it long before they realize the insufficiency of their capital as the necessity of enlarging it to prevent its expropriation by competitors. Especially is this the case among the largest capitalists where the stakes are greatest and the need for capital cor-

tional boundaries as the commerce and industry had overstepped local boundaries and became international Immense consolidations of railroads and steamships followed the subjugation by the army and navy of weak natious, and made the invasion of foreign markets complete. Through this evolution a class of men of the Morgan type, known as financiers, have sprung up and by means of expropriation and stock manipulation have become the possessors of capital. These men take no part in production or distribution. They know nothing of the technical workings of capitalist enterprises. They regard them simply as outlets for investments. These men are compelled to invest and reinvest their surplus capital in new fields in order to protect that which they already have. It is the inevitable law of capitalism that they must increase their capitalization or face possible loss. To-day com-bination, with others, the community of interests, national and international, points the way out. Of course there has gone with this

increased need of capital a mania for wealth. Those who have no wealth see its advantages. They know the drawbacks attending its absence. Without it they are doomed to competitive de-struction. They have no rights which wealth can enforce. They have no en-joyments which wealth can secure, Poverty consigns them to popular de-testation and exploitation and the uncertainties of existence. Wealth is the golden means to their happiness. But they will never get it. The pychological results of a system that cannot breed aught else but wealth for the few and poverty for the many, they are striving madly for the unattainable under capitalism. Only under Socialism will all be wealthy.

an of the Berlin Hospi-THE FOUR Spreatest authority on THE FOUR GREAT LIBIT SALVES:
 No. 1—Libit Salve for Sunburn, Black-heads, Yellow and Black Spots, Pim-ples and Ringworms.
 No. 2—Libit Salve for Itching, Erup-tions and Inflammation of the Skin, Chapped Hands and Excessive Per-spiration.

piration. , 3-Libit Salve for Open Wounds, Ulcers, Sores, Fistulas, Erysipelas Ulcers, Sores, Fistulas, Erysipelas and Callous Skin. No. 4-Libit Salve for Contagious and

No. 4-Libit Salve for Contagious and Scrofulous Sores. PRICE 50 CENTS. Be careful in ordering right number. LIBIT SOAP: For preserving, purify-ing and beautifying the skin, cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dand-ruf, stopping falling hair, softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, baby itchings, rashes and chafings and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. Price 15 Cents None genuine without the name LIBIT. Sent by mail on receipt of price (stamps or mail orders). Prenared and sold only by

Prepared and sold only by

ROTKOWITZ BROS. 165 Stanton Street, New York.



of permitting any permanent employe of the S. L. P. to be a member of the old-style trade unions, but all such should be compelled to become members of the S. T. & L. A. of Pennsylvania at the election November 4th, 1902. Resolution N. 2, on State Constitu-

Governor-William Adams, Wilmertion, in reference to Section 6, which reads:-Each Local of the Soding, Pa., paper carrier. Lieutenant Governor-Donald L. Mun-ro, Altoona, Pa., machinist. cialist Trade & Labor Alliance shall be

entitled to a delegate in the Party's State Convention, but such delegate must Secretary of Internal Affairs-Frank Feehan, Fayette City, Pa., coal miner. Congressmen at Large-W. H. Thom-as, Buena Vista, coal miner; L. M. Cunhave the qualifications of the regular delegate of the Socialist Labor Party. Locals must pay all the expenses of their ningham, Erie, Pa., painter.

delegates. Resolved, That the word "Local" after the word 'each" shall be stricken out, and the word "District" shall be inserted. Unanimously adopted by a rising vote. On motion, the State Committee was authorized to fill any and all vacancies occurring from any cause on the State ticket.

#### PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we reaffirm our allegiance to the militant International So cialist movement and readopt the plat-form of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States.

On motion, the State Committee was instructed to send an organizer to Scranton, Pa., as soon as funds will permit, and to keep him there until results are shown.

motion, the secretaries were in-On Structed to aubmit the proceedings of this Convention to the State Committee, and that body have a sufficient number printed for distribution. A motion to donate \$16.00, the remain-

der of the mileage fund, to the State Committee, was carried.

A motion to adjourn till Saturday, 9 A. M., was carred.

#### SATURDAY'S SESSION.

our party given power to act in the capacity of Organizer, with such limited power as shall be given by this Conven-Meeting was called t order by the Chairman at 9.40 A. M. After the roll had been called Comrade B. Reinstein of Buffalo was given the floor. He spoke tion or the State Committee, therefore, on methods of agitation and was fol-Resolved. That an Italian organized lowed by other comrades, who also spoke

hall to take up the work of convention.

Some time during the afternoon a delegation of the Multi-Cocoas, including Klenke, and headed by Heydrick, came into the hall and ranged themselves in a row on the left side of the room.

Comrade J. A. McConnell, speaking to motion that was being considered, suddenly digressed and facing Klenke, Heydrick, and their dupes, began a scathing oratorical arraignment of the gang.

Comrade P. C. Tesson rose to a point of order, which was right and proper (his point was; that we should follow the regular order, and require that all delegates speak to the resolution); but Chairman Gilchrist ruled the point not well taken, and requested McConnell to proceed. When McConnell finished, Comrade Thomas Lawry took the floor and for twenty minutes in the most elo quent language, showed the honest rank and file what manner of men they were training with when they were in the company of the leaders of the multifariously named party.

Following Lawry, Comrade Eberle took the floor and spoke pointedly, directly, and emphatically to Heydrick and Klenke. Then Comrade Schulberg waded into them. When Schulberg fin ished, Heydrick arose to answer charges brought against him, and his fellow fakirs, but instead of attempting an answer, started to abuse and vilify the members of the S. L. P. The chair had told him he could use an hour of the convention's very valuable time in answering the charges, but by actual count he was on the floor but eight minutes, and sat down with great, but im potent, rage plainly manifesting itself. Vice-Chairman Comrade Cunningham of Section Erie, who was once a mem

a member in good standing, and under the absolute supervision of the State Committee, be elected as soon as pos-sible, to act as organizer among the Ital-iang, and give general information as to

ciliation, mediation and arbitration do not stand for deception, as in the case of the iron workers' strike in San Fran-cisco or the Teamsters' strike in Boston, when they do not stand for Mark Hanna's political aspirations and the intro duction of his soft coal into eastern markets, as in the early part of the coal strike, they are failures in the settlement of labor troubles.

distant relatives. When machine guns,

are placed in commanding position in

the public street, as in Providence; when

dynamite is dropped down a mining shaft, killing two and wounding three,

as in West Virginia; when workingmen's meetings are prohibited and troops called

out to intimidate strikers as in Paterson

there is no opportunity to spin yaras

about imaginative relations, or induce

intelligent men and women to grow es

tatic over a condition of affairs that is

purely a fictitions creation. Facts are

against such things being successfully

commended as wise. It were better by

far to exclude the capitalists from the

tools as John Mitchell and Samuel Gom-

The trade unionist must also exclude

debar them from a seat

congress,

the capitalist from public office. They

Presidential Chair just as rigorously as

trades unionists puruse such a course on the lines laid down by socialist science

In the meanwhile, the class struggle

eration to smother it, have proven abor-

ve. They have proven that when con-

legislature,

pers.

must

the

This Civic Federation bubble has burst a little earlier than was anticipated. It was feared at one time, that the prestige and influence that fostered and protected it, both in the camp of the capitalists and the labor fakirs, might obscure the real relations existing between capital and labor, to the detriment of the latter and the profit of the former. That the facts relating to the class struggle have made this impossible, is evidence of the in-tensity with which the struggle is waged. When the combined forces of society fail to delude the workers by false teachings, and pretensions to friendliness and mutual interest, then is the class struggle a vital force indeed!

With such a bubble burst, the path of the class-conscious socialist is made easier. The class struggle stands forth in all its nakedness. It now behoves the class-conscious socialist to go 'to work and use this fact accordingly.

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respondingly greater. If we go back to the good old days of small capital when every man was his own producer or when he produced for a market strictly local in its limits, we'll find that wealth concentration was then unknown. Wealth distinctions were not so marked. while a nearer approach to idyllic democracy reigned than at present. Many date the change in this country sub-sequent to the civil war. The contract-

ors, as the writer referred to states, made millions. Then followed the de-velopment of the railways and the opening up of the great. West to the exploitation of eatern capital and commerce. Under such circumstances production was bound to change and to grow. It was bound to become less local and more national, requiring greater workshops, machinery, capital and labor. All this required more and ever more capital. It required the organization and levelopment of a corresponding system of finance and of politics. There were and grants and subsidies for transportation, and protective tariffs for industry. Partnerships developed into companies and companies into corporations, all com-

bining and augmenting their capital, expanding it from primeval hundreds into the millions. Industry amalgamated with industry, until many articles were produced by the same corporation. Al-lied industries were bound together by mutual ownership. In this way com-

petition was rendered null and void or else modified to such an extent as to

make it harmless. When trust formation began this concentration of capital was enhanced many fold by the consolidation of corporations and allied industries and the extension of the objects of the incorporation to hitherto undreamt of enterprises, so that to-day a consolidation will produce a far creater number of articles than did many communities and states in an earlier period. Wealth formation of trusts where all editorial communications money, remittances, and business came with an expansion of commerce munications are to be directed. and industry. These overstepped na-



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

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

The committee in charge has done everything to make the affair a suc-cess 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 carry on a vigorous campaign against all the parties of capitalism.

How to reach the grove:-Take Elizabeth 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. The Committee



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Millerand is Dead—Millerandism is a Corpse. Socialism is Alive and Stronger Than Ever As a Result of the Sterling Fight of the Class-Conscious Stalwarts of Parti Ouvrier Francaise.

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that the militant socialists of France won at the recent legislative election. Yet in their official organs they speak of it modestly, and seem conscious of having doue their only It looks, in fact, as if the magnitude of their achievement could be more fully realized and its world-wide import more readily perceived by such as ourselves, placed at a distance from the cene of the conflict, than by the com rades who were engaged in the fighting. At the close of the battle, the incidental ses unavoidably suffered at a few oints, or the disappointments caused by oversanguine expectations, must have cast their dark shadows upon the general result and obscured in the minds of the victorious fighters its obvious meaning; whereas, calmly viewing, as we may do from here, the advantages gained, and duly considering their inevitable effect upon the socialist movement far beyoud the boundaries of France, we may at this moment be in a better position form a correct estimate of their actual value. At any rate, in the light of all the facts that have come to our knowl-edge, we deem it safe to say that the net outcome of the French election is a death blow to that bogus "socialism" and its "new method," which the politi-ral sgents of the moribund middle class are of late years been pushing to the front everywhere in a desperate effort to ance more befool the now awakening proletarian masses, and to disrupt their

Let us here, in the first place, briefly state the developments which not only sustain but impose this conclusion. To se at least of our readers who have osely followed the trend of French affairs, a cursory retrospect will no doubt prove helpful in forming an in-

From the fall of the Paris Commune 1871 to the foundation, in 1879, of Parti Guvrier Francais (French La-Party), upon a platform drawn by Jules Guesde, with the co-operation of Karl Marx, there was practically in France no working class movement. These were the palmy days of the capi-alist "Republic." The exploiting classes where the palmy days of the capiigned supreme, by terror. Those were so, by the way, the palmy days-the archian days-of Imperialism in sany; and so much alike were the s of the working people in both ntries that any observing man could already then see at a glance how little the relation of exploited to exploiter in the relation of exploited to exploiter in a society fundamentally resting on eco-nomic inequality is affected by the po-litical form of government. The politi-cal power in such a society is asturally vested in the exploiting classes, who use it regarless of its form to maintain at any cost their sconomic system; and any cost their economic system; and when a class-conscious socialist urges upon the despoiled but unconscious wage-workers the necessity of wresting hat power from their despoilers, it is politi. not a mere change of cal form that he contemplates, but a

The men who founded the P. O. F. wree not "parliamentary idiots." They were not suffering from "that strange lisease which." as Marx observed in his Lighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bona-parte, "has infected Europe since 1848, arte, "has infected below any cretin-nd is known as 'parliamentary cretin-man' a disease that relegates to an sum; a disease that relegates to, an Imaginary world those who are attacked by it; that deprives them of all sense, of all remembrance, of all dispacity to com-prehend the real, external world." They had fully grasped the fundamental truth which we have stated; the simple truth, established by all the great facts of his-tern that is public. established by all the great facts of his-tory, that in politics, as in all other things, the form does not alter the sub-stance, and that no form is taken which the nature and state of the substance justif do not require or permit; that the political weapon, which has evolved in common with all the war enginery known to the student of "social prog-ress," may vary in shape at different times and in different countries, accord-ing to the varying conditions of the con-flict between the ruling classes for abbetween the ruling classes for ab-dominion; but that the object which hose classes have in view, and for which they have always battled and are still battling among thmesives, is at all times and everywhere the same, namely, the political subjection and economic plunder of the defenseless body of the mation; so that, whatever form the political weapon may have come to assume, its possession is the first requirement of defenseless in their struggle for eco nic independence. To take it or sub taking of it-ever so peaceably, as may be dense in countries of universal suf-frage, or forcibly, as must be done in countries of proletarian disfranchise-ment-is in itself a revolutionary act: it is, of necessity, the first step in the So-cial Revolution. it is their only alternative. And the cial Revolution. Comprehending all this, and much more to the same effect, the founders of the P. O. F. acted accordingly. In the preamble to its programme may be read today their fundamental declaration, which has remained unaltered since its adapted by the constitutive congress of the Party, held at Marseilles in 1879: be collective ownership (of the means production) can be brought about in other way than by the revolutionary ion of the working class, organized

It was, upon the whole, a great vic- | into a distinct political party." And this was supplemented by the adopted report of the platform committee, which, in the part of it relating to the duties (or imperative mandate) of representa tives elected by the Party, express self as follows: "In forcing to the front the demands for immediate relief, which the Party has inscribed in its proits representatives shall strictly abstain from all compromission what ever with the political parties represent-ed in the various elective bodies of the country."

Upon these lines, slowly, but steadily, the P. O. F. went on, making recruits and availing itself of every incident in the daily struggle for bread to awaken the class-consciousness of wage-workers. In 1881, when barely two years old, it boldly entered the electoral contest by presenting municipal and legislative candidates in several cities, including Paris.

At Commentry its entire municipal tick. et was elected. The miners there were on strike, and the first act of the So ialist council was to demand the immediate withdrawal of the troops and to vote an appropriation of 25,000 francs (\$5000) for the relief of the strikers' wives and children. Of course the resolutions of the council were promptly vetoed by the prefect of the depart-ment. (The prefect is an administrative governor, appointed by the Minister of the Interior.) But the Socialist policy concerning the demands of labor for tection and redress was thus practically illustrated, while the callousness of the national powers in the service of capitalism cast a vivid light far and wide on the political side of the class struggle. In the meantime, however, the clear-

sighted members and politicians of the capitalist class had come to realize that the violent repression of the Paris Commune had not forever settled the social question, and that the prolonged im-prisonment or exile of its survivors was contributing not a little, even among the previously conservative mass provinces, to the success of the now sci-

entific agitation carried on by the P. O. F. The advocates of amnesty had therefore finally prevailed. It goes without saying that its granting was grandiloquently advertised by capitalist or-gans as an act of unexampled generosity, and as a token of reconciliation between "the two indispensable elements of so-ciety, Capital and Labor."

The exiles came back: but, singular as it may seem, some of them immediately, displayed a strong feeling of hostility to the P. O. F., even to the extent of at-tempting the formation of another party, called the 'Socialist Alli-Among them figured Longuet and Jourde, whose economic notions had always been, were still st that time, and have "consistently" remained ever since, extremely crude and confused. Both, of course, are now "ministerialists." The Alliance soon disappeared; but in the very heart of the P. O. F. there were wanting "elements of strength which in the due course of time revealed themselves as elements of disruption. Their leader was Paul Brousse, a man that Karl Mark had befriended in Londou, but not sufficiently trusted to desire his attendance at the conference with Guesde when the programme of the P. O. F. was under consideration. Brousse entered the P. O. F.; but, at the munich pal elections of 1881, when he ran in the Paris district of Montmartre as its candidate, he showed his "independence" of the Party's programme by issuing one of his own make. This remarkable in-fraction of the most obvious rules of orWEEKLY PEOPLE: SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1902.

upon the return from exile of Dr. Eduard faillant, ex-member of the Commune the Blanquists reorganized under his ac the lead. They were revolutionary so-cialists, held together by strong ties of friendship, by memories of past suffer-ings, by their admiration for the great revolutionist Blanqui, whom they had followed in the darkest days of the emhad pire. But although they preserved a sep-arate organization, they did not antag-onize the P. O. F., the chief members of which they esteemed highly. On the contrary, in most circumstances, they co-op-erated with it. Their strength was in Paris, and especially in those quarters which, like the Pere-la-chaise, had intensely suffered at the fall of the Com-

mune. Now came Boulangism and its false re-

publican bourgeois issues, calculated to bamboozle the naive workingman. On one side a general, the man-on-horseback, "grasping under the tail of his black charger the malcontents of every party," and demanding a revision of the constitu tion in order to rally to his support all the idiots who still believed in paper chains or guarantees. On the other side "the privileged of the existing republic," frightening the masses with the black shadow of that vulgar, political soldier, and by other means, less childish, no doubt, securing the support of the Possibilists. It was at the height of that farci cal bagarre that the legislative elections of 1889 took place. The P. O. F. pre-sented candidates in 13 departments, and increased its vote to 47,000, showing a gain of nearly 50 per cent as compared with 1885. Ferroul was elected deputy in the Aube department. Thivrier in the Allier, Antide Boyer in the Bouches-du-Rhone, Lächize and Couturier in the Rhone, while in the Nord the important minority votes for P. O. F. candidates

were only a prelude to that powerful or-ganization which has lately cast 70,000 ballots for Revolutionary Socialism and ent Delory, its own wage-working mayor of Lille, to the House of Representatives, where he will confront in true proletarian style the "new methodists" of bogus socialism, Jaures and Millerand.

It was also in that year, 1889-center nairy of the French bourgeois revolu-tion-that the first International socialist congress was held at Paris and instituted May Day as a bond of union between the proletariats of all countries. The first obervance of that day in 1890 was participated in by 400,000 workers in more than 100 cities of France. The govern ment then contented itself with threaten ng displays of military forces at all the industrial centers; but the following year several manifestations were violently dis persed by the troops, and in the mining own of Fourmies, without provocation without warning, some companies of the 145th regiment of the line fired upon peaceful crowd, killing instautly several children of both sexes, besides wounding a large number of persons of all ages.

The cry of horror that came from Fourmies re-echoed throughout France. The government had to "explain." It not government had to "explain." only explained, but punished in its usual way. The men responsible for the Fourmassacre were not those who com mitted it; they were Paul Lafargue and Culine, who by their speeches at Four-mics on and before the First of May, had caused its observance in that town. Both vere duly tried, duly found guilty, and duly sentenced; Culine to six years and Lafargue to one year imprisonment. Moreover, by the nature of his sentence,

Culine was deprived of his civic rights From this infamous verdict of the capitalist court Lafargue appealed to the working people of Lille, where a vacant seat in the House of Representatives was just then to be voted for. He was elected and the government had to release him; but it kept Culine, who had been disfranchised and was, therefore debarred from a similar appeal to his fellow-citizens.

The entrance of Lafargue in the House caused a profound sensation. The few men that the P. O. F. had previously succeeded in electing were honest men and well-intentioned, but by no means "With Lafargue, Karl Marx's son-in-law," rightly observed the economic monthpiece of capitalism, Paul Leroy Beaulieu, "it is collectivism: it is a fixed systematic doctrine, that enters Parliament. Don't commit the mistake of un derrating this great event. Let Jules Guesde, "perchance, be elected also, France will have the equivalent of Lieb-

ents" than as P. O. F. men. Moreover, they hoped, as "temporarily inde-pendent," to accomplish, first, the union of the "warring fractions" of the Socialist movement, and, finally, the unity of that movement upon its only possible bases of principle and tactics, namely, Collectivism and the Class Struggle.

In the minds of the experienced lead-ers of the P. O. F. there must have been some doubts as to the ability of the Independents to achieve what they professed to have in view; but there wa apparent cause for doubting their sincerity. At any rate, it costs but little to hope; they would hope and keep their powder dry. It was actually on the programme of

the P. O. F. that Jaures, on the 20th day of January, 1893, rau for the House of Representatives in the Carmaux district and was elected: the seat of that district in Parliament having been vacated by the resignation of the Marquis of So lages, consequent upon the victorious strike of the Carmaux miners. .

A few months later, at the general leg-islative elections, the candidates of the party in 90 districts of 36 departments received 221,804 votes. Seven of them vere elected. The following six years may be termed the "period of harmony" between the "Socialist fractions." The "Socialist Par-liamentary Group," which was formed at the reopening of the Chambers, included, besides the representatives of the P. O. F., those of the Blauquist, or "Revolutionary Socialist" Party (Vaillant, Chauviere, Baudin, Walter), and the Independent Socialists (Jaures, Mil-

erand, Viviani). Doubs ..... Th Independents had practically no or-ganization. Their strength resided in the Eure and Loir ..... 3 personal ability and activity of their leaders, and in their possession or con-Finistere ..... rol of papers widely circulated in Paris Gard ..... 6 and the provinces. But if their aim was Hte. Garonne ..... 2 already then secretly, as it was later openly, the disruption and destruction of the P. O. F., they must have felt sorely disappointed, for the great party was Herault becoming every day stronger, more com-pact and better disciplined. At the mu-nicipal elections of 1896, it not only maia-Indre ..... 1 Indre et Loire .....

tained all the positions it had conquered in 1892, but carried nearly one hundred municipalities, secured a minority, representation in as many more, and ob tained a considerable vote in three hundred communes (villages, towns, or town hips), where it could not yet elect any of its candidates. Again, in the legisla-tive elections of 1898, it extended its field of action to 113 districts in 38 de Lozere ..... 1 Maine and Loire .... 2 partments, increased its vote (from 221, 000 in 1893) to 330,000, and elected 14 Manche ...... 3 deputies, thus doubling its representa-Marne ..... 5 Marne (Hte.) ..... 1 tion in the House. Then came, in 1899, the "critical pe 

riod," which has just passed into his-tory with the recent legislative election the consequent demise of the Waldeck-Rousseau-Millerand cabinet. rving for a future issue its elaborate treatment, we can only enumerate here its most notable events, as follows:

1. "The Dreyfus affair" and the "per-sonal act" of Millerand in "accepting" the portfolio of Commerce in the so called "cabinet of republican defense" ormed by Waldeck-Rousseau with Gen Galliffet, the murderer of the Commune as Minister of War, 2. The enthusi astic endorsement of this odious act by the Independent Socialists, who, in imitation of the Possibilists of former days but under circumstances far more ag gravating, proclaimed it their first duty "to save the Republic"-the capitalist republic-at any cost of principle and honor, from the imaginary dangers threatened by a small band of villain ous but ridiculous pigmies on horseback 3. The indignant protests of the P. O. F. against this "new method" of advancing Socialism by dragging it backward into the mire of compromission and corruption. z. The Act of Cow-ardice committed by the Paris International congress of 1900, in declaring itself incompetent and impotent to pass

Yonue ..... 2 upon the fundamental question at issue namely, whether dishonorable "tactics could be resorted to anywhere or at any At the second ballot, the increase of time, properly or even effectively, for the advancement of honest principles. 5. The dastardly attempt of the Milthe vote for P. O. F. candidates running in 13 legislative districts was over 25.lerandists to coerce the P. O. F. into submission by fraudulently packing the 000, making a known grand total of 400. 000, with still 283 districts to be heard National congress of the various "So cialist fractions" with delegates of non-"So from The names of the 15 caudidates electexistent organizations. 6. The final ed, and of the cities they respectively en the Indeper upture b

The battle of the polls and its result.

every

ernment that "Republican Capitalism" eded in establishing. had ever succe The conspiracy has failed. Millerand is dead. Millerandism is a

orpse. Socialism is alive and stronger than ever. LUCIEN SANIAL.

Table showing the P. O. F. vote at he first ballot, in 282 districts of the 86 departments of France, so far as ascertained; 283 districts having still to be heard from:

Departments.

Aisne .....

Ardennes .....

Jura .....

Loiret .....

Lot ......

Lot and Garonne .... 1

Meuse .....

Morbihan ..... 1

Oise ..... 4

Puy-de-Dome ...... 2 Pyrenees (Basses) ... 2

Pyrenees (Htes) ..... 4 Pyrenees (Orient) .... 4

Sarthe ..... 5

Sevres (Deux) ..... 4

Somme ..... 7

Tarn and Garonne ... .

Vaucluse ..... 1

Vendee ..... 2

Vienne (Hte) ..... 4

Vosges ..... 4

.....

Savoie

Charente

TINY SPICY HAVANAS Dis. Not returned. Districts returned. Vote. 3.56 2 141 19,000 Allier Basses Alper ...... 10,15 & 20 ¢ Packages 942 3,739 Hautes Alper ..... 2 Alpes Maritimes .... 1 224 .859 Ardeche ..... 3 If you cannot get them of your dealer, write to the 14 Ariage ..... E. SEIDENBERG, STIEFEL & CO. Aube ..... 6 Ande ..... 1 7.966 2,878 Aveyron ..... 1 4.140 \_\_\_\_MAKERS= 7,964 98th Street and First Avenue, New York Calvados ..... 2 693 Cantal ...... \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* 87 Charente Inp ..... Cher ..... 3 7,751 1,403 THE SWEDISH FIASCO. Cotes du Nord ..... 2 152 Creuze ..... 3 1,560 1,963 Loss of Suffrage Strike Due to Pusil-1,540 lanimity of Leaders. 362 Failure! That is the only thing at 1,549 present that can be said of the great 4.187 general suffrage strike just finished in 2,363 Sweden. But it must be added: on account of the pusillanimity or want 8,614 strategical skill and courage of the lead-6,154 ers. For surely it can not have escaped anybody who has followed the latest 5,597 happenings that if ever the situation was 2,193 favorable for the workers' demands for their rights as citizens, then that time Isere ..... 4 18,255 

was in May, 1902. But instead of profit-754 ing by the situation the Executive Committee of the Labor Party issued 8,767 lengthy circular which among other things expressly stated that the previous-ly held congress did not yet deem the time 8,540 107 ripe for a general strike in the real 814 sense of that word, i. e., an economic pressure upon society extensive and persistent enough to force the ruling class to make any concessions. 1.255 But it recommends a cessation of work, a rest from labor during the two or three 5,163 days that the Riksdag debates, an ex-437

perimental move giving the warning: this is only the commencement, next time it will be far more serious, if still .... 12 1,887 you have the audacity to deny us our self-evident citizen rights!" 70,799 In other words: The men that had 3.101 the confidence of the working class made

it officially known in this circular (which was issued the 9th of May, and contains explanations and rules for the general 9,100 574 389 strike), even to the cuemies of the suf frage question in the Riksdag, that WHATSOEVER the Riksdag decides 169 2.351to do the strike would last no longer than during the short time that the 3.168 22.517 Riksdag saw fit to give its attention to 2.934 the question!

And "Ny Tid" (a party organ) writes the day after the strike was called off, .... 77,744 May 18, as follows: The dice are thrown in both chambers after a singularly short debate, consid-ering the great importance of the ques-6.378 3.614 tion. The upper chamber gave it one day and a half and the lower two days 8,612 with the aid of night sessions.

"Aud the result? "Nothing. 8,523 "The whole result consists in new in-

442 87 vestigations that have long ago proved needless to the ones that don't want any further delays or sidetrackings of a 1,760 question which is ripe enough for so-111 lution." 3.340

Then the paper makes a few comments concerning the decision of the Riksdag, which consisted in the sending of a request to His Royal Majesty of the making of a new "thorough investigation into the question of extended vote for the election to the second chamber of the Riksdag," and concludes, nevertheless, its article in this way:

tains some mistakes. For instance: "The landed nobility" is to-day not much more of a "nobility" than are the common farmers of this country; the parades and the strike in Stockholm counted over 40,-000 participants, instead of 20,000 and so The "Commercial's" article is as

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Strictly Hand made

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of

follows: "Stockholm, May 25 .- It would appear as if the Socialists of Sweden had won at least a partial victory in their struggle for universal suffrage, which caused the great three days' strike by the com-bined trades unions of the country. The action of the Riksdag-agrarian in sentiment, and, therefore, entirely opposed to an extension of the suffrage privilege-in proposing an amendment to the government's bill for electoral reform, calling for universal suffrage in 1904, which was carried by a vote of 117 to 107, indicates that the Socialists' propaganda has not been unproductive of results.

"Sweden probably is the country in which class dictinctions are the most tightly drawn of any continental country. There are three classes in Sweden-the nobility, the proletariat and the peasants. Neither politically nor in any other way does the last-mentioned exercise much influence. Indeed, it may be said that there are only two big political parties in the country-the Socialists and the Agragians. The landed nobility constitute the leaders of the Agrarians. They have entire governmental control, having a working majority in both chambers, and also controlling the cabinet.

reason for this sweeping power is the present existing constitution. "The constitution, which dates from

1866, provides for a parliament known as the Riksdag; which again falls into two divisions known respectively as the first and second chambers. The second chamber, which corresponds to the American House of Representatives, is supposed to be elected by popular suffrage. The members are chosen for a term of three years. No one, however, who does not possess property worth 1,000 crowns or has an annual income of 800 crowns is, entitled to a vote; and as the yearly earnings of the Swedish mechanics and peasants are considerably below "that figure, these restrictions mean practically a complete disenfranchisement of those two classes. Indeed, by means of the restrictions the Agragians have managed to keep the entire power in their hands, and they have also carefully limited the

royal prerogative. "In the fall of last year the Socialists instituted a campaign for electoral reform. They contracted an alliance with the Liberals, under the leadership of Adolph Hedin, and their propaganda be-came so aggressive that the Agrarians in alarm introduced a bill in the Second Chamber providing for electoral reform. Upon inspection of that bill, however, it was found that it contained no visible improvement on the existing ones. Indeed, the so-called "reforms" trivial as to border on the farcical. The Socialists in March of this year resumed their agitation. In April the Agrarian

congress of that year. There, Brousse and his friends-including Benoit Malon, Joffrin and the now "ministerialist" Fourniere-argued in justification of his course that the "slow progress of the Party" and the failure of its candidates at the polls were owing to the pro-gramme itself. They consequently moved a resolution authorizing each district to issue its own electoral pro gramme, on the ground that "the work ers of different districts have not the same needs and aspirations." The absurdity and mischlef of such a conten-tion were exposed in a counter-resolu-tion moved by Guesde, but no action was taken, and the whole matter was referred to the congress of the following year, which, packed by the Broussists, decided in favor of "liberty, "autonomy" and "Possibilism."

ganization came up for debate before the

The "Guesdists" immediately withdrey and heid another congress, which, free from Possibilism and all the compromissions that the word implied, proceeded with the so-called "impossible" task of accomplishing the emancipation of the working class by first awakening its sense of class unity and class solidarity. At the legislative election of 1885, the took the field in eleven of the 86 departmen's of France, with the following re-sults, especially instructive if compared with the still incomplete ones of 1902, as published in the table at the end of this article:

# Departments. Vote

knecht and Bebel. There is a wide difference between such men-men of study and propaganda, rude fighters without pretensions—and those empty-headed, empty-hearted nincompoops of the "radical" left, ever babbling senselessly on the separation of Church and State and other fiddle-faddle."

From that moment, indeed, the P. O. F, with its "impossible" programme, progressed rapidly, while the "practical" possibilists went beautifully to pieces. At the municipal elections of 1892, its candidates received 160,000 votes. Twenty-nine important municipalities, includ-ing such cities as Marseille, Roubaix, Montlucon, Narbonne, Touloff, etc.) were carried outright, while in tweatyfive others the party obtained a strong minority representation.

For some time, however, a few clearsighted politicians of the "Radical" bourgeois wing had intently watched the Socialist Movement, not only in France, but in Germany. Disgusted with the stupidity of their associates, which was largely contributing to the alienation of the working class from their party, and to the gradual acceptance, by that class, of the pure socialist doctrine taught by the P. O. F., they first pro-fessed socialistic leanings, then made fessed socialistic leanings, then made bold to call themselves "Radical Socialists" on the ground that they favored one or the other of the palliative meas

ures demanded by Socialist agitators for the immediate relief of the wage-working population; while some, still clearer-sighted, and therefore bolder, proclaimed themselves "Independent Socialists." Among the latter were Jaures and Mil-lerand, both gifted with remarkable pow-

 Marne
 1.478
 lerand, both gifted with remarkable pow-ers of eloquence, persuasion, and physi-cal endurance. If they did not enroll outright in the P. O. F. organization, they said, it was not because they object-ed to any part of its doctrine, but be-cause there was a large body of mis-informed and prejudiced people that they could more readily reach as "Independ 
 TOHOW

known as Ministerialists, and the bona At the first ballot-Thivrier (Montlucon); Bouveri (Chalon); Sembat (Par-is); Dejeante (Paris); Vaillant (Paris); fide, uncompromising Socialists. 7. The union of all the Social Revolutionary forces of France-including the P. O. F., the Blanquists and the class-conscious

Contant (Paris). At the second ballot-Constans (Monteconomic organizations of labor. S. The resolution, passed by the National Conlucon); Baron (Aix); Beuezech) Mont-pellier); Dufour (Issoudun); Delory (Lille); Selle (Valencieunes); Chauviere gress of the P. O. F., and carried out by its committee with the co-operation (Paris); Walter (Paris); Allard (Draguiof its Blanquist and trade unionist alcoan).



Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars Northwest Corner naving at its command the boundless means of corruption, numberless agencies of deception and unlimited power of in-Thirtleth and Washington Sta timidation vested in the strongest gov-MARION, IND,

"This does not prevent the onward march of the working class in these days or of having its importance demonstrated; of that the mad ravings in both chambers as well as the more friendly utterances give testimony. They evidently feel that they cannot any longer escape this just demand of the working

class, and the task of the friends of the suffrage will now be to turn the dice in such a way that the 'warrants' will come down and not become visible in our constitution. The universal, equal and direct suffrage, with no other warrants than an equal representation for city and rural districts-that will be

our watchword in the future!" When the debate was up in the second chamber, Mr. G. Branting, the parts representative, according to "Ny Tid," said: "The minister of justice charges me with having made the masses believe that they could win everything at once. Otherwise the demonstrations would not have occurred. This charge is refuted by the 100,000 circulars that have been distributed. . . That the papers ceased to come out; was against my advice." The circular which Branting refers to and which he uses in his defence before the Riksdag against the crime of having given too much encouragement to masses proves him not guilty. Stating, as that circular did, that the strike was not to be used as a pressure and that would be called off as soon as the Riksdag dropped the suffrage question, it entirely broke the edge of the strike as a weapon in the hands of the workers against the ruling class. The strike itself was to be nothing but a demonstration, a parade, and all the fine revolutionary spirit shown among the masses and fanned into greater dimensions by the brutality of the authorities at the rious peaceful demonstrations, was run into nothing. That the compositors of

the newspapers struck against the ad vice of Mr. Brauting, shows that THEY had taken the matter more seriously than their leaders. The following account, given by a "Commercial Advertiser" correspondent

is correct in the main, although it con-

ministry, on the advice of the recent crown prince, Gustaf, it is said, having remained silent as to its plans for reform, the agitation assumed serious proportions.

"Vast demonstrations were held in all the important cities of the country, and the cry for universal suffrage was raised. In Stockholm alone 20,000 mechanics paraded. Several riot took place and many arrests were made. The Lib-erals in the Second Chamber, fearing the growing bitterness between the po-lice and the Socialists, organized a committee which, with M. Hedin as leader,

interviewed the minister of state, Baron yon Otten. Hedin warned the minister that unless the police ceased to provoke the multitude serious trouble might en sue. The minister took the warning and the rioting came to an end.

"The great strike which followed soon afterward was the most imposing labor demonstration that Scandinavia ever witnessed. As if by magic the whole machinery of industrial life became inanimate. Business life was prostrated, and Stockholm, Sweden's most busy city, became as still as a gravoyard. During the three days of the strike-from May 15 to May 17-no newspapers were printed, no bread baked and no cars run. Not even a vessel sailed from Stockhoim; and it was impossible to buy either groceries or merchandise, for the simple cason that all the stores were closed. In Stockholm alone 20,000 men struck, and altogether it is estimated that in those three days a half million menmechanics, laborers and peasants-were entirely idle.

"The Agrarians, indeed, were thor-oughly alarmed. Their leaders in the chambers held a hurried consultation with the crown prince and ministry, in which it was decided to acquiesce in the Socialists' demands by providing for universal suffrage when the Riksuniversal suffrage when the Riks-dag convenes in January, 1904. On the advice of Hedin, the Socialists ac-cepted this proposal, and now, for the time at least, everything is quiet."

**SPECIAL "INVESTIGATIONS."** 

Whenever an industrial event of large

dimensions and involving great interests

occurs the capitalist press sends special

correspondents to the scene for the pur-

pose of making "investigations" at may hand for "the benefit of, its readers."

these "investigations" are pre-determined and are written under exceptionally

favorable or unfavorable circumstances,

either for or against the respective in-

terests involved. Possessing as they often do, an air of great "impartiality"

such as is not present in news des

patches, these "investigations" create a

would not exist were the "investigation"

truly impartial and the truth told in its

When the miners strike begun, many

of these special correspondents were sent

to l'ennsylvania. The result has been,

in many instances that the "investiga-

tions" show the mine operators to be the really arrgieved parties, that the

miners are an ungrateful lot, whose condition is almost as good, if not bet-

the miners' strike, was one made by

Charles B. Spahr, Associate Editor of the "Outlook," for his own publication.

Spahr went to Plymouth, Pennsylvania,

and described a condition of affairs in

to it. This description with its evidences

of presperity and beauty, naturally, con-

naturally asked themselves, "what are

the real facts :- are the miners substan-

tial property owners, or are they the

down-trodden victims of the coal trust?"

The news despatches of June 17th.

from Wilkesbarre, Pa., answer those

questions in no uncertain tone. Those

"The operators have taken another

have determined to evict the tenants

from the company houses, if the men

"A great majority of those who rent

company houses, which are generally

to seek new quarters within a very short

"The Reading Coal and Iron Company

who are mine workers, and will

Nearly all the big companies

is poor and bleak.

ime.

sale'

such investigations.

"investigations."

"benefit of its readers."

ter than that of the mine operators.

Among the many "investigations"

entirety.

seutiment in the readers thereof that

Quite often the nature and scope

of making "investigations" at first

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES In 1888	and impartiality in the
In 1892	its rewards and honors." . That the "imperoius e
In 1896	ern education is the spre
la 1900	professors who have been



"Society must be so organized that welfare of one shall no longer be conducive to the detriment of others. as is now too often the case; every one ought to find his own interest indissolubly connected with that of all, and on the other hand the weifare of the community should be like a mathematical function of the welfare of the individual. As soon as we have reached this goal, the attainment of which is by no means so difficult as it is usually represented to be, every conflict been the interests of the individual and of society, that had previously sprung from motives of self-interest. nust needs come to an end, and the chief causes of crime, sin, vice and wickedness must be removed at the same time." -BUCHNER.

WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING!

Every once in a while there comes from capitalist sources facts that are trimental to capitalist interests, that incriminate capitalism and show it to be a system in which a large part of the population are either paupers or are in a position worse than that of criminals. These facts are often the product of some institution which is engaged in "rectifying" and "removing" the evils of capitalism and which in its reports disclose real conditions for the purpose of demonstrating its efficiency in this respect. Sometimes these facts are afterwards explained away by special articles, which they are analyzed and shown to be less terrible than they look at first glance.

Such a series of facts have just been made public by Director Ayres of the mmer School of Philanthropic Work. In discussing "the standard of living and the distribution of family income," Ayres shows that in England the income of 33 per cent. of the working people living in London is such as to make them dependents upon charity. He further states that the inmates of English prisons are better fed than the working

Director Ayres also gives some figures to show that in Philadelphia, Chicago, and New York City there are families of the working class whose dietaries contain less of the elements of nutrition than do the dietaries of English prisons and workhouses, whose standard of living, in this respect, is lower than-that of English paupers and criminals.

Of course, it will be said that these

but policed meetings was a prelimidoctor of jurisprudence. Cleveland took advantage of the occasion to deliver nary to the calling out of the militia. Having associated the strikers in the himself of an address, which, while minds of most persons with "riots," it brief, was as full of untruths as many a is subsequently an easy matter to speech of greater length. The address justify the use of the militia in had but one statement that was perhaps forcibly squelching them and breaking unintentioually true. Two sentences, embodying the main thesis of Cleveland's the strike. What should make workingmen address will serve to prove that these are think in such events are the uses to NOT empty statements. Said Cleveland: which the powers, which workingmen, "This incident prominently suggests to through their ballots, delegate to my mind the imperious edict of educa-Mayors and other officials, are put. tion, which forbids the hindrance or dis-If workingmen stop to think they will turbance of its high mission by religious

tile to present institutions, is further ref-

utation of this "imperious edict" state-

Nor is it true that there is equal rights

in the opportunity of education. Thou-

sands upon thousands of children are

compelled to go to work before school

age. Large numbers of young men and

leave school before their education is

completed. This is not the case with

the wealthy. To them opportunity is

alone possible. Likewise is there no

truth regarding the impartial distribu-

tion and rewards of education. How can

people receive those things which cir-

cumstances prevent them from receiv-

ing? Again, men must teach certain

things, they must conform to the ideas

of the class dominating their age, before

success is theirs. Are they journalists,

if they would win the "impartial" re-

wards and honors of education, they must

be capitalist journalists. Are they law-

yers, ditto. Are they clergymen, ditto

again. If education brought "impartial"

rewards and honors, why were the pro-

fessors referred to above, compelled to

There is just one truth in Cleveland's

address, and that concerns the identical

aim of education. Education, like all

modern justitutions, is but a reflex of the

modern industrial system. This system

is a capitalist system, so-called because

capital is its distinguishing feature.

This capital is owned by the capitalist

class, which dominates the ideas of all

classes, for without capital or the sup-

port of the capitalist class men cannot

succeed and live. The capitalist class di-

rects and influences education. It directs

and influences education to promote and

to preserve capitalism. Hence Cleveland

spoke the truth when he said "The re-

public of education is based upon identi-

cal aim," the promtion and preservation

EVENTS IN PATERSON.

Paterson is now patrolled by troops

Acting upon the demand of the mill

owners, Mayor Hinchcliffe, chief rep-

resentative of the pool brewers of Pat-

military protection. The answer was

nomen are forced by circumstances to

ment.

resign ?--

find that those powers are always put discrimination, social intolerance, or any to uses favorable to capitalist and of the barriers that to a greater or less against working class interests. If extent separate civilized humanity. The workingmen will stop to think they republic of education is based upon idenwill recegnize the folly of voting for tical aim, equal rights in its opportunity, such men, whether Republican or and impartiality in the distribution of Democrat. They will also recognize That the "imperoius edict" of modthe folly of voting for men who aid ern education is the spread of untramthese Democratic and Republican offimelled knowledge is untrue. The many cials by voting for appropriations in favor of the militia which is used in professors who have been compelled to resign from the Stanford, Chicago, Rothe interests of the capitalists. They chester, Columbia, Brown, and other will accordingly not only vote against universities for disseminating knowlthe Democratic and Republican Hinchcliffs, but also against the Social edge in conflict with that approved by the capitalists contributors to their sup-Democratic Carey's as well.

port, are living proof that this statement The workingmen when they stop to is untrue. Further, the careful excluthink will vote for the party of their interests-the Socialist Labor Party. sion from the course of study, in both public schools and universities, of all TWO EIGHT-HOUR DAY ARGUworks, however scientific, that are hos-

MENTS. To the old Socialist, i. e., a Socialist who has been long identified with the Socialist movement, nothing so thoroughly shows the changed character of the modern "labor" organization as the arguments in favor of the eight-hour day. In 1886, when the great eight-hour day movement, which led to the Chicago Anarchist hanging, was urged, it was supported by the labor unions on the ground that it meant more employment for labor. It was figured out that a reduction of hours meaut an increased need of employees. Thus the eight-hour movement was a movement primarily in behalf of the unemployed. It was only secondarily a movement in behalf of the employed, the argument being that if there was a demand for more employees, there would be better treatment and better wages for the employed. The old eight-hour day arguments were thus strictly labor arguments.

The eight-hour argument of today is, however, a capitalist argument. It is directed to the capitalist and devoted to showing him that in eight hours more work can be performed than in ten hours. As such it is a justification of intensification of labor. It is further urged as a measure which saves the cost of wear and tear to the capitalist. This fact is well shown in the "Utica Advocate," the ogan of "The Shorter Hour League," composed of "prominent" Utica trades unionists. Says the "Advocate":

"Experiments of all kinds in all parts of the country and in all industries have proved that there is much merit in the principle of shorter hours of labor. It enables better work to be done in the shorter time than was turned out in the long hours, and it also makes a saving to the employers in wear and tear of machinery. It has often been shown that machinery made of metal of any kind needs rest as much as does the human machinery."

Who wonders that with such a differ ence in motive that the eight-hour movement has failed in its primary purpose of making employment for the unemployed? And who knows of a more strikerson, applied to Governor Murphy for ing difference in argument wherewith to illustrate the capitalist character of decisive. Yesterday the first battalion modern "labor" organizations?

S. L. P. has emerged from its fourth political battle stronger and more vigor-ous than ever before, having polled 565 otes for Revolutionary Socialism, divided as follows: in the East riding, 370 votes; in the West riding, 195.

For effrontery and gall, commend us to the "Socialist' parties, whether Canadian or American.

#### "The Times" praises highly the great

cleverness the Rapid Transit Commission evinced in giving to the Pennsylvania Railroad a sub-insular franchise, the value of which is well the millions, but which, nevertheless, has been given for a trifling rental Speaking of this marvelous foresight and skill in giving away immense values, the paper puts in a word for electricity as a motive power, and again praised the Pennsylvania R. R. Among other things it says: "It is to be observed, also, that the motive power employed in the Pennsylvania Railroad's tunnel across the city is to be electricity or such other power not involving combustion - 85 may approved by the Rapid Transit This strips from the Commission. management of the New York Central Railroad the last excuse for its failure to abate the horrors and tortures of the Park Avenue Tunnel If the Pennsylvania Railroad can run trains through a tunnel by electric motors, the Central Railroad can do the same. It is purely a question of disposition, not of ability. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company seems to take positive pleasure in making its passengers comfortable."

The Pennsylvania has not yet built its tunnel, and until it does, its treatment of its passengers is a matter of theory. Electricity is no safer than Practically every day there steam. is an accident on the electric roads. The only thing that can avoid them is care, and the constant expenditure of noney to keep the road in shape. Times" now has connections in Philadelphia, and it is reaching towards Washington. Perhaps it was simply disinterestedness that made it thus speak so well of a road that can do step. so much to make or ruin it as a paper.

are on strike. "The Tribune." with all the gravity of a hippopotamus passing judgments leased by the month, will be compelled on the relative efficiency of Swiss or movements Waltham for watches says, on the recent Good Ground trag-"Nobody who contemplates the edy: growing carelessness of manners and to-day evicted its tenants at Branch dale, morals of young men and women in follow up the move all through the relecent society can fail to realize that gion, turning out possibly about 3,000 the lesson is greatly needed?" "De-cent society!" Those who were confamilies. A similar step will shortly be taken by the Lehigh Valley Coal cerned in this matter are from the lower middle class, the same class as that to which belong Walter Brooks, pany and the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre. and it is understood that the Susquehan na Coal Company is contemplating the the murderers and violators of Jennie Boscheiter. It is a "decent class" in same move." the mind of no decent paper. It is a that the miners are not substantial propdegraded and degrading class. The erty lesson was greatly needed, but the are but the merest tenants, placed in moral of the lesson is that no person such circumstances that they and their families can be evicted by the thousands, with any self respect should trust himself to the mercies of such a class, or should believe that morally or ponot only in one town by one company, but in whole regions by many comlitically it is fit to guide him.

Max O'Rell, who writes for his own amusement, says "Heary Labouchere, so many tears, is retail in whom I might call the English Roch-He might call him so, but only fort.' depatches reveal the value of special if he did not know the two men, nor know what they stand for. Both They expose the too obvious object of the Englishman and the Frenchman both flannel-chawing radicals, have a distinct mission. Both have a well Read those papers that are published defined sphere in which in the interest of your class by the Labouchere is development of the en-Socialist Labor Party. Then and not uied surfeited, meddling Englishman until then will you be free of the special who uses politics as a pastime to keep him from being bored. Rochefort is the opportunist who uses politics to a living. The fact that both are make insincere does not make them alike.

#### "ABUSE."

Workingmen support your own press

It is frequently said that the S. L. P. "The Times" has a column long ediis abusive in its attacks upon the labor torial under the question "Is the Presi-dent Beaten?" and it decides, after a fakirs. It is accused of calling names thorough discussion that he is beaten and of never using arguments. The S. and is beaten ignominiously because L. P. has always called the makers of Congress refuses to come to the aid of this charge to account by demanding Cuba. The reason given is that the proof, which was never forthcoming. It republican party, committed to an ex-travagant and inordinately unjust tariff is not our purpose to take up this argu-ment now. We purpose instead to show

any people could resort to." That statement is "calm, careful, and considerate and made with a due regard for decency and propriety," isn't it? Ah, but it is mild in comparison to

what follows. The "International Woodworker" disclaims any intention of attacking the carpenters as a union. It says:

"This article is simply a donunciation of Lumper Duffy and his gaug, includ-ing his New York outfit. An outfit of industrial pirates that could well be compared with any other gang that ever cut a throat or scuttled a ship. The Amalgamated Woodworkers are here to stay in spite of all the underhanded and despicable work that the gang now in control of the carpenters is resorting to." "Outfit," "gang," "pirates," "cut-

"Outfit," "gang, "roats," "ship-scuttlers," etc--c throats,' "underhand and despicable," etc., etc-could abuse go further?

sons plead! Out upon the labor fakirs! Soft words are strangers to them.

#### ARISTOCRATIC SOCIALISM.

The readers of THE PEOPLE cannot have failed to notice the similarity in the reasoning of Debs and Wilshire. In the account of the formation of the "new national Socialist party," at Den-

ver, published in THE PEOPLE under which most of the nucleus of Pylmouth are depicted as owing their own homes, the heading "Another Triumvirate," each home having a beautiful back yard Debs says, "No, no. We do not want to garden and other substantial adidtions see the laboring class rule. It is too much to take a man who has never been his own master and make him the head tradicted the story that the miners' life This description went of a city. He has to be trained. An ordinary man would not staud the strain; he would lose his head." the rounds of the capitalist press and exerted quite an influence in behalf of the operators. The readers thereof

Of course, Boyce, Coates and Debs have got both training and heads and are extraordinary men, who can stand a strain upon the truth without losing self-control. That the workingmen mayors of France have shown that the work ing class has training and heads, toothough they are possibly not such extra-ordinary types of mental man as are the modest Western triumvirate-may, cousequently, have escaped Deb's notice. But that is a digression from our comparison. Let us now take up Wilshire, as reported by the "Detroit Free Press," as per correspondence from M. Meyer. Says "The Millionaire Socialist," "I de 'I do not represent that class of Socialists who go about with a dirty shirt and ragged trousers. It is the upper classnen who think and know how-of which I am the exponent, and these men are bound sooner or later to carry the

the light on the dusty places." How beautiful! Instead of a new sans culloteism, which exists only in Wil-shire's advaued brain, we are, by his kind condescension and extreme humility. to have an aristocratic Socialism, composed mainly of Wilshire.

trine into the remotest corners and shed

From these news despatches one sees The similar teachings of Debs and Wilshire have a familiar ring. Saint Simon and other utopians taught them long beowners, that on the contrary they fore Debs and Wilshire favored us with their masterful thoughts and "divine light on the dusty places." These utopian teachings never advanced the Socialist movement. The Socialist movement only panies. Compared to the evictions that take place among the miners, the "wholeadvanced when it became class-conscious when workingmen composed it, rallied around its standard and became its evictions that occur in Ireland and rep over which the capitalist press sheds resentatives. To-day, it is the "extraordinary men." and the aristocrats"comparison. the men who are "trained," and "the men who know," or at least think they But, most important of all, these news 'investigations" a la the capitalist press. know, like the Millerands of France and the Bernsteins of Germany-who are the Socialist movement's curse and detriment. Socialists, look out for the "extra-ordinary men" and the "aristocrats." to the members of your own, the working class. Remember it is the historic mis sion of the working class to overthrow so costly to your class, capitalism, as it is the only class interwhich the capitalist press makes for the ested in such overthrow. Agitate, educate and organize your own class in order that the emancipation of the working class may be accomplished by the work-

ng class, and not be betrayed by the vain and treacherous "extra-ordinary men" and the "aristocrats."

#### Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

study, holding a copy of the Constitution in his hands) Hem! Pshaw! BROTHER JONATHAN .- You look

U. S .- (raising his head from the book)

So should every man, every lover of his country, in these critical days we are going through. (Sinks back into deep pondering). B. J .- You seem deeply stirred; what is

U. S .- (Holding over to Brother Jonathan the copy of the Constitution, and pointing his finger to the first Amendment) When this Constitution was framed and submitted to the people, our longheaded revolutionary comrades who had fresh upon their minds the ways of the tyranny from which they had just freed hemselves, saw a defect, a seriouc defect

in the original draft-

B. J.-Yes, I remember! U. S.-The original draft did not guard against the governmental exercise of pow to prevent the people from assembling, from free speech, and from petition-

B. J .- But we cured that by the proper amendment!

U. S.-Exactly. The tyranny of the British Crown and Parliament would not brook such gatherings; it would not al-low a demonstration of the popular will; it knew such demonstrations would make public, and thereby crystalize the feeling of discontent; it knew such demonstra tions would amount to a public popular indictment of its crimes-

B. J.-And, like tyrants ever, it would manufacture seeming content by sup-pressing and smothering public expresvirtually gagging the people.

U. S .- To prevent its enormities from being thus publicly ventilated it declared public assemblage and petitions to be "riotous manifestations," and under that pretext it sought to smother our just vrath.

B. J.-Ah, but it failed; by Jericho, it failed! We were heard, anyhow. When it stopped our mouth, we thundered forth our mind through the speaking tubes of our good muskets. Didn't we, though! And how the red-coated symbols tryranny, together with their Hessian mercenaries, rolled in the dust before our blast, and to the tune of "Yankee Doodle Doo!

U. S .- Yes, our boys had just got rid of that scheme of tyranuy that consists in repressing assemblage and they made up their minds to guard against its repetition. Fluding the original draft of the Constitution did not guard against it, they promptly put in this, the first

Amendment: "Congress shall make no law..... abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peacefully to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances. B. J .- That't so, and we shall stand

by that to the bitter end! U. S .- But look you here! Here is a

Mayor Hinchliffe inspiring and a capital-ist class applauding the use of Russian methods toward workingmens' meetings in Paterson B. J .-- What has that pack got to say?

U. S.-Almost literally what the Brit-ish Parliament said when it wanted to to prevent us from assembling! J.--W--h-a--t?

U. S .- That because violence is occuring on the streets, a violence that is, most likely, provoked by themselves-therefore orkingmen shall, be held without the Mayor's consent or the presence of the police at them. R. J.-And those Paterson people-U. S .- Yes, that crew dares to "warm" these astonuded citizens in the very language of the British Parliament, against Any demonstration of violence." B. J.-The traitors!

condition of the American working class. strong.

This is open to dispute. Considering the steady tendency in this country toward European conditions, considering the "rlots" which they are called out to congestion of population, the growth of charity organizatons, both public and private, the increase of starvation and s deide, it may easily be seen that we are approaching a condition of society in this country in which there is forming a sub-strata of increasing poverty, destitution and degradation, not to ntion crime.

This fact, this tendency, has been noted by no less a capitalist than Andrew Carnegie, who on one occasion said in substance: "Our concern should more for the swimming tenth than for the submerged tenth. To make them self-reliant and secure should be our first object." Canny Andy is wise. He knows whither American society is tending. He knows that a society whose foundations are sunk in such conditions cannot stand.

As Director Ayres figures tend to prove the Socialist contention that capitalism creates a mass of misery at the bottom and untold wealth at the top of modern social structure, they most likely will be aualyzed in special anticles and shown to be less terrible than is

Such is Capitalism.

#### EDUCATION.

A day or so ago a Catholic wilege lohis conferred on Gro-1000

form no criterion by which to judge the New Jersey, appeared in Paterson 300

Newark the richest

of capitalism.

There is no doubt that the militia will be effectively employed. The suppress have most likely been provoked. This provocation will be in creased and the strike broken by means of it. Such has been the course pursued and such has been its outcome in other strikes.

Events in Paterson should cause workingmen to think. The very day upon which it was decided to call out

the militia, it was also decided by the Mayor of Paterson to prevent the holding of strikers' meetings without his sanction and the presence of the police. The Mayor, taking the rights of free assemblage in his own hands. decided that no meetings would be held without his consent and the admission of representatives of the police force. The Mayor, who is elected to protect the integrity, as well as the prop-

erty, of the citizens of Paterson, casts an aspersion upon the strikers by claiming such an action was imperative in view of the "rlots" that had ccurred in the city. If the Mayor could trace those riots to the strikers, it was his duty to cause the strikers' arrest and imprisonment. If he could not, it was a gratutious insult and not, it was a gratutious insult and unwarranted assumption of authority dates." on his part to apply Russian methods to their meetings under the pretense of preserving the peace.

## Political and Economic.

It seems that the Canadian "Socialparty is gifted with the same m mitigated effrontery and gall as that pos-sessed by its American prototype, the Kangaroo "Socialist" party. The Cana-dian "Socialist" party recently entered the political field in Canada in opposi-tion to the long-established Canadian Socialist Labor Party. It attempted to destroy the Canadian S. L. P., and thwart the growth of revolutionary Socialism. Failing in this object, the Canadian "Socialist" party, following the example of

its American prototype in the latter's dealing with the S. L. P. of this country, proceeds to malign and misrepre-sent the Canadian Socialist Labor Party, It calls the Canadian Socialist Labo Party "a source of weakness to the So-cialist movement." It utters falsehoods about the Canadian Socialist Labor Party and otherwise seeks to destroy the Canadian Socialist Labor Party's pres tige and influence. This is well shown

a the following from "The Canadian Socialist" of Ontario:

routo, but in the recent campaign their four candidates in the Toronto constituencies polled only about 280 votes Their presence in the field was a great source of weakness to the Socialist move-ment, many friends refusing to vote where there was division in the ranks. and still others voting for the old parties when they were unable to distin-

from being weakened by such division, the Canadian Socialist Labor Party has Conterred on Gro-But the Mayor evidently had future norary degree of designs. His decision prohibiting none of June 14. "Section Hamilton. Ontario.

policy since the passage of the famous McKinley bill, is dominated by interests what manuer of men it is whom it is said we should not "abuse." which have not the welfare of the coun-

There is a fight going on between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and the International Woodworkers for the try at heart, but which are sordid and sodden in the pursuit of their own ad-vancement. Says the Times: control of cabinet shops in New York "It is not the party, or even a strong

City. Regarding the respective merits of this fight, it is not necessary to our element in the party, that is resisting the purpose to touch upon them; it will suf-fice to state that this fight has started a President's policy, it is the combine made up of the beneficiaries of the

discussion in the journals of the respective organizations in which there is no But this is not such a flagrant case It is only one of the recurrent thousands. waste of the amenities of language; and Congress is a special body, with unlim-ited powers, that hands out favorable in which it cannot, by any stretch of the imagination, be said that those word elelegislation to those who have the wealth and the backing to exact it. The case ments that make for pleasant manners, suavity, or any of the agreeable emowith Cuba differs from the others in tions produced by chaste and beautiful that there are tens of thousands of polanguage, abound. On the contrary, it litical starylings who are waiting to must be bluntly admitted that the expres sions used are far from being amiable and fraternal; that, though they lack in clegance and refinement, they are rich in and savor of a determination to vigor, make the hair fly even if the great English vocabulary be misused in the attempt.

Take, for instance, the Woodworkers statement as it appears in "The Interna-tional Woodworker." Duffy, general sec-retary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, is called "a party whose unionism is somewhat open to doubt, and a unionist of that nature is liable to do things that an upright, honest man would not do." Overlooking this delicate inuendo, let us

proceed to the next choice morsel. Union No. 309, of the Carpenters, called Richard Brannschweig, New York organizer of the Woodworkers, "a reaegade," whereupon the "International Woodworker" feels called upon to retort: "Mr. Brannschweig could not, if he tried, descend to the low, filthy, and contemptof Platt to look sour and stern rebuk ipon them. They do not wish to be ible tactics of Cabinet Makers' Union

- Carponters' Union 309." readers will hold their nose between their costs nothing but the price of the frame, every time they move. It was like Platt to send his picture, and we cannot index tinger and thumb while we proceed to the next. "Some of the Brotherhood but express the hope that the picture is not like him. en of New York have resorted to the dirtiest, filthiest and vilest tactics that in capitalism.

the west only, and a slash and a rush that we in the east do not know and never can know. But John Me Graw Woodbury, Street Commssioner, in his first report says:

When we read of the boom cities of

the west, and the magic that causes the

foundation of HUNDREDS of buildings

to be laid in the night, and the force

that brings perhaps ten thousand per

sons to come together at short notice, we picture to ourselves an activity that

"Inviting attention to the fact that there are 412 miles of streets in the Borough of Manhattan: that the Rapid Transit Railroad had fourteen miles of open cut, and is hauling over the streets to the river 5,125 cubic yards of earth and rock per day from these open cuts, and has many thousands of tons of material stored in the side streets along these fourteen miles; that there are 2,365 buildings in course of construction in the Borough of Manhattan alone: that there are hauled daily to the river from these buildings 3,900 cubic yards of cellar dirt; that there are 5,000 feet of gas main being laid; that there are about 1,000 feet of water main being laid at present, and that there are fifteen gangs of laborers

in the Water Department continually at work opening the streets for repairs; that the telephone, gas, steam heating, electric companies have many thousauds of feet of surface torn up for the purpose of burying wires and repairing their plants, I would say that, while the surface of the city is in such a state of upheaval, the work of this department is rendered exceedingly difficult." That is a condition no city in the

west has ever known. It betrays an activity that is intense and that is concentrated within a marvelously small compass. In order to conquer within that territory you must start with big capital. Each foot of ground is worth dol lars, and sometimes hundreds of dollars. There is no chance of starting small and growing up with the city. You must be a giant before you are noticed. A dozen western boom, cities where the

hectic fever and energy of capitalism an shown in the open, could be dumped in New York, and they would be lost in the ordinary round of the day's work. That is because New York is the leader

U. S .- Nor is that all. They assume and presume to declare in advance that no "possible good can come" from the contemplated meetings. (Uncle Sam shuts his copy of the Constitution with a bang, and, putting his arm in Brother Jonathan's, who had commenced to whistle the revolutionary song of "Yan kee Doodle," starts whistling the refrain "Marching - Trough Georgia." Each whistling his separate tune, they march off; and the melody of the two stirring tunes melts into one).

The convention of the miners at this time is a confession on the part of the officers that the strike situation has gotten beyond hem, and that there is noth-ing to do but to shift the responsibility for impending failure to the shoulders of the whole organization. The officers are in possession of all facts, and should be able to decide intelligently as to the course to be pursued. They also should

have the courage to follow the course that they see is right, even though the men might rebel. A convention costs money, and as there will be several hundred delegates at this one, the cost can be placed at over \$10,000. That money could be used for strike purposes. It is all very democratic to refer to the membership, but at this time it is a confession of failure.

That spurious naval hero in Brooklyn was not wholly out of place. Spurious Christians, spurious husbands and wives, spurious good young men, and spurious reform, all fiourish there. AD addition to the list only proves that brooklyn is versatile.

pounce on the doomed island. The more we "do" for it, the more opportunity there is to slice both the dark and white The beneficiaries of the tariff meat. and the beneficiaries of free trade should both be stricken out of all reckoning, and for them should be substituted the producers, the working class. Senator Platt is not a handsome man but he is not modest even in proportion to his beauty. Senator Hanna's daugh-

confronted with

a free crayon,

tariff.'

"Last January the Socialist Labor Par-ty polled over 600 votes for mayor of Toter is to be married, and in a "cartload of presents," which the papers tell about, was found a framed portrait of the senior N. Y. Senator. It was not well to introduce such a thing. The young people will take no pleasure in journey ing down the stream of life which at the best is not good journeying, with such a thing. Young people do not wish the glum and feline countenance

The truth of the matter is that far

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will a tach such name to their communications beside their such signature and addres None other will be recognized.]

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

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

ganizations to be needed, or to be wholly needless? Second-What is the present attitude of the S. L. P. towards attitude of the S. L. P. towards

the pure and simple trades organization? Third-What should be the atti-

tude of the S. L. P. towards pure and simple organizations? Fourth-Does the S. L. P. need

the S. T. & L. A. to expose and overthrow the pure and simple organizations? Fifth-Does the connection

the S. L. P. with the S. T. & L. strengthen or weaken the cialist: Movement, and in what way?

.........

[The Roman figure over each letter indicates the numerical order in which the letter was received since the debate started under the Curran system. The

Curran letter inaugurating that system is numbered Letter L. Notice is hereby given that, with the issue of the DAILY of the last Mon-day 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 mat-ters. After election, if so desired, the debate can be resumed.-ED. THE PEO-PLE.]

- 2.12 34-

XXXVII. First Question. We should hold an conomic organization to be needed, first, ecause Marx tells us that all organizations that are not revolutionary in char-acter are only reflexes of the capitalist system; i. e., all institutions are capitalist except the revolutionary ones. Sec-oud; Marx, in the last chapter of Value, bud, AFRIX, in the last chapter of Value, Price and Profit, plainly shows that the working class would be forced to the lowest level of existence without an eco-nomic organization. He also shows that such an economic organization should be revolutionary in its aim, and used as a lever for our emancipation. Third, Exper-ience has taught us that it is impossible to make a revolutionary organization out of pure and simpledom as long as the

fakirs are at the helm. Second Question. The present attitude s war to the knife to the labor fakir. exposing his treachery, analyzing his false economies, and getting the rank and file ready for new trade unionism. Third Question. The present attitude

Third Question. The present articles should be the one toward pure and simpledom or organized scabbery. Fourth Question. The S. L. P. does need the S. T. & L. A. to expose and overthrow the pure and simple organiza-tion, because Marx has also shown us that economic organization will last as long as capitalism lasts. It remains with us to decide whether it shall be revolutionary or not. It is impossible to overthrow pure and simpledom without the S. T. & L. A. or an organization like

Fifth Question, The S. T. & L. A. strengthens the S. L. P., or the Socialist Movement, because it has made every traitor show his hand, and we know where every individual is at now. It is almost impossible for the capitalists or their lackeys to cut inroads in our Movement. Now it is as strong as a rock, where before, when the kangaroos were inside, it was spongy, and when they were squeezed out, our Movement became solid and strong, somehat smaller, of caurze, but no less Socialist. JOHN M. FRANCIS.

## Collinsville, Ill.

XXXVIII. Everyone familiar with the philosophy of Socialism has learned that class strug-gles are shaped according to the economic development of society. Now, the proletarian class struggle in capitalist society which has arisen from the fact that one class is the owner of the means of production and the other class is the dispossessed class-at first was confined solely to the economic field, and the pure ple union was the first express of this struggle. In fact, the economic weapon was the only one that the work-ers possessed with which to combat the capitalist class. On account of the early stage of development of the capitalist however, the tools of produc-ing small and isolated, these skirmishes with the capitalist class resulted in some benefit to the workers econom-ically and morally; and certainly affordne educational training on th lines of organization. It was this eco nomic pressure from without that forc-ed the capitalists to grant the 10-hour law and in some countries the ballot. But as the system developed and industry was more and more concentrated in the hands of a few and the competition for work among the members of the working class became more and more intense, the economic union alone was no longer effective to uphold the con-

ou time and time again by the Socialists to the members of the unions, they continued on the same old lines, fighting the capitalist with the primitive weap-ous, the strike and the boycott. Im-mediately as the position held by these unious became illogical, just so soon did they cease to fill any longer a useful position in the working class struggle with the capitalist class and became what they now are, mere appendages to the capitalist political machine. As a result the labor fakirs developed, to sponge on the workers and act as political bunco-steerers of the capitalist. When

the unions had developed to this point, and as organizations were beyond recall for the use of the working class, then out of the logic of events and occasioned by the demands of the economic develop ment sprung the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Some Socialists hold that the Alliance

is useless and that the wrongs of the working class can be fought as effectively, or more so, on the political field alone. Let me ask, "How can the griev-ances arising out of the abuses of the capitalist system and that must be tend-ed to from time to time in order to avoid the utter degradation of the working class, how can these be discussed and at-tend to by a political party that is fighting the general battle of the class throughout the country? For example, n one industry the workers are maimed and murdered by unprotected machinery at a terrible rate. The trade union is the only place where this question can be discu Thus, conclusions can be drawn and it will then become the business of the Socialists in the municipalities to make

laws to protect these workers. Again in another place, children are worked regardless of the laws, or all the workers be worked longer hours than the law allows. Again the economic union of that industry is the only organization to bring forth these grievances. To-day the invistigations of these abuses are made by labor commiss

who are political lackeys of the capitalist class and we all know what it amounts to. Therefore, for the Socialists to abanthe economic union, would be to abandon one part of the class struggle. The very term, class struggle, has historically come to mean an incessant engagement between two classes with opposing economic interests. Hence, we can not fulfill our misison in society if we abandon THE STRUGGLE and en-

gage only in a skirmish with the capitalists once every year, or two or years. It is the S. T & L. A. backed by the S. L. P. and the S. L. P. aided by the S. T. & L. A. that are the organizations needed to carry out this fight. We will agree that an economic union of pure and simple type is useless to-day. We will also agree that any attempt to raise wages, in the long run, even by the Alliance is futile; reviewing wages, of course, by the definition "wages is

that part of the total products of labor returned to the laborers by the capitalist," because with every improvement in machinery it will take less of the social labor time to reproduce the com-modity labor power; thus the portion of the total product that will go to labor will be less, while the profit will be greater. Fifty years ago the working class received one-half, to-day if receives one-sixth of the products of labor. And yet can anyone deny that the average standard of living of the workers is as high to-day as then? It is only the eco-nomic pressure brought to bear on the capitalists by the working class that has kept the standard of living from sinking; emove it, and the standard of the American proletariat will soon be at the level with the lowest paid wage workers on earth. Furthermore, they would sink intellectually and morally into a class of

abject, dispirited slaves, incapable of revolutionary thought and action. The class of intellectuals and middle class kangs often insinuate that the class kangs often institute that the working people "think ouly through the stomach," i. e., they must be starved and degraded in order to be aroused to manly thought and action. Can anything be more absurd than that? A wild beast may be made desperate by starvation, but noble thought and action does not follow its footsteps. Only one glauce at the runks of the S. L. P. gives the lie to this charge, as it is the intelligent workers and often of the best favored trades that compose the ma-jority of its ranks. The degraded, balfoverworked workers are very get out-but, if these agitators were starved. backed by a socialist union, the capital-ist would think twice before they threw hardest to agitate among. This charge furthermore is an insult to the working class; as a whole it is an intelligent class their industry out of gear for an agi-tator's sake. They would rather take chances politically than have their in-dividual economic interest interfered and the class that produces all the wealth and wonders of the present day. They are ignorant only as far as their class with. To be able to carry on our agi-tation without fear for our families, interest is concerned. To awaken the workers to class-con-

in spite of the fact that this was pointed rightly managed from the bottom up, a most effective weapon in the working class struggle with the capitalist class and it will serve as a barricade behind the political movement will be which

intrenched. II. and III.

The attitude of the S. L. P. toward the pure and simple unions is and must be one of open warfare. Why? Be-cause they are obsolete and fakir-led. To be lenient with these unions with ex-pectation of getting control of them for the socialist movement, has proven a failure and can never be thought of as long as Mark Hanna and the other capitalists through their labor lientenants have the controlling interest in them. As well might the S. L. P. be lenient to the capitalist political parties and dicker with them like the Kangs, in the hope of fusion, for the sake of votes. Either is a denial of the class struggle, as both are a part of the capitalist political machine. Every effort must be made by the socialist to get rid of the pure and simple "non-political" union because they are the cause from which the labor fakir springs. To get rid of the labor fakir is impossible as long as we leave the cause that breeds him untouched; remove it, and the product disappears. The labor fakir must be got rid of in order to build up a clear cut political movement of the working class. The economic unions exist because of the demand felt by the workers to resist the abuses of the capitalist class while they struggle for a livelihood. While these unions are "non-political," the fakir can ed and set forth in every light. | swing himself up as a friend and leader of labor, influence their votes for this or that capitalist politician, who has the sufficient cash to pay for the commodity that his lieutenant carries, so to say, in his pocket. This commodity, working-man's vote, must be taken away from

the lieutenant. How? We cannot abolish, or even ignore, economic unions, as they must form part and parcel of the class struggle; therefore we must build them so that no labor fakir can thrive on them, in other words, we must have a' union that dictates class-conscious working class politics, a Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. On this organization the fakir could never exist because, even if he would be willing to sell, no capitalist would be foolish enough to pay a price for a commodity that he knows positively the seller never controlled, and consequently, could never deliver. IV.

The pure and simple unions must be overthrown! We cannot afford to take a neutral stand toward them as toward some other institutions, indirectly hang ers-on of capitalism. In these unions the rising class-consciousness of the workers is misdirected and the revolutionary spirit run in the ground, and thus they are, as organizations, directly antagonistic to the S. L. P. We must have the Alliance to expose and overthrow the pure and simple, unions cause, as said before, it is economically that the class-self-interest of the workers is first, and most directly, felt. In order to take advantage of this rising tide of class-consciousness we can not allow it to be directed into wrong channels; therefore, we must have the Alliance into which we can organize the workers on a sound basis and thus be able to demonstrate practically the difference between a sound workingman's organiza-tion and a so-called workingman's or ganization, in reality, decoy duck of the

V. The socialist movement is a movement by the working class for its own eman-cipation and the dethronement of the vell-organized capitalist class, the class that has economic strength and political power. The strength of the capitalist class should not be underestimated by the socialists. To go against it is no

capitalist class.

child's play and it requires thorough or ganization, as we know that the capital ist will counteract any movement on the part of the proletariat. If their class interest is tampered with, especially at a revolutionary period, they will not stop at the most criminal acts of barbaric ruelty. A Tevolutionary organization that is not well disciplined and has a solid backing is at a disadvantage as against the counter-revolutionary forces.

Now, it is in the shop and among the members of one's craft that the greatest socialist agitation is being carried on. One or two, yes, even a dozen isolated socialist agitators in an industry are easily quelched-made to keep quiet

them alone and their weakness will soon be apparent. As we approach nearer to the days of the revolution, the strength of both will be taxed to the utniost, and as the working class will encroach more and more upon the ground where now

the capitalist class holds undisputable sway, the importance of the economic organization, to wring concessions from the master class, will equal that of the political. With the day of the Socialist Revolution and the establishment of the Socialist Republic, the S. L. P. has fulfilled its historic mission as has also the Alliance, as a class-conscious organization; but in them are spread the con-structive germs of the future. When the directing and managing of industry falls into the hands of the workers as a whole, they need to be most soundly organized so as not to fall into disorder at the outset. The managing of the workshops, the election of directors, etc. must be done from below, so to say and can be done only esentially on the same general plans as the organization is now carried on in the unions. At that time the economic organization will carry out its most important historic mission is to organize the workers on the trade lines into a nation capable of self control. . C. A. JOHNSON,

Minneapolis, Minn.

#### A Letter of Acceptance.

Headquarters Organizer, Section Dayton, S. L. P. Room 403 Conover Building, Dayton, Ohio, June 14th, 1902.

Christiansen, P. C. Ohio State Secretary, S. L. P. Cleveland.

Member of the Board of Public Works.

and asking me to advise you as to whether or not I should accept such

nomination, is at hand; and in reply

will say that I consider it one of the

most pleasurable as well as the most

imperative duties of my life to uphold

of human progress toward freedom

and the happiness and well being that

preserving its merely physical life.

The essence of slavery is that

comes with freedom.

every way possible the standard

Dear Comrade: Yours of the 1st inst. informing me

between them and starvation if the "Reform" forces at \$30,000, while the capitalist class should choose to close down business at any time.

There are, to-day, upward of seven hundred thousand daughters of the working class on the streets: public prostitutes, driven there by this inhuman capitalist industrial system that their fathers and brothers uphold every time they vote, a capitalist ticket: whether that ticket be openly capitalistic as in the Republican, Democratic or the variously styled reform parties, or covertly so in the various labor parties that stand upon capitalistic principles.

There are, to-day, in the various state prisons of the land, upward of one hundred thousand of the sons of the working class, driven to crime by sharpness of competition in a criminal industrial system.

The Socialist Labor Party, the only bona fide party that stands squarely on the interests of the working class, therefore calls on all members of that class as well as all other honest citizens to join it in gaining possession of the government, ousting the criminal capitalist class and installing the Socialist Republic, the Republic in which each shall have the fullest possible opportunity for self development and in which each will be rewarded in commensuration with the labor performed by himself.

Therefore, knowing that every step taken toward the establishment of the Socialist Republic is a step toward the fulfillment of the grandest destiny of the human race, I willingly accept the nomination tendered me by the Ohio State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party.

Yours Fraternally, J. R. FRASER.

of my nomination for the office of Talk? Plenty-Work and Cash? Oh, No!

> To the DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE .-- Seeing an article in the daily papers that the "Socialist Party" of Cincinnati would hold a convention at Workmen's Hall for the purpose of nominating candidates for the fall election, we decided to attend. When we arrived at the hall, the convention had

That the economic freedom for which already convened, but the fun had not he Socialist Labor Party stands is the yet started The committee on resolutions was just foundation of all freedom, moral, inreporting. They reaffirmed the National platform adopted at Indianapolis last July; they also endorsed the action of the State Convention in extending symtellectual, spiritual and etc., it needs no argument to demonstrate to the thinking mind; for, as Professor Wat-kins has well said, "until man is fed, clothed and housed," in other words, until he is economically free, "he is pathy to all "organized' workingmen, especially, the brewery workers, the mingoverned altogether by the mere brute ers in Pennsylvania and West Virginia. the Western Federation of Miners, now known as "The American Labor Union," instincts of physical self preservation" and in that condition he cannot live in the stand it has taken for in-dependent political action," which "Coma human life but must perforce live the life of the brute that spends the whole of its time in sustaining and rades" Boyce and Debs brought about by

'boring from within," in fact they en-That the vast majority of men, i dorsed everything in sight.

The committee on rules proposed that ., the working class, are not economcominations be made directly by the Convention. Nominations for County by the ically free to-day is also axiomatic. the slave be robbed of the product of his labor for the benefit of his master. Commissioners were then in order, but on account of lack of interest taken by The essence of capitalism, our presthe delegates, they sat there awaiting for the co-operaive commonwealth to fall into their laps-there was not one ent economic system, is that the worker is robbed of the product of his labor for the benefit of the owner of the machine with which he must delegate who had courage enough to make, a nomination. As a result, the work or starve. The difference be-tween the two, so far as its effect upon "Convention" got into a jam, which brought business to a standstill. The Secwhich the worker, the producer of all wealth, is concerned, is that existing between retary unraveled the trouble by a motion to amend the rules and appoint a tweedle dee and tweedle dum: save committee on nominations. that the lash of hunger and starvation While the committee on nominations

for himself and those dear to him was in session "Comrade' Troutman addressed the convention. He stated that the "Socialist" Party has captured the which the capitalist class holds over him is almost infinitely more potent in compelling the worker to submit to exploitation and robbery than was Western Federation of Miners, which is the most progressive organization in existence: that it was not as radical as the S. T. & L. A., and has not the conditions to contend with that the S. T. the lash of raw-hide in "the good old ante-bellum days" of negro chattel

slavery. It is said, when it suits his purpose & L. A. had to; that the American Labro that none are more apt at quoting scripture than is the devil; and it is Union has thousands of men at the back of it, while the S. T. & L. A. had no one n the back of t. "The S. T. & L. A. even so with the capitalist class: it piously rolls up its eyes and quote was too radical, and for that reason died as 'I' ('froutman) predicted." 'the poor ye have always with you' He and says let us give them in charity a little of the wealth we have plundalso denounced the A. F. of L., notwith-standing the previously adopted resoluered of them lest the wretches perforce tions endorsing all "trades unions." At this point, the committee on nomi-

nations reported. "Comrade". Fox, who The wage working class have by was nominated for Congress in the First intelligence and labor created a wealth producing plant in the United District, was asked to make a few re-States wherein labor, on the average, is upward of a hundred times as pro-He said that there were a lot marks. of the old party voters who were as good

other "Gang" spent a wad the size of which enabled the ward beelers to live in clover while the campaign lasted. San Jose has less than 50,000 voters, and, while it is anything but a proletarian town, most of the money spent was used in the direction of holding the working class in line. The "Reformers" had the longest and heaviest sack, and with the assistance of "Boss Ruef" of San Francisco and his man "Friday," Fakir Schmitz, managed to land winners with but one exception; viz. William Blakesle, who as an officer in the Carpenters Union was used as a decoy duck to hold the "Union Labor" vote in line. He was turned down, however, by the "Brother" Capital. The Kangs have no ticket in the field were carried off their feet by the 'Reform," "Anti-Boss," "Union Labor" capitalistic forces. With but a handful of members of Section Santa Clara Co., living within the limits of San Jose, we put up a fight such as only

the S. L. P. can put up, and while our vote was small; viz. for Mayor, 23; for Councilman at Large, 29; for Council-man, 1st Ward, 27; for Councilman, 2nd Ward, 27, the whole city voting on Ward nominees, we are satisfied that the propoganda we carried on will have produced a good effect and in future elections can reasonably expect an increase in the number of intelligent pro-letarian votes in this "pushcart bourgeosic" city. Not a few workingmen are already be-

ginning to realize that the "Hayes Bros. Boss Rea-Fakir Schmitz" three card monte politico labor turn corralled them in good shape. The manner in which the labor lieutenauts of the capitalist in class were used in this campaign but emphasizes the correctness of the position of the S. L. P., and the S. T. & L. A. that "The labor fakir must go"! E. B. M.

Sau Jose Cal. June 10 1902.

Willshire, the New Lord and Saviour. To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE .- Enclosed you will find a clip-ping from the "Detroit Free Press." clipping explains everything about The Willshire, and unless he contradicts the statements publicly, we will have to accept them as the truth.

Mr. Willshire acknowledges that he represents those who are now on top in our present social arrangement, but Willshire is also a representative of the so-called "Socialist" party-the party of many kliases. Mr. Willshire acknowl-

edges in the printed interview of the "Free Press" that the Civic Federation principle is the principle of controlling the economic organization of labor from above, through Mark Hanna, chairman of the National Committee of the Republican "Rifle Diet" party.

Mr. Willshire acknowledges that such a principle and such a system of labor organization should be copied on political lines, and that the "Socialist" party actually advocates and aims at establishing a political party along the lines where "men who think and know how-of which I" (Mr. Willshire) "am the expouent," shall have the ignorant wage workers' votes or aspirations in their vest pocket, and under their superior command.

Of course, Mr. Willshire does disparage the workingmen in any sense of the word": (why should he be so unkind as to refuse to enjoy the comforts and luxuries created at present by these very workingmen for Mr. Willshire's labor-exploiting class.) But "on general principles"-because Willshire's class of exploiters wants to continue to live in riotous luxury, and because their vanity makes them hanker after recognition and praise for supreme and superior mental capacity and ability-the working-man "is not entirely qualified to accept

it"-Socialism. Ah, now we see the point. Mr. Willshire, whose "ideas on Socialism ARE FAR IN ADVANCE OF THE REST OF THE WORLD."-Mr. Willshire certainly acknowledges here a quality possessed by no known person up to the present time, and that quality is his abil-ity to read the secret thoughts and ideas of the whole of the rest of the world, is the supreme and superior being, capable of "the deepest thought and. de reloped and matured in education to fully comprehend its intricacies; There-fore, Mr. Willshire 's the person who came on earth to lead us-the people, not

Willshire is catching up to Mark Hanna? Still, up till now the trinity is not yet positively discernible, because we fail to see, in spite of Mr. Hanna and Mr. Willshire, where "the holy ghost" has mani-fested him or itself in their relation toward society as saviours.

To enable everybody to see that my extracts are right, and to give every reader of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE a chance to have a good. hearty laugh at the expense of Mr. Willshire and the party that he represents, I attach the clipping below for publication. Here it is:

HEARD IN HOTEL LOBBIES. H. Gaylord Willshire, the millionaire Socialist who lectured here Sunday and who left the Metropole for Ottawa yes-terday, told a "Free Press" man that man that his ideas of Socialism are far in advance of the rest of the world, although he admitted that humanity may catch up with him some day if they hustle a some new thinkers. He added: and get

"I do not represent that class of Social-ist who goes about with a dirty shirt and ragged trousers. It is the upper class-men who think and know howof which I am the exponent, and these men sooner or later are bound to carry the doctrine into the remotest corners and shed the light on the dusty places. Understand, I do not disparage the workingman in any sense of the word, but I hold that although his inclination to receive and believe in Socialism is good and laudable, he is, on general

principles, not entirely qualified to ac-cept it. It-is a problem-a study, which requires the deepest thought, and it takes a brain developed and matured in edacation to fully comprehend its intricacies."-Detroit Free Press, Monday, Jung 9, 1902.

Detroit, Mich., June 12, 1902.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

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

B. U. NEW YORK CITY-Essex Market Court is a criminal court. It is the city magistrate's court of the third district.

A. S. TRENTON, N. J.—Your question came a little too late to enable this of-fice to secure an answer for this issue Will have it for the next one.

J. T. SYRACUSE, N. Y .--- The change you requested was mad too late. The matter had already been locked in the forms and stereotyped.

stereotypea. J. O. F. ABINGTON. MASS.--The sug-gestion that former contributors to the S. T. & L. A. debate be allowed to write again on the subject, is untimely. The pressure upon the correspondence columna, of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOFLE is growing from day to day, and is likely to continue to grow from now until elec-tion. Then again, the time for closing the debate, temporarily, is near at hand. In view of these two circumstances it is deem-ed best not to act favorably upon your suggestion at present. We suggest that you broach the matter again after elec-tion. you tion.

tion. J. R. F. N. Y. CITY.-The answer to your corrected question "why doesn't it follow that Socialism will be the next social system after the abolition of capital-ism?" is to be found in Daniel De Leon's lecture, "The Warning of the Graech." pub-lished in the DAILY PEOPLE of Sunday May 25th, and WEEKLY PEOPLE of Sat-urday May 31st. As explained therein So-cialist science is not an automatic affair. It requires a clear perception and knowl-edge of class-relations and conditions, and the ability and the energy to apply that perception and knowledge in a manner that will rebound to the benefit of Socialism. If as you presuppose the Socialist Labor Party were in power, what would its electoral victories avail, if it would utilize them to further the schemes of a Carey or a Millerand? Because Socialist' sciences points to Socialism is not necessarily in-evitable, unless that evolution is aided by intelligent action. Othewsise reaction, chaos, anarchy and barbariam may ensue; W. C. WOONSOCKET. IR L-The consti-

W. C. WOONSOCKET, R. I.—The consil-tutional clause providing for semi-annual inancial reports from the N. E. C. to the sections, has been implicitly obeyed. That you have attended the section meeting four years without seeing them is not the N. E. C.'s fault. The fault must be either with yourself or your section.

with yourself or your section. Regarding the financial kenort of the DAILY PEOPLE the sections word against an amendment of Section Everett providing for such reports semi-annually. If you at-tend meetings as you say and are as deeply interested in the S. L. P. as your attendance denotes, you certainly must be acquainted with the reason why the party so voted. We advise you to get a copy of the motions and amendments made in con-metion with the propositions to abolish the DAILY PEOPLE Board of Trustees and study them in the light of the vote case for and against. Then you will talk dif-ferently than you now do. The member in question was discharged because his services were no longer required and not for the reason you or he gires. Have a little patience and you will in a short time learn something that will cause you to take a different view of this matter also. The members of the S. L. P. have not been treated as you imply. Whenever the members of the S. L. P. demand to know environe, that demand will be croated if The members of the S. L. P. have not been treated as you imply. Whenever the members of the S. L. P. demand to know anything, that demand will be granted, if made in the proper manner. Such an an-swer as you imply has never been made to any demand, either directly or indirectly, and if you will look up the matter to which you have been referred, you will be con-vinced of that fact.

M. MEYER. LETTER-BOX

5,

dition of the working class, so that that A feeling of wage-slavery and a need

useless does so because he looks at an economic union through pure and simple fakir-led glasses. The pure and simple union was beneficial to the workers so for, not only bettering the existing con-ditions, but a final emancipation and class-conscious members of the working class-conscious members of the working class. This feeling cuiminated in the or-ganization of the S. L. P. and with this event the class struggle took on a long as its place in the class struggle was logical; as soon as it became illoglogical; as soon as it became illogical it was useless. The position of the Alliance is both logical and useful. The argument of him who says that no econ-omic union is beneficial because pure and simple unions are not beneficial, is political feature. Now, before the organ-ization of the S. L. P. it was logical to keep polities out of the trade unions be-cause-the workers had only the choice identical with that of the anarchist, who says that the S. L. P. is no good and that the workers can never be benefited by the ballot because they have always pitalist political parties; but ranisation of a working class with the organizati

bolitical party it at once became illogical to knew political one, became illogical to knew political one, so the unions, be-santially a political one, so the unions in action to be affective should enforce that scone of the unions, be-sentially a political one, so the unions in action to be affective should enforce that scone of the unions be-sentially a political one, so the unions in action to be affective should enforce that scone of the unions be-sentially a political one, so the unions in action to be affective and the unions be-that scone of the unions be-sentially a political one, so the unions in action to be affective and the unions be-that scone of the unions be-sentially a political one, so the unions in action to be affective and the unions be-that scone of the unions be-that the unions be-sentially a political one, so the unions the union the unions be-that scone of the unions be-cause the unions be-cause the unions be-cause the unions be-cause the unions the unions be-that scone of th

the Alliance will be a source of great strength to the S. L. P. sciousness is the duty of the S. L. P. and in this work it positively needs the Al-Furthermore, the wage slaves must be iance. It is economically that the work trained in organization. The political movement cannot be expected to arouse ers can most easily be aroused to resistance, conscious-ness. The most important mission of the enough interest the year around to bring out the workers in body. Not more than Alliance, and the one that it alone can ful-20 per cent. of the members are, as a ill, is to keep up and arouse the dignity of rule, active, and not more than 10 or 15 per cent. of the voters of the S. L. P. manhood of the workers, so that in the shop they cannot be overrun and abuse members. With the act of voting by petty bosses or divided and pitted against each other on the lines of re-ligion, nationality, difference in work, and perhaps some man to man agitation, the greater percentage seem to think that they have fulfilled their duty. In etc., but to educate the workers in a community of interest as against the an economic union, on the other hand, matters that directly concerns the workcapitalists and their henchmen. Thus, prs, from time to time, will come up and arouse enough interest to bring them to action. Hence, the Alliance will t will keep up and foster the revolutionary spirit that will bear fruit in the fu-Now he who says that the Alliance is

be a source of strength to the S. L. P., as it will instill the necessary organizing ability into the socialist movement and that is a thing needed to carry on this fight. ngnt. The S. T. & L. A. and the S. L. P. are natural consequences of the evolu-tion of the labor movement. They were not invented; they grew in the fullness of time on the ruins of outgrown or-ganizatious. In like manner as the labor unions became corrupt without being bound to a political party of the work-

ing class, so the S. L. P. without an economic auxiliary will soon show the loose spirit of the mass of the various that it will gather in its train, is it did before the Party's sound policy forced the Kangaroo outbreak Hence at this stage of the labor move-

is ductive as it was before the era of cap-italism; but, with a peculiar fatuity that the various issues of the old parties that is hard to understand, is has turned that plant over to its enemies, the capitalist class, to be used by that class in the robbery and exploita tion of itself. While the reason for this turning

over by the working class, the pro-ducer thereof, of the industrial plant of the world to its enemies, the capitalist class, is difficult to understand

die before our eyes.

the means whereby the transfer was and is being made are easily comprehensible:—The capitalist class, present ruling class, in order to be able to use the working class as a cats-paw in overthrowing the feuda system and accomplishing the capitalist revolution, gave the working class the franchise; and to this day the working class has invariably used that franchise in the interests of the class that gave it, voting regularly the poli-ticians of the capitalist class into control of the government with its powe f class legislation and its coercive power of enforcing the dictates of the class in whose interest it legislates. On the other hand, after having vot

ed the coercive power into the hands of its enemies, the employing class; the working class, misguided by ignor int or vicious leaders, constantly at

tempts to use coercive measure against its employers without having the governmental power necessary to enforce those measures; the result being that they are invariably injunc-PLE:-The late municipal election held

tioned, clubbed or shot into submission to the will of their masters.

in San Jose can be sumed up substan-tially as follows: "Boss" McKenzie is The working class produces al the "Reform," Boss 'Rea," Capitalists Hayes Bros., Ticket. The latter combinwealth. It supports itself on the ragged side of starvation, the middle ation was known as the "Anti-Boss" "Anti Gang" "Union Labor" combinclass in comfort and the capitalist lass in affluence "beyond the dreams ation and received numerous endorse ments from the Republican Labor Fakin of avarice." Upward of five million of the working class do not Mayor of San Francisco, E. E. Schmitz, know, to-day, where their next meal These endorsements formed part of po-litical deals that wil be unfolded as the ment, these two organisations must go is to come from. The balance of the hand in hand. Together they will soon working class, viz., about forty mill-show vigorous strength; have either of ions, have less than four weeks supply fall campaign develops. Conserative estimates place the amount spent by the

world.

working class--to the promised prevent them from voting for Socialsm. "We want to let them know that our issue is the right one. That there is no reason why we should not get 10,000 ten thousand) votes in Hamilton county." John Miller then addressed the vention.' He said "this world is hun-

dreds of thousands of years old and it took past generations to complete this They have built the Temple of ingmen who believe that there is going Socialism and the Co-operative Commonwealth and have dug the grave for Cap italism. All we have to do is to bury Capitalism and take possession of the Temple, but to get there we must have votes and every comrade should get as, many votes as he can. To get votes you must have a campaign fund. Then Miller started to pass the hat around to secure the desired funds. Miller, however, contrary to his intention, secured a quick adjournment of the meeting. for the appearance of the hat started a stampede, and in less than two min-

utes the hall was empty. This is the organization that boasts that it is to evolutionize the present social order and usher in the Socialist Republic! FRANK GEISER,

THEO. KAUOHER. Press Committee,

#### Schmitz Used in San Jose. To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-

land, to the promised commonwealth, to the Socialist Republic; to "Socialism." Heace, Mr. Willshire is "the leader" who will save us from the follies of our own ignorance; he is our saviour! Now all should fall on their knees to pray to the lord; and let no sinning unbeliever desecrate the name of the lord by refusing to obey the will of the lord. Ye class-conscious Socialists; ye work-

on a class struggle because your experion a class struggle occase your experi-ence has made you aware of the facts that the capitalist class is fighting the working class with all the weapons and means at his command; You workingnen and women who believe that your emancipation can be the work of your own efforts only when as a class you have organized for your own defease and emancipation, "you should beware. for the rage anr revenge of the lord will fall unmercifully upon all who dare to

desecrate his name. That our leader, our saviour, knows

how to be merciful to him who obeys the commands and wishes of our su premely spirited-man-like-being, is proven by his words, where he is reported as saying: "Humanity may catch up with him some day if they hustle and get some new thinkers." Well, there is hope under these condi-

tions that the revenge of the lord will not be so very awful, after all! ! The revenge of the lord will fall upon us, only, therefore, when no other lords are able to rise alongside of the only When we look true and original lord. over the field of capitalism, we notice that already now the ruler of destiny and the person who did let rainbows appear to send to himself messages of the chances for the recovery of the late Presi-dent McKinley, Mr. Marcus Aurelius Marcus Aurelius Hanna is contesting the place of the superior spirited man-lil -being, Mr. Willshire. Or, are we and Mr. Willshire mistaken? Is it possible that Mark Hanna was the first savious and that Mr. C. H. SMITH, CAMBRIDGE, MASS .- As

C. H. SMITH, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—As Socialists have never to our knowledge condemned the depositing of money in a savings bank, this office believes it all right for a Socialist to do so, providing he has got the maney. There isn't any difference between the regular savings bank and the so-called Co-Operative Banks, both are capitalistic in aim though differing in name. Both are seeking investments at the highest rates of interests for themselves and the lowest rate for their depositors. No Socialist will remain at work in a fac-tory where a genuine strike is on. It is the custom to condemn a Socialist who so acts, as such action destroys class-consciousness and working class solidarity. If you start a poultry farm, you will most likely be compelled to conduct if upon the same principles as capitalist poulterers do or go bankrupt. You cannot be a phil-anthropist. That is the law of capital-ism.

anthropist. That is the law of capital-ism. Regarding the nine hour matter, that all depends on circumstances. Personally, it the fasts are as you say, we believe such a man dishonest. As for its being in keep-ing with Nocialism, we don't know of any-thing in Socialism that makes it such. There are some Socialists who own houses and draw rents. They are very, very rare. They are justified in so doing by the fact that social transformation must come as a result of collective and not individual action. Socialism will come as a result of social growth, not as an individual reforma-tion.

Cincinnati, O., June 11, 1902.

MEETING OF D. A. 15, S. T. & L. A.

On motion the Secretary was instruct-

On motion the Organizer was instruct-

ed to communicate with the Street Car

members is scabbing on the Pop Bot

On motion the Organizer was instruct

ted to notify the G E. B. that the

Grievance Committee is a committee to

Motion to order 5,000 Manifestoes,

Motion to elect new officers at the next

D. A. 15, S. T. & L. A.

Charles Kessler, Vice Chairman

A special meeting of D. A. 15, S. T. &

Roll call showed sixteen delegates

Communications were received from

Comrade Frank Jordan from Lafayette

Comrade Frank Jordan proposed

"Check-off" could be broken up in this

region. Motion to adopt the proposi-

tion until further orders was carried

Motion that the district recommends

to the State Committee to send an or-

ganizer to Scranton, Pa., amended that

the State Committee instruct a speak

er to look for work in Scranton and

locate there. Motion as amended car-ried by a roll call vote of 9 to 5.

Motion that the organizer be instruct.

ed to communicate with the Central

speaker in that neighborhood and re-

ort same to the next District meeting

before any recommendations are made

Comrade Morri, the Italian speaker, to

take up subsequently old and new Belle

Vernon, then Charlerol. Also that

Comrade Sachter go up to Charleroi

to look up the Germans there. Car-

Motion that the General Organizer

ask all foreigners who belong to the

organization to take out their Citizen

Papers at once. Carried. Motion that the Agitation Committee

make out an agitation trip for Comrade W. H. Thomas up the Yough. river, car-

Motion that Comrades Morri and

Thomas be given Organizers' Creden-tials from this District. Carried.

D. A. 19, S. T. & L. A.

The next regular business meeting of District Alliance 19, S. T. & L. A.,

will be held in the headquarters of the

District Alliance, 26 Munro street,

Lynn. Mass., on Sunday, June 29th at

the coal miners, carried.

Adjournment followed.

Motion that the organizer instruct

to the State Committee carried.

fields in regard to locating

by a roll call vote unamiously.

D. M. Sachter,

Recording Secretary.

Union informing them that one of

man.

Schulberg.

tlers\_Union.

carried.

City, Pa.

Coal

ried.

10

50

15

15

25

. 16 21

rather evidence only.

L. A. was held June 22d.

W. H. Thomas. Chairman.

meeting, carried.

#### OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA -W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Colborne street, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY-2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's liter-ary agency ) Notice .- For technical reasons, no Party

ship to know that he is not with Pierce

and has full confidence in the present management of the Daily People. Al

join the Daily People Auxiliary League and contribute \$50 in fifty weeks. From

fect that Pierce, within the three and a half hours' notice he claims to have got,

has seemingly been able to copy the ad-dresses of all who during the last five

years ever wrote to the Labor News Co., for all received the circular. The

letter continues, saying that Benedict Arnold was bad enough, but not as high

up in the art of treason as is Pierce, for

he at least never claimed to have com-mitted treason for the best of his coun-

try, while Pierce does caim to do it "for the best of the membership of the Party." It was on motion resolved to

efer all these letters to Section New

York as evidence in the trial of Pierce.

From Philadelphia it was reported that Pierce had tried to deposit his card with

the Section there, but had done so after protest had been received from New York, and that under the circumstances

his card could not be received. From

Cleveland, Collinwood, San Autonio.

Houston, Boston and other places came

reports on the same matter, some of them wondering what it all meant, others asing for information as to cer-

circular will have and blames the N. E.

as that will most effectually dispose of the Pierce plot by letting in some light on

E. C. proceed against Section Providence

and the R. I. organization. Secretary

instructed to reply that with the infor-mation at hand, the N. E. C. can not

take any action other than has been

State Executive Committee was report

Ca. Erie, Pa., reported on circular in the matter of Daily People Auxiliary

League; also expulsion of Otto Bens, for

having acted as agent for Kangaroo "Volkszeitung" and joining Kangaroo

The acting editor of the DAILY PEO-

ed. Peoria and Springfield, Ill.,

taken.

locul.

and Gillhaus.

snnouncements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

#### NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COM-MITTEE.

Regular meeting held on June 20, at 2-6 New Reade street. R. Kats in the chair. Absent, Forbes and Klein. The financial report for the week ending June 14 showed receipts \$80.73; expenditures, \$22.03.

nplaint against a member of the N. E. C. was on motion referred to Sec-N. E. C. was on motion referred to Sec-tion New York. The following resolu-tion was presented and adopted by a roll call vote, Gillhaus, Hammer, Kinneally and Kats voting aye: Siff voting nay: Whereas, Ephraim Siff, a member of this National Executive Committee, at a meeting of the General Committee, of a meeting of the General Committee of the distribution of his circular. econded a motion to endorse a circular sublished and circulated by Julian Pierce for the purpose of injuring the Socialist Labor Party and its press, and subse-quently voted "aye" on said motion, iu conjunction with its mover and one other delegate on a oil call vote; and Whereas, The said Ephraim Siff, in conversation with a member of his As-empthy District organization declared

sembly District organization, declared that the purpose of the said circular was to cause an upheaval among the membership of the Party, force a special na-tional convention at which the DAILY PEOPLE and certain Party officers were to be "killed off," and that, if the said circular did not have this effect, the Farty membership was not worth that much" (these words accompanied with a smap of his fingers), and "they" would then drop out of the Party: and Whereas, It has become known to the members of this N. E. C. that the said

Ephraim Siff is endeavoring in divers others ways to injure the DAILY PEO-PLE, and to disparage and belittle the work done by other members in its be-half, all of which is in glaring violation of the obligation assumed by the said Ephraim Siff, over his own signature, when he accepted the nomination for member of this National Executive Committee, namely, to support the Party, its principles, declared resolutions and tactics (Art. V, Sec. 3, of Party constitution): and

reas, The Socialist Labor Party, Whe by a referendum vote of its members, has charged this National Executive Committee with the publication of its or-gan, the DAILY PEOPLE, which mau-date of the Party permits of no other construction than that the members of construction than that the members of this committee, individually and collec-tively, are in duty bound to protect and advance, to the best of their ability, the interests of the Party's organ, in ac-cordance with their pledge of office; and Whereas, This National Executive formulities has no naves to remove from Committee has no power to remove from its midst any one of its members, pet things have come to such a pass as to make it impossible for self-respecting men to sit in council with a person guilty of such gross disobedience to the Party's mandates without clear and ematic protest; therefore, be it, Resolved, That this National Execu

tive Committee express its disapproval of the conduct of the said Ephraim Siff, considering such conduct to be in violation of Party obligations and of com-mon decency, and, in view of such con-fuct, express also a lack of confidence in his motives and purposes; and be it

olved, That these resolutions be Re spread on the minutes of the National Executive Committee and be embodied in its report of the session of this day to be published in the Party organs. Siff, having objected to the passing of the resolution, was asked to put his pro-test in writing. He submitted the fol-lowing: "I protest against the N. E. C. lowing: "I protest against the N. E. C. pronouncing me guilty of being against the DAILY PEOPLE and of trying to kill it, without proving me guilty upon charges duly preferred, as provided hy our constitution." (Signed: Ephraim

Siff.)

Herman Mittleberg, a member of the and for bringing false charges which he DAILY PEOPLE managing committee, (Harris) was unable to substantiate. Harris) was unable to substantiate. The following members of the Bo sent a letter objectng to the use his name had been put by Pierce in his cirwere present: Green, O'Rourke, Fitz-elle and Twomey. General Secretary cular. He states that he had voted for the Pierce recommendation, believing that Pierce was honest in his intentions, Brower and Comrade Harris were also present. Comrade Green was but sees he was mistaken, and is glad that the N. E. C. saw through the scheme. He wants the Party memberchairman, and K. Pryor acted as sec retary.

When the case was called Comrade Harris objected to being tried by the General Executive Board, and stated that the proper body to try him was D. A's. 4 and 49, who would elect his should he be removed. successor

though not well situated just now, yet in view of the attack made upon the DAILY PEOPLE, he pledges himself to to Comrade The chair pointed out Harris that the rule for trials was adopt-ed at the last convention, and this trial Co., Braeburn, Fayette City; (3) Nation-al Secretary, Wilmerding, Application Jacksonville, Ill., came a report that the mailing list of the Weekly People had for charter from Roscoe, Pa., Blythe-dale, (2) Syracuse, N. Y. Report from would be tried according to said rules. Comrade Harris thereupon became abusive, and stated that he would not be tried by this Board, as it was only a been used to send out the Pierce lam-poon and that politicians are using it "in great shape"; the letter denounces the act as "the most dastardly ever committed" and as "beating the Kan-General Organizer Frank Jordan, Houtzdale, G. E. B., and a report from pop bottlers' strike by H Morgan The biased court anyway, and insisted upon voicing a long list of objections, and Grievance Committee then reported on the Kessler vs. Tesson case. On motion had to be called to order by the chair. garoo conspiracy all to pieces." From Indianapolis, Ind., word came to the ef-Comrade P. C. Tesson was suspended for the period of one year for slandering and was again reminded that there was a set of rules laid down for trials and said rules would be followed out in this case; whereupon Comrade Harris Comrade Schulberg. left the room in a rage, stating that he refused to be tried by the Board. od to have the reasons published for Comrade Geo. A. Brown's suspension. Following is the reason: for slandering Comrades Wm. J. Eberle and Selig

The case then proceeded, with Gen-eral Secretary Brower giving his side and submitting proof of the same, after which, according to the rule, Comrade Brower left the room, and the Board proceeded to act on the case. Their ac tion was as follows: That according to the evidence submitted Henry Harris was guilty of slander and conduct un becoming a member of the Socialist

Trade and Labor ..... iance, inasmuch as he had brought malicious charges against the General Secretary, W. L. Brower, which he was unable, when called upon, to substantiate. That the said Heary Harris be and is hereby expelled from the Socialist Trade

and Labor Alliance for such action. CALIFORNIA S. E. C. REPORT. Los Angeles, Cal., June 15, 1902.

To Sections, and Members At Large-Comrades: The following is the financial report

tain points. Chicago and Everett asked for financial report of the DAILY PEO-PLE. S. G. Harrison of East Hart-ford, Conn., laments the effect the Pierce San Francisco, 50 due stamps, State Camp. Fund...... 31.20 C. All correspondents should await the statement to be issued by the N. E. C.,

Los Angeles Co., 100 due stamps., 17.25 Santa Clara Co., 25 due stamps., 3.00 

it, and in the meantime beware of hasty conclusions until they have heard the PARITY side of this affair. Troy, N. Y., seut word that the stand of the N. E. C. in the matter of Section Providence had been endorsed: also that the Section demands that the N. First mos. dues of 8 prospect-..... ive members..... 2.00

### EXPENDITURES.

155.03

One month's rent and postage .... \$2.00 One Edison's No. 1 Mimeograph. . 15.00 Train fare and leaflets to ..... 3.25 Pomona ..... Cigars, \$7. printing, \$7. legal

Section South Norwal, Conn., re-ported to have censured the N. E. C. for having issued "that pamphlet of Jan. 8, 1902," as "not in accord with Art. 2, Sec. 9 of the constitution; also that the Section "voted to sustain Section Provi-

\$155.03 For the State Committee, Louis C. Haller, Secretary, 2051/2 So. Main street, Los Angeles, Cal.

dence" in the stand taken. From Hartford, Conn., election of new CANADIAN DEFENCE FUND. general reports about local conditious. Ditto Louisville, Ky., and Los Angeles, For the purpose of maintaining the right of assemblage and free speech on

the streets and thoroughfares of the Dominion. Previously acknowledged..... 9 31

W. E. Ten Eyck, Grand Junction, W. J. Eagleton, George Col A. Francis,

Kroeger, Tho. Sigmone, K. Mit-chell, N. Y. City...... 1 50 G. B. Rusler, London..... 25 PLE referred to the N. E. C. a com-munication criticising the Massachusetts state organization and its work and J. McN. 25 16th A. D., New York. 200 J. Shaffer 25 Wm. Fricher, New York. 25 D. Gaminovitz, New York. 25 D. Gaminovitz, New York. 25 ent him for publication. It was resolved to advise against publication because of the tone of the communication. A communication from the G. E. B. relative to the label, was referred to a committee of two, composed of Katz Charlestein . ..... M. Blouck Maskovitz .....

#### Recording Secretary. CANADIAN'S. L. P.

Julius Hammer,

Total . . ..... Regular meeting of the N. E. C. held at London, Ont, June 16, with W. D Forbes in the chair. Comrades F. Darch and C. Corbin absent and excused. Mln-IMPORTANT FOR MASSACHUSutes of last meeting adopted as read. Communications from Comrade Wood-

Regular meeting held June 6th. Il-DIRECTORY OF .... liagworth chairman, Mink, vice-chair-TRADES AND SOCIETIES. Comrades Mink and Carlo Patroso of Local 376 were obligated and seated. The organizer reported that Comrade

Jordan was doing good work, that Com-SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P .--- The rade Stamper was sent by the State Executive Committee of the S. L. P. County Committee, representing the Sec tions, meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in to the Central Coal fields, and that he hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 had revived two defunct locals, also Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. that the places of the striking pop bot-tlers had been filled by scabs. Strikers found other places. Communications were received from-N. Y. Labor News P., meets every third Saturday at 8 p. m.

at 03 Prospect street, Jersey City. Secretary, George P. Herrschaft, 93 Prospect street, Jersey City.

1

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, 8 T. and I. A., meets every first and third Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary, Ed McCormack.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. hall, 802 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., Branch 1. meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at 10 o'clock a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scandinavian Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren."

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION , Branch 2, meets first and third Bundays of morth at St. Louis hall, 443 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. -

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly district. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., headquarters and free reading room, 205 1-2 South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., 107 1-2 North Main The People agent, L. C. Holler, street. 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., headquarters 437 Somerville avenue, Somer-ville, Mass., will be open every evening and all day Sundays. Papers and books on Socialism for sale. Free reading room.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Eric County, S. L. P., meets first and third Saturdays, 8 p. m., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee street. Everybody welcome.

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

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

Motion to send out through the Of-ficial Organs an appeal for more fin-SECTION CANTON, O., S. L. P., meets second and fourth Sundays at 2 p. m., in Union hall, 118 North Pledmont street. ancial aid for the District to organize All are welcome. Discussion invited. D. M. Sachter, Recording Secretary.

SECTION SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, S. L. P.—Headquarters, 1514 First avenue, uear Pike street. Meets Wednesdays, 8 p. m. S. T. & I. A. meets Mondays at 8 p. m. Wm. H. Waiker, Financial Sec'y, 733 Fif-teenth avenue. teenth avenue.

ATTENTION, SOUTHERN CALI-FORNIANS.

Section Los Augeles, Cal., will hold a Election of officers for the ensuing section Los Augeles, Cal., will hold a grand picnic at Verdugo Canyon Park, July 4th. There will be speeches, danc-ing and field sports, as this will be the first affair of this kind held by the secsix months will take place, and as there is much more business of great import-



Second Anniversary The Daily People

### Socialism and Evolution By H. S. ALEY, M. D.

A concise, instructive pamphlet of twenty-four pages. A careful perusal of its contents, along with the books it recommends, will prevent honest students of Socialist pfilosophy from being wrecked upon the shoals of sentimentalism, and thereby save them much time and useless effort in the investigation of social problems. In other words, it will aid them immensely in seeing the social question from a clean-cut, positive stand-point from the very beginning; and if so, they will thereafter have little if any, taste for "Merry England," or any other works of that character.

PRICE, 5 CENTS, USUAL DISCOUNTS TO SECTIONS

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 2 NEW READE STREET

### HIS ORIGINIAL ACCUMULATION paymaster came these men were working

Denver, Colo., June 15 .- Henry Cole, one of the oldest real estate dealers here, has given \$400,000 worth of real estate and mining property to spread the doctripe of Methodism and for charitable for every day they are in session.

purposes. The Peniel Trust Association has been incorporated to handle the endowment. The incorporators are Henry. Cole, Albert J. Cole, son of the donor; Rev. Frost Craft, Rev. Charles B. Allen, Rev. Robert Carnine aud Rev. Henry A. Buchtel. Cole's son is appointed secretary-treasurer for life at a salary of \$125 a month. The trustees draw \$5 Mrs. Cole is oposed to the deal and is suing the trust. It is twenty-eight years

Aside from the claims of Mrs. Cole,

have me order certain lumber and work it up according to his directions. This lumber and work by his orders I charged

up to a certain class of repairs. The work would be put out into the yard and

put up a house to suit me and I could pay for it on terms to suit myself. At that time I was a member of the church and didn't see how I could conscientiously go into such a scheme. Henry belongs to the church now and I don't. Mr. Cole says she pinched herself to save the money, but I know that Henry pinched the company.. Henry had a team and wagon which he hired to the Henry had a

on the company's cars.

company at \$5 per day. His wagon was used chiefly in carting the company's lumber to Henry's lots. Henry made the company pay the freight. Previous to 1879 the D. & R. G. was

In 1881 I married and went to house-keeping in one of Henry's houses. He

offered me a lot on which he agreed to

often short of cash to pay the men. When they couldn't pay wages, they allowed interest on the amount until the date of since she came from Kansas City to marry Cole, who is twice her age. He payment. At such times Brother Henry would raise money in some way, and had the reputation of having sown a large crop of wild oats. They have but would advence the wages due at a dis-

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L.

Siff.) It was resolved that the management of the Daily People issue a financial statement to the Sections, to be sent out together with the statement of the N. E. C. in the matter of the "Pierce special." The draft of the statement of the N. E. C. was read and, with some slight additions and corrections, was adopted by a roll call vote, Gillhaus, Hammer, Katz and Kinneally voting

A number of communications were read from Sections which had received the "Pierce special." the gist of which runs as follows: From Lynn, Mass., to the effect that the Section had ordered the copies sent them deposited in the stove, as the Section does not approve of individual members sending out such matter instead of proceeding in the regu-iar way; the Section also reported elec-tion of officers. From Peekskill, N. Y., the direct that the meiling list of the to the effect that the mailing list of the "Labor Library" had been used by Pierce to send out his circular, and that it had been sent to non-members of the it had been sent to non-members of the Party: Peekskill favors the "cleaning out" of all who are responsible for this outrage. From Syracuse, N. Y., Fall River, Mass., Rockville, Conn., similar Hiver, Mass., Rockville, Conn., similar reports were received, showing that the addresses sent by these Sections for the "Labor Library" had been used. In-quiry at the Labor News Co. revealed the fact that these lists can not be found. From Adams, Mass., came a copy of a letter sent to Pierce in which he is in-formed that the writer refuses to help him in the distribution of hisc incular.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS. An Old and Well-Tried Remody A DECISION AND A DECI NSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

paying Toront awyei who acted in the Gordon case. Communication was received and the secretary instructed to write Comrade Woodley to send the bill to the N. E. C. From Section Hamilton, referring to a Party Or-ganizer; in the absence of the necessary funds the N. E. C. begs to report progress n this matter. From A. Laing, stat ing that Section Vancouver had reto accept his dues. It was decided to notify A. Laing to again present his dues to that Section.

From special committee of Section Van-couver with reference to members in arrears. The secretary was instructer to return the communication to Section Vancouver, drawing attention to Art. 2 Clause 5, Page, of the Constitution, and that they must accept Comrade Laing's dues, according to Clauses 8 and 9 of Article 2.

From Section Vancouver in regard to the arrests in Hamilton, Out; also H. B Ashplant's advertising in "The Appeal to Reason." We refer Section Vancouver to Pages 9, 10, 11 of the Constitution that the N. E. C. has no authority to act in the matter.

Financial statement: Balance at last statement, \$47.63; receipts, \$0.45; ex-penditures, \$28.63; balance on hand, \$25.45.

Account for seal ordered paid. The secretary was instructed to write the DAILY PEOPLE that to simplify the matter of subscriptions to the Gor don-Roadhouse defence fund all con-tributions be paid to D. Ross, 196 Dan dee street, London, Ont.

t, London, Ont. PHILIP COURTENAY, Recording Secretary.

GENERAL ENECUTIVE BOARD. special meeting of the General Executive Board was held on Friday evening, June 20th, in the Daily People Building, to hear the case of charges brought by Gen. Sec. W. L. Brower against Henry Harris, member of the General Executive Board, for slander

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 should see to it that they do their utmost 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 minutes from Lynn and Boston.

D. ROSS, Treasurer, N. E. C., London, Ont.

ETTS.

Picnic Committee, D. A. 15.

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE OF GREATER BOSTON. A meeting of this committee will be held at the headquarters of Section Lynn on Sunday, July 6th at 3 P. M. Every Section in Greater Boston should send a representative to this meeting in order to make a financial success of the "annual picnic and field day" of the Party. Sections Woburn. Medford, Boston and Cambridge are especially requested to send representatives in order that the work may be effective in those communities. As the receipts of this picnic are to go to the State Executive Committee, all Comrades should take an interest in its success. Albert M. Grant,

Secretary.



presence of every delegate is required. The delegates from the Weavers Al-liances, L. A. 368 of Plymouth, and L. A. 373 of Lawrence, Mass., are urgently equested to attend this meeting as matters of importance relating to the weavers' strike against the American Woolen Company will come before this meeting for action

Remember that the meeting is called promptly at 12 o'clock John A. Henley, Organizer of D. A. 19.

SEVENTH CONG. DIST., MASS. Section Lynn, S. L. P., has elected a delegation of three members towards forming au agitation committee to take harge of the propaganda in the Seventh Congressional District in this campaign. It invites Section Everett and all other Sections which are located in the Sev enth District to send an equal number of delegates to a conference to be held in the headquarteds of Section Lynn, 26 Munro street, on July 6.

The Sections and comrades are urgenty requested to take immediate action, that we may begin our- campaign at

Readers of the DAILY and WEEK-Y PEOPLE located in towns or cities where there are no Sections, are request ed to send in to the undersigned a list of desirable places where we can conduct outdoor agitation meetings.

Sections are also requested to send in the names of comrades who are willing to act as chairmen or speakers. FRANCIS A. WALSH.

25 Tower Avenue, Lynn, Mass



the resolutions and acts of the State Convention, which was held May 30, 1902.

Organizers are requested to return vote for and against not later than Aug. 1. 1902.

CON. STATE COMMITTEE.

one son and he has turned against his tion, and it is for the benefit of the Socialist Labor Party. We expect every mother. Mrs. Cole says that it is by her scrimping, saving and self-denial that Comrade, sympathier and reader of the PEOPLE to work hard and make it a her husband got rich. She says she start-ed him on the road to fortune by investgrand success. This is not your privilege. ing their savings in real estate. On Sunbut your duty. As we get the days they would walk out together looking at lots and Mrs. Cole always saw gate receipts, the object is to sell tickets at twenty-five cents each, which include admission to the park, dancing, etc. to the payments. Cole was thoroughly reformed, thought his wife. Some years ago a revival preacher came to Denver and Cole got religion.

Ladies and children free. Tickets can be had by applying at County head-He got it bad. He would pray with his face on the floor, pray with his hands juarters, 205 1-2 South Main street, Los Angeles. to heaven, and, alas for Mrs. Cole, the Peniel trust is the outcome. She was not included in her husband's "benevolence."

Trains leave Sait Land A. M.; and 1:20 P. M. H. J. Schade, Trains leave Salt Lake Depot at 9

Chairman Entertainment Committee

the writer can tell a few facts of how INDIANA STATE CONVENTION Mr. Cole got together his "original ac-cumulation," that is now invested for the will be held on July 4th, 1902, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Indianapolis, at the glory of God. About the year 1879 I went to work at headquarters of Section Indianapolis, at the headquarters of Section Indianapolis, 271/2 S. Delaware St. The following ficket is the D. & R. G. shops in Denver, under to be nominated: Secretary of State, Attorney General, Auditor of State, Mr. Henry Cole, master car builder. He

was a good boss to his men, because he Treasurer of State, Clerk of the Supreme had use for them. Cole at that time didu't Court, Superintendent of Public Instruchave a great lot of money. He told me tion, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics. that when he started with the company State Geologist, Judge for Fifth District, some two or three years before I did, he had but \$500. He bought a number six Judges for the Appellate Court.

The sections and members at large of cheap lots near the shops and built in the State are hereby called upon, to houses on them, which he rented to emtake notice of this announcement and prepare to send large delegations to this, ployes. This is the way that he built them. I was the shop foreman. Cole would

the fourth state convention of the Social-ist Labor Party in Indiana. By order of the Indiana State Executive Committee. E. Viewegh, Secretary.

SPECIAL FUND.

(As per circular letter, Sept. 3, 1901.) Previously acknowledged.....\$6217.41

loaded on to a wagon and hauled away. Where to? Why, to one of Henry's lots. Otto Ruckser, City ..... Then along would come some D. & 1.00 R. G. carpenters, and Henry soon had a little house on his lot. Did Henry pay Branch Plainfield, N. J...... Max Staney, Los Angeles, Cal. 1.00 3.00 Pohn P. Wardrop, Glacier, Can. Chas. Sperle, Somerville, N. J., the carpenters? Not on your life. The D. & R. G. did that. A day or two be-2.00

G. F. M., Somerville, Mass.... 5.00 fore payday came around, these carpen-ters, who were building houses would

\$6230.91 come back to the shops and when the

count of the needs of the workman would force him to pay. He reaped both ways by the deal, by discounting the men's wages and then collecting the interest the company paid on the overdue wages.

One might say. Why was not the conduct of this man reported to the com-pany's officials that were above him? But when you learn that Brother Henry was obliging enough to build their homes for them, you can see how useless this would have been. But in 1881 the BIG officials caught on. Henry's pull still stood him in stead, for he was simply asked to resign. Too many others were involved to allow of prosecution by the company. Brother Henry resigned smilingly and without a murmur.

Since then real estate deals have taken up his time. As said before Cole has gotten religion and besides he is growing old. The church is now to reap the harvest that was garnered as I have told. S. L. P.

OPEN AIR MEETINGS IN CHI-CAGO.

Thursday, June 26th .- Orchard street

and North avenue. Friday, June 27th.—Madison and Peoria streets.

Saturday, June 28th .- Milwaukee ave-Saturday, June 28th.-Wentworth ave-

saturday, June 28th.-Pullman, Ill.



We have on hand an assortment of French Socialist Books. Guesde, Lafargue, and others are among the authors. A list of these books will be sent on application.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., 2 to 6 New Reade street.