

VOL. XII. NO. 14.

THE LAST DITCH

NOW CHARGES "CON-

SPIRACY."

the Assertion.

### NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1902.

## PRICE TWO CENTS.

fuddle the Public.

IN IRELAND. PUSHING THE FIGHT. The Irishmen of Manchester have resolved at a public meeting in that city Commenting upon this the "Evening Telegraph" of March 22nd, asked: "Why should not the men of Dublin, Cork Limerick, Waterford, and other Irish

cities follow this excellent example?" We would answer that the workers of these Irish cities refuse to subscribe because they know their men too well, and the Irishmen of Manchester subscribe because they do not know their men well enough, but have to rely for their knowledge of them upon the crook-ed reports of the Home Rule press.

The Irishmen of Manchester read in the "Weeky Freeman" a three column report of a meeting of the United Irish League, and their hearts throb with pride as they peruse the thrilling peri-ods of the orators for Faith and Fatherland.

Then they subscribe.

The Irish worker in Dublin knows that the "great" meeting was held in a small room, and was attended only by the professional politicians slum landlords, ignorant publicans, and unemployed workers on the hunt for Corporation jobs. He also knows that of the patriotic orators one was a sweating employer, like Mr. P. White, M. P., who declared that the wages he will pay for a certain class of work "must depend upon the circumstances of the workers," meaning thereby that the more miserable the condition of the persons seeking work, the lower the wages he would force them to accept.

And that another orator-say, Lord Mayor Harrington, tenement house ownlarge shareholder in various and slave-driving capitalist concerns-prac-tised in the capital the landlordism he affected to denounce in the country. And knowing these things the town worker reads the "patriotic" orations with his tongue in his cheek, and when

the U. I. L. collecting boxes come around he dives his hand into his pocket -and keeps it there. An amusing instance of this fact was to be found in the "Nannetti Testimon-ial." This was an appeal to the workers

of all Ireland on behalf of Mr. Nannet-ti, M. P., who had distinguished himself as a bootlicker for the middle class politicians. All the Home Rule press endeavored to boom his fund, glowing reports of progress appeared in the papers, the trade unloss were circularized, but alas! to no avail; the sum realized was so iusignificant that the promoters were ashamed to make the amount known. We recommend Mr. Nannetti, M. P., as an encouragement to the Manchester Irish, to publish the amount of his tes-timonial.—"The Workers' Republic," Dublin, Ireland.

PATERSON VIGILANTES.

Paterson, N. J., June 29 .- Under the guise of getting rid of anarchists, the Vigilance Committee here is preparing to make life uncomfortable for all of those who have taken a leading part in the recent strikes. The Vigilance Committee is a mysterious affair. No one seems to know who belongs to it, and it holds its meetings as stealthily as it claims the anarchists hold theirs.

According to the local press, the committee held a meeting yesterday to dis-cuss and adopt preliminary plans. A list of names of men who are known

to have been active in the strikes was submitted, and the chairman of the com-

mittee was empowered to communicate with the shop owners and all others in whose employ these men are now or have

CANADIAN S. L. P. BATTLING FOR FREE SPEECH. Chief Justice Meredith Reverses Decision of Lower Court-Capitalist Press Rages in Vain-Attempts to Be-

Hamilton, Ont., June 27 .- The Socialist Labor Party of Canada wins the first "round" in its fight with the law jugglers of capitalism.

On June 6, the conviction against Gordon, the S. L. P. nominee for the Toronto house, who was arrested for exercising the right of free speech, was quashed. Chief Justice Meredith over-. ruled the decision against Gordon when it was reviewed at Osgoode Hall. This action virtually proves that Gordon was CONVICTED FOR THE VIOLA-TION OF A LAW WHICH NEVER EXISTED on the municipal statutes of this city!

When the enemies of free speech beame aware of the decision in Toronto they indulged in all sorts of twistings and contortions of facts to bemuddle the public as to what had in reality taken place. The journalistic buckets of capitalism stated that although the decision against Gordon had been quashed, it was upon a "technicality," and the Socialists were therefore "not in a position to crow yet," as they would be arrested if they attempted to hold any more meetings irrespective of whether they had the right or not!

The S. L. P. however, paid little attention to the rantings of these tools of the capitalist class. Acting under the best legal advice to be obtained in Canada, the party held a meeting on the old stamping ground (the Gore), four days after the decision in our favor, and the self same day's "case, two (2) was enlarged for a week (without our consent.)

The meeting was of the usual kind, orderly and without interruption from the police or any other source.

Albeit there were quite a number of sight-seers who anticipated trouble from the police; they were disappointed, however, for the police had received orders to keep their hands off, so they went away back and fell on themselves!

Next day the capitalist mouthpieces wanted to know how it was that the Socialists were allowed to exercise their constitutional right when they had always been arrested before? They are still asking that question!

The party has since conducted a series of regular street meetings without interruptions. On Tuesday, the 23d inst. Gordon and Roadhouse, whose case had pre-viously suffered several enlargements (with and without their consent), were

sent up for trial upon a criminal in-dictment as a "nuisance!" Bail was fixed at \$300 each. Thus commences round number two with the

capitalist law. Again we expect to win out; but in the event of the decision going against us, we do not propose to lie down, if backed financially and morally by Comrades and sympathizers in Canada and the Uuited States; but will carry this case to the

Privy Council if necessary. The capitalist City Council endeavoring to gerrymander a malicious by-law through, to stop the S. L. P. This may have to be fought

questions on the subject. He said after the examination was finished that he knew nothink whatever about any such contributions, that he had no dealings with the strikers and was in no way AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY involved in the matter. In that he agreed with what Mr. McDermott of the union had to say on the same sub-Mr. Guile said the strikers collected funds from those working in his mill, but he also said they made such collections from workers in Amer Trying to Prove That the Textile Work

ican mills not on strike. The Textile Union of Massachusetts for some reason or other, was not rep-resented by counsel at this hearing, and ers Received Financial Aid from Independent Mills-Strikers Laught at all the questions that were asked went in without objection. Two members of the local union, however, George Ballard, who was summoned as Sec-Providence, R. I., June 27 .- Leaders among the striking weavers of Olneyretary, and Peter McDermott, who was summoned as President, both had their ville and manufacturers connected with counsel, Thomas Curran, with them when they testified. Mr. Curran did independent mills in this State were not enter a formal appearance in the very carefully examined yesterday at

the law office of Comstock & Gardner, as to any knowledge they might have chusetts courts, and he was not pres-ent at any part of the hearing except concerning financial aid that may have been given the striking weavers by independent mill managers.

The testimony was taken before master, appointed for the purpose of obtaining depositions from Rhode Island witnesses to be used in connection with the petition by the American Woolen Company for an injunction in Massachusetts to restrain the leaders of the strike in Fitchburg and Plymouth from hampering the company in its endeavors to get its mills in operation once more on a well-balanced basis.

The inquiry in behalf of the company vas conducted by Attorney Sherman L Whipple of Boston. The action is ilar to that taken in this State when temporary injunction was obtained ast week. The purpose of taking the estimony is to have a temporary in-unction in Massachusetts made perma-

During the protracted strike of the During the protracted strike of the weavers against the double-loom sys-tem there have been rumors that the urfikers have received from "other manufacturers substantial financial as-slatance in continuing the fight. It has been allaged that from some source the strike leaders were to receive \$1.000 for each mill brought out on strike, and \$500 per week while the strike in such mills were maintained. This has been denied by the strike leaders, and is hy by the strike leaders, and is by lared to be unworthy of seri-

nsideration. og the manufacturers examined Among the manufacturers examined yesterday were Walter A. Guile of the Ernschiffe Mill at Oineyville; James H. Singleton, Treasurer of the Perse-verance Worsted Mill at Woonsocket; John Simpson and James B. Kirkaldy of the firm of Simpson & Kirkaldy of Woonsocket, F. L. Sayles and William

Tinkham of Pascoag. Some of the witnesses were inter-viewed after the hearing. They said they were questioned as to the motive of the strike, which, they said, was against double-loom weaving of fancy

One of them when asked if any other mills were doing work on this basis named the Dunn Mills: When he was asked why the weavers struck against it in the American Mills, and not at the Dunn Mill, he replied that the strike had been started in the American and he supposed the strikers deemed it expedient to first dispose of that

The manufacturers were questioned as to whether the strikers had solicited unds from them to continue the strike in the American Mills and they replied

in the negative. When asked if they knew of other independent manufacturers having been endent manufacturers having been

Mr. McDermott told a reporter after is in progress. He also said it was apparent that

the weavers on strike, and declared with more vehemence that the only influence is that of universal determina tion not to work in mills which seek to extend the double-loom system to any work except plain work, white work known as piece dyes and serges.





# PLATFORM OF SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in Convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destruc tive of life, of liberty, and of happiness. With the founders of this Republic, we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, further-more, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even derived of the necessar \_\_\_\_\_ of life. Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule. prived of the necessar

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated that the people may be kept in bondage. Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

case, because his clients did not wish to accept the jurisdiction of the Massathat in which Messrs. McDermott and Ballard were examined. The hearing started at 10 o'clock a m. yesterday, and shortly after 1 o'clock was adjourned until 2:30 o'clock, after

which it continued the remainder of day. Mr. Ballard of the strikers way examined, and the early portion of his examination was with reference to the organization that has been carrying on the strike, its officers, and other information of a similar character. Mr. Ballard declared that the Tex-

tile Union has no President, but its affairs are conducted by an executive committee. He also declared that the strike is not conducted by the Textile Union, but instead is conducted by

the weavers, through a strike commit-tee appointed by the weavers. On the resumption of the examina-tion at 2:30 some more pointed questions were asked, and the attempt made to show that contributions had been made or that there had been some form of a conspiracy against the Amer-ican Woolen Company.

Mr. Ballard denied that any contribu-tions had been made by the independent milis. The examination of Mr. Ballard was

The examination of Mr. Ballard was quite lengthy, but that of Mr. McDer-moti hasted only 25 minutes. His re-plies were so promptly made, and so very much to the point that he was quickly dropped. When questioned as to his visite to other cities when strikes to all visits to other cities when strikes had been inaugurated, he said that he went simply to address the strikers. Asked why he was on the grievance committee of the strikers, he said it was probably because the blacklist would be of no effect against him. He denied any knowledge of an alleged offer of money which had been publicly stated, at a meeting, to have been made.

the hearing that the company appears to have a greatly exaggerated idea of the amount of money that had been required to maintain the strike. He said it would be surprising to people generally to know how little money was required, owing to the measures taken for the strikers to be self-supporting by working at other mills, in short shifts in some cases, and by finding employment in other lines, from which they earn enough to obtain the necessaries of life while the struggle

some people have weird notions of the influences which are expressed to keep

With the founder s of the American Republic, we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in

they replied in the negative. They ad-mitted that they had heard such ru-mors but had no knowledge that they ed on fact.

One of the witnesses who was asked if certain men formerly connected with the American Woolen Company had given money to aid the strikers, said he had heard gossip of that nature, but as to its correctness he had no knowl

dge. The independent manufacturers in terviewed after the hearing said they wanted the good will of the weavers, as they are essential to their business, but they had no desire to antagonize the American Woolen Company. Peter McDermott of the strike com-

mittee, who was one of the witnesses summoned, was very much amused at the turn affairs have taken. "This is funny," he said. "After 23 weeks of the strike, during which our expenditures have been very small, the American Woolen Company thinks it has dis-covered that the independent mills have been contributing to our funds. They have not, us a fact, paid us a cent." Counsel for the American Woolen Company had nothing to say yester-day concerning the objects of this issuing of a commission from Massa-chusetts for the taking of testimony in Rhode Island, but representatives of the Textile Union said that Mr. Whipple, the Boston counsel, who is conducting 'the examination of witses, mentioned the word "conspir-y" in connection with the case.

It is said ithat the complainants are anxious to discover whether Messrs. Guile & Waterhouse of the Earnscliffe Mills and others know anything about contributions to the funds of the strik-The Earnschiffe Mills as been run-on three shifts while the strike been on against the

Moden Company. Mr. Waterhouse didn't appear yes-tarday, but Walter A. Guile was sum-It shows that we not only teach the young idea how to shoot but also to iyach.

The story of the corruption of the Minadministration from the Mayor to practically every man on the police force, is an interesting confirmation of the fact that shades in politics count for nothing, that men count for nothing, but that the trouble is basic. The great scandal in Philadelphia, when the Quay ring gave away franchises to those who were able to pay for them, and the corruption in New York, as shown all along the line

from the deposition of Asa Bird Gard-oner and the subsequent disclosures of the new District Attorney, down to the trial of the latest police captain, conducted every Thursday by the Police Comdoner, have an affinity with the incidents in Minneapolis. All that has oc-curred bears the indellible blot of capitalism. The coruption and the ex-tortion practiced by those who were for merly accustomed to purchase the right to collect taxes in a Roman province, are

small, compared with what a capitalist party can and does do when in office.

The following story is going the rounds of the press: "The Missouri papers are telling this story of Mark Twain's re-cent visit to t he State: A big crowd gathered at a railway station to meet-him. A little boy knew th at somebody was coming, but he did not know Mark Twain from Bossie Francis. This kid Twha from Bossie Frances. This tot percend himself on top of a freight car, where he could see what happened. The train rolled in and as Mark stepped off the people became excited and shouted, "Here he is! Here he is!" The kid on are two factions in control of the Toronto

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence

The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its 'trusts capitalist combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solid arity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and all of the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production. Industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his facilities, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

#### STRIKERS AGAINST STRIKERS.

Toronto, June 25 .- Peace reigns again in this cty, we are told by the news-papers, because the strike of the street railway employees has been settled. They struck for 18 cents an hour for the first year and 20 cents an hour for the secand, and recognition of a grievance committee. The settlement allowed them is 18 and 20 cents, and the cars to be cleaned for them in the morning. Each employe can appeal to the general manager in case of discharge, nad bring any wit-The street railway men were badly duped for all that. A. E. Ames, the pres-ident of the Board of Trade offered his services before and during the strike as a mediator, even going to far on the morning the strike was declared as to offer \$10,000 to the street railway men's The people became excited and more the field on the people became excited and more the box car thought a great criminal had been caught and shouted, "Git a rope!" Dr. Clemens laughed till and the other by George A. Cox, who has the controlling interest at present. It was Mr. Mackenzie's play to let the strike go on, then the stock would ro down, and he, owing to his position, the more the cars were handled of existence if necessary.

would be able to buy it up, thereby getroughly and the cars were wrecked. Sunting full control.

day afternoon 1,400 militia were ordered To prevent that, George A. Cox pushed Mr. Ames forward, as chairman out to give Toronto working men their first illustrative lesson in the present class struggle. They were issuel ten rounds of ball cartridges. of the Board of Trade, to act as a nediator between the company and its employes, but who in reality is a heavy George A. Keys and Arthur Davies, stockholder of the street railway com-pany is Mr. Cox's son-in-llaw. They live the latter a sergeant in the Grenadiers, both members of Local 46, United Ass close together and have a private wire running between their residences. J. W. ciation of Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters on strike were ordered out. Thep put Flavelle, another stockholder acted with red coats and went to assist in breaking Ames ou the Board of Trade committee. the street car men's strike. At the meeting Monday of the above

Those men attended almost every meet ng the men had immediately before and local, a resolution was passed censuring the Minister of Militia, the Chief of while the strike was on. Statements were made on the street that it was a fight Folice, etc. It was pointed out to them that they would be making themselves between the stockholders and they were no doubt true. Nevertheless, the men ridiculous: that the time to act was on are led to believe that they have won a election day by voting for the Socialist Labor Party candidates, electing mea great victory; also that they are greatly indebted to Mr. Ames and his Board of the working class to control such of Trade committee for it. The latter are aided in this belief by Daniel Diloffices. A George White, after saying that

worthy, National Secretary of the Street Railway Employes' Association, who he was as good a union man as others, stated if he was called upon he would ge too. Another had the manhood to say that if he was called out he would leave the city. This is the ridiculous, humil-iating position which pure and simple trades unionism has got its members inio

in Toronto, where some who are on strike shoulder guns to shoot their broth-er members who are on strike, too;--out

fuse employment to such persons. This, it is expected, will be a very effective means of ridding the city of the "strike vil.'

been requesting them to hereafter re-

The committe is anxious to secure the name of every strike leader in Paterson and it asks the co-operation of all citizens who can furnisa information which will tend "to prove the utterance of threats or complicity in plots, meeting places where suspicious characters congregate, and the identification of rioters." The "law upholding" committee and "law upholding" committee announces that its members are pos of courage and determination, but they desire first to give "anarchists" an op-portunity to leave the city peacefully and

quietly. Violence willy be used to accomplish this, if necessary. The committee has not yet taken advantage of the proposition to have its members sworn in as special policemen or special deputies, but it will do so as soon as the time for the application of its plans has arrived. These mmbers will undoubtedly have thugs hired for the purpose.

The United Traces and Labor Coun-cu of Paterson has adopted resolutions saying that the blame for the occurrences of Wednesday, June 18. rests "with the employing dyers, who have imported and employed thousands of foreigners, ignoraut of the laws and institutions of this Republic.'

The resolutions also ask the Mayor to use his influence in removing the militia, "since their presence does not tend to bring about a speedy settlement of the exist ng troubles, but serves as a disgrace to the city of Paterson."

Corporal Frank McFeely,, of the militiamen assigned to duty at the Bamford mill, in Cliff street, has thrown a bomb into the "law and order" camp by calling the attention of the factory inspector to violations of the law relative to child labor, in a leter to Governor Murphy, in which he requests him to "force the factory inspector of this district to do special guard duty at this kindergarten institution." \* 

also. IMMIGRANTS TO NEW ENGLAND.

Scheme to Build Up Boston as Port of

Entry. Boston Mass., July 1.—The presence in this city recently of Marshall Field, the Chicago multi-millionaire, and A. Stewart Appleton, of New York and London, served to revive local interest in the proposition to colonize New England with large numbers of mechanics and farmers from Europe. Apparently it is the intention of the promoters of the big emigration enterprise to divert to New England, by way of this port, a large number of emigrants of the class referred to, who are certain to come to the shores of America during the next few years.

It is understood that already the Boston and Albany, Maine Central and Bangor and Aroostook roads, whose territory presents the most attractve field for the ntending emigrants, have been approached by the promoters, and have expressed their willingness to aid in the matter of advertising New England's attractions abroad Illustrated pamphlets, describing the agricultural and industrial resources of New England, will be pub-lished in four or five different languages, including German, Russian, French, Spanish and Scandinavian, and these will scattered broadcast in the principal European countries.

The Populist party is practically wiped out in name as well as in fact. In South Dakota the Fusion ticket will appear on the ballot as Democratic. Two or three Pops are dissatisfied, but their disattsfaction does not count, as they are so few in number that they could not elect a dog catcher, even though they worked as a unit, and there were 16 other tick. ets in the field

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THE ASSAILANTS OF FRANK D LYON ESCAPE PUNISHMENT.

Report of Texas State Committee Shows Collusion Between the City Officials and the Perpetrators of the Dastardly Deed-The Necessity of Working Class Control of the Political Power Again Demonstrated.

To the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party:

The Texas State Executive Committee berewith submits its final report of the F. D. Lyon affair, and ask to have same published in the DAILY and the WEEKLY PEOPLE, together with the financial report of the fund subscribed to so liberally by the members and sympathizers of our Party.

This committee takes it for granted that all are familiar with the facts as presented in the article "Texas Klu-Klux Klan Again in Working Order," by our venerable Comrade S. J. Garrison. So we will commence where that son. So we will commence where that urticle ended. Before that furcical trial before the county judge at Beaumont took place, we entered into an agreement with J. L. Mott, Jr., manager of the Texas Detective and Mercantile Agency, to proceed to Beaumont, and, if possible, to proceed to Beaumont, and, if possible, to protect Comrade Lyon during the trial, and if, as we had foreseen, it would and as it did, to immediately set to work and gather evidence to prosecute these anarchists in the county where the out-rage really took place, at Orange. Mr. Mott himself set the price, one hundred ars, of which amount we paid him fifty dollars in advance, to give him a od start. On December 21, 1901, our cretary received a letter from Mr Mott, of which the following is a true copy:

Detective Department, Texas Detective and Mercantile Agency. (Formerly San Antonio Detective

Agency), J. L. Mott, Jr., Manager. Established 1887. San Antonio, Texas December 20, 1901.

Hon. Frank Leitner, Sec'y State Executive Committee, S.L.P. San Antonio, Tex. Dear Sir:

Continuing in the matter of the out-rage against Frank D. Lyon, intrusted this agency for investigation, we beg

to this agency for investigation, we begineave to report: Our Mr. Mott left San Antonio for Beaumont at 9.15 p. m. Sunday, Decem-ber 1, 1901. Met Mr. Frank D. Lyon at the depot in Houston early Monday morning and proceeded to Beaumont with him, arriving at about 9 o'clock Monday morning. Mr. Lyon proceeded to his attorney's office, while Mott hastened to place himself in touch with the City Marshal, detective and others who were Marshal, detective and others who were accused of the crime. As stated in our report from Beaumont, it was reported that two State Rangers were at Beaumont to protect Lyon, but it appears that they did not stop but went on to Orange; you have already been advised of the second assault on Messrs. Lyon and Cohen after they left the Court House; also that our Mr. Mott accom-panied by Messrs Sam McGovern and Tom Buford shadowed Lyon to the train Monday wight so as to support the from from Monday night so as to protect him from further assault, and found that he, Lyon, was escorted to the train by the Sheriff, Ras Laundry, and a deputy. After Lyon left, Mott met Jim Stewart, the City Marshal, and was introduced to Jim Ravelle, the detective, and Will Gray, the County Attorney, and others of that set. Mott was invited to visit a sporting house kept by a woman named "Dot," and who is known to be the mistress of the City Marshal. At this house the Lyon case was freely discussed and there was no attempt made to deny the ofwas no attempt made to deny the of-fense. The County Attorney remarked that he had prosecuted the "boys" to-day, meaning Jim Stewart, Jim Ravelle, rienry Langham, E. Fletcher, but that he did not have half so good a cuse

General that very night and request of him to send, if possible, some Rangers to attend the trial. One Ranger captain, with two men, were on the same train with Lyon and Mott, but why thy went on to Orange instead of stopping over at Beaumont is an unsolved mystery. Perhaps the Sheriff of Beaumont, related to one of Lyon's assaulters, as-sured the captain of the Rangers that he could protect Lyon without any as-sistance from him. Quien sabe! (Who

On December 24, 1901, our Secretary received the following letter from Mr. Mott, which of necessity had to be answered in the negative, as we had paid Mr. Mott the valance of the money due him, twenty-five dollars having been for-warded to Beaumont upon telegraphic request on December 6, 1901, and the rest on his return from the field of operations. (See financial report.)

tion. Frank Leitner, City. Dear Sir: Am in receipt of a message from Mr. Reddick of Beaumont asking me to send an operative to him at once. The case in view has no connection with the Lyon matter, but I believe that a good oper-

ative on the ground can do much to secure additional evidence against the parties we are after, sence, take the lib-erty to ask you to lend me \$30 for a period of ten days, for without this amount I will be unable to comply with Reddick's request. It is probable that expenses will be forwarded to be as soon as the operative reaches Beaumout, and in that event I will return the money to you at once.

Hoping that you will accommodate me with the amount asked for, and wishing ou a merry Christmas and a prosperous New Year, I am Faithfully yours,

Shortly after January 1, 1902, Mr. Mott left for Orange again, but most of his time was spent in Houston (to be nearer to the scene of action, as he said). He wrote to the Secretary of the Committee on February 11, 1902, from Houston, as follows: Hon. Frank Leitner, San Antonio, Texas.

Dear Sir: Replying to your communication of the 7th inst. (in which our secretary requested a report as to the state of affairs), I beg leave to say: I am now at Hous-

ton, and will probably remain until after the termination of the Lyon case at Orange. Am watching the situation, and will act as soon as the Grand Jury convenes. Mr. Lyon is here, and knows where to find me at any time. With regards and the assurance that

nothing will be left undone to bring the guilty parties to justice, I am Very truly yours,

J. L. Mott, Jr. The Grand Jury of Orange county con-vened on March 20, 1902. On his return from there Mott notified Lyon by elephone that three of his assailants had been indicted (leaving out the biggest fish of the gang, E. Fletcher, the manager of the oil and lumber magnate, Kirby, interests, in Beaumont and Or-ange). When pressed by Lyon why the latter had been left out, Mott said that he also was indicted, but he would not mention his name over the telephone for fear of being overheard by som the office where he was at the time. A week or so after that' mott returned San Antonio, and when hunted up by San Andonio, and when number up of our Secretary, corroborated what he had said to Lyon in re the indictments, in-cluding Fletcher. He promised, upon request to make a report in writing, but left the city again without doing so. Since then the Committee has lost all track of that man; his local offices had

een visited, and to our best knowledge he has not returned or will ever return here. Upon inquiry at Orange we found out that the Grand Jury had adjourned having returned tru bills against Lyon's assailants at that ses

We have sent repeated requests Mott under his last address, and the letters evidently have been forwarded, as they were not returned to our Sec-

retary. Under these circumstances we are forced to the conclusion that we have been sold out by the detective, J. L. Mott, Jr. The powerful financial and political backing of the criminals who so cowardly whitecapped Comrade Lyon was plainly shown at the last city election at Beaumont. The father of one of that gang, Langham, was elected Mayor, Jim Stewart, the City Marshal, another of the quartette, was RE-BLECTED, and the richest of the lot, Fletcher, elected as Alderman. Thus, the workingmen of Beaumont, organized mostly under the A. F. of Hell, have given official approval to an outrage ommitted against their class. The balance of the Lyon Fund, with the exception of a small sum (see fin-ancial statement) has been turned over to the Daily reople, as originally an-Perhaps the cases have been postponed until the fall term of the Orange County District Court, but we doubt it. Should that be the case, we may need some little money for incidental ex ex penses, therefore, we have kept in our possession above-mentioned amount. We feel that we have done all in our power, but went up against what the whole working class is up against. The capitalist class, sole possessor of the po-litical power, and using that power against the working class, here aud everywhere. Let's hasten the day of the downfall of that criminal class, the capitalis class.

Nov. 16. R. R. fare of -tate Governor promised to see the Adjutant Secretary Leitner to Houston Nov. 17. R. R. fare of State Secretary Leitner from Houston to Beaumont ..... Nov. 18. R. R. fare of State Secretary Leitner, Beaumont Secretary Leitner, Houston to San Antonio ...... Nov. 18. Incidental expenses for three days ..... Nov. 27. For typewriter (docu-

ments for governor) ...... Nov. 29. Telegram to Lyon, to Governor, Austin, by weitner ..... Dec. 1. Long distance phone to

Lyon, Houston ..... Dec. 1. Paid on account to De-tective J. L. Mott, Jr..... Dec. 1. Paid South Texas Se-cret Service Bureau for protecting Lyon ..... Dec. 4. Long distance telephone to Houston (inquiry) ..... Dec. 7. Sent to Detective J. L. Mott, Jr., at Beaumont, by wire ..... Dec. 7. Cost of sending money. Dec. 19. Paid to Detective J. L. Mott. Jr., balance due..... Dec. 22. Sent to r. D. Lyon for trip to Beaumont and cost T. 

ments for Governor (typewrit-J. L. Mott, Jr ccount Daily People, for trip 

June 4. Sent to Daily People Total .....\$508 33 Recapitulation-

Total receipts .....\$529 07 l'otal expenditures ..... 508 33 Balance on hand ..... \$20 74

For the Texas State Executive Com-mittee, Socialist Labor Party, FRANK LEITNER, Secretary.

## SCHEME TO BREAK STRIKES.

Ontario Capitalists Employ Pinkertons to Promote Wrong Doing. Toronto, Ont., Canada, June 16.-I write to let the Comrades know just what is going on in this section of the universe under section. universe, under capitalism. You know there is a great demand made by pure and simpledom for an increase of pay, or in other words, a few extra crumbs

from the capitalist table. The street railway employees have been organizing in order to make a firm stand for an advance about the time of the Industrial Fair, in the latter part

of August. The company was well aware of this fact. It gave the whole matter over to the Pinkertons. Four Pinkerton detectives were installed on the cars as conductors on the first of March, and commencing in the ordinary may of promotion and acting like jolly good fellows, they deceived the street car em-ployees, and were taken into the union with open arms. Of course, they were the head workers and one of them was about to be elected president.

During all the time those Pinkertons were performing work as conductors, they were also testing every man's hon-To the credit of the men, be it esty. To the credit of the men, be it said, they found but one conductor that had a "rake-off" scheme, as they called it. To explain this fully;-the system of collecting fares is somewhat different of collecting tartes is somewhat different here than in other places. The con-ductors carry what they call a "coffee pot." This "coffee pot" has a slot in the top, into which every passenger places his fare. Once the fare is placed in this stot, it requires a machine to extract

It seems a certain conductor discovered an invention called a "digger" that went down in this slot and retained some of the fares.

This was all the Pinkerton men wanted. They didn't stop at anything. One LY TO THE ATTENTION OF CON-of them went to board with the con-ductor who had the "rake-off" scheme, PETITIONS AND BY PERSONAL and, of course, became confidential with friends with him. These two went to work making these machines, in their spare time. The Pinkerton man induced every conductor he possibly could to buy one of these machines. In this way he finally trapped quite a number. Thir-teen arrests have already been made and three outsiders, who purchased separate, large discount, were arrested. All will have to stand trial. It is said that fifty persons could have been arrested on this "rake-off" scheme, but enough arrest have been made to break the This is one of the anarchist strike. schemes the capitalist class uses against the working calss, and yet the notorious labor fakits will continue to lead the rank and file into the ditch of "mutual interests." Toronto has its share of fakirdom. The dominant note in the discussions of King Edward's serious illness is the effect it will have on the Stock Exchange and on trade in general. Prices were everywhere depressed, and many of those who figured on extracting good gold from the coronation festivities will probably lose everything they have. The King as a commercial chance is of more importance than the King as anything else. His faithful subjects have been gambling on his chances of being crowned, have been betting on him, backing him, or wagering against him as though he were prizefighter or a contestant of any kind. The news of his sickness was scarcely given out before litigation was threat-ened over the matter of seats purchased to see the parade, seats to the theatres, over business ventures, etc. The sorrow, and some of it is genuine, is hidden behind the packs of tradesmen and gamblers who are struggling and fighting to pull a few pennies out of the wreck, or to make a few pennies because of it, 

TOBIN'S CONVENTION.	U., instead of being deposited in the bank for 1½ to 3 per cent, could not be "invested in some way that would bring more revenue to the union." All these decisions would, naturally,		
IT MEETS IN DETROIT AND AD- VANCES CAPITALIST IN- TERESTS. *	cause an honest workingmen's party to denounce the whole outfit for what they really are, but if they are petted on the back instead, then the claim that "birds of a feather flock together," is appropriate.	HOFFMAN	
Resolution Passed Favoring Tariff Re- peal, Booming Shoe Factories Using	And Mr. Leon Greenbaum, the Secre- tary of the Socialist Party, took the trouble to send the following telegram to the above workers of everything that can be worked for "revenue."	HC	DUSE
the "Union" Label, No Matter What Wages Are Paid, and Endorsing Compulsory Arbitration and the Na- tional Civic Federation—The Con-	"St. Louis, Mo., June 19, 1902. "To C. L. Baine, Boot and Shoe Work- ers Union, Convention Hall, Detroit: "The necessity for weapons, offensive and defensive, socially, economically and politically, has produced the trade union and the sociaist party as instruments of	CIC	JARS
vention Reviewed and Analyzed. "Detroit, June 21.—The convention of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union ended yesterday, June 20th, and by eleven o'clock in the evening of that day most of the delegates had depart- ed for their homes. Only Tobin and the secretary-treasurer, Braine, were	the working class. Our platform and yours show the identity of our interests. Will your body proclaim the relationship to the world by a declaration for poitical action under the banner of the Socialist Party? Fraternally, "(Signed) LEON GREENBAUM, "National Secretary." "Delegate Pund moved that the tele- gram be received and filed. Carried."	4 SIZES	ITTLES 10 FOR 10c. Agnums 10 For 15c. Etit ducs 10 For 20c. Avaliers 10 For 25c.
still here. As expected, the convention simply endorsed the most of the propositions made by Tobin in his report to the convention. One of the propositions that did not slide through was, as I was told by one of the delegates last night at the Griswald House, the four year term of office. The term of office was made only two years, and an elec-	"Delegate Kearns moved that BE- FORE THE CONVENTION AD- JOURNED, two hours be devoted to a debate on economic questions. Carried. And this settled the matter, and upon being asked what further action was taken, Delegate Gordon replied that "the debate on Socialism" had doae more good than an endorsement of the So- cialist party could have done. I cannot report the proceedings of the last day,		Their Quality is Unsurpassed Millions Sold

to time at his room in the Griswold all at once, because of not caring to House.) arouse suspicion against themselves. Well, it is really "a measley shame" that the shoemakers "left their houey" that way "out in the rain." (Who he meant by "we," and what suspicion they did not care to arouse,

he did not say; but having been intro-After the above declaration of love duced to him on the previous night made by the "Socialist Party" by subby Mr. Gordon, as a "Socialist," it is likely that "the Socialists," of whom scribing in the above manner to a platform and principles above quoted from "about fifteen attended the convention," the printed proceedings of the convention of the B. & S. W. U., the B. & S. But other things which passed, or W. U. should have been more considerate of the affecton bestowed upon it by the which did not pass, show, positively, what kind of organization the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union is. Surely, Secialist Party. But, although the S. P. is hankering after publicity for its it was a convention of "workers," who desired engagement by an open declara-tion for political action by the B. & S. W. U. under the banner of the S. P., everything possible out of the Boot and Shoe industry. This conven-tion is another indication that deeds shoemakers preferred to declare the "reand action, not merely words and lationship" to the more powerful fac-tions of the capitalist party by a decera-tion for political action, by appeals to the outspoken capitalist senators, conphrases, must become the standard by which men are judged. Consistency: Thou seems to have become one of the lost arts; and, degressmen, etc., and its former crawling cency, one begins to wonder whether you ever existed in reality, are endorsement of the, to them, seemingly unknown actions of the B. & S. W. thoughts that of necessity strike a person's mind when he notices how U.'s convention, forces the S. P. to ac-cept this kick at its insignificance, and unscrupulous such people act. The main action taken by the conforces it to acknowledge that it en-dorses, nevertheless, the abuse heaped upon it by the B. & S. W. U. vention is as follows: The "Union Label" will be issued "to any and all fac-

Along with the proceedings of the Boot tories under existing scale of wages and Shoe Workers' Union's Convention, at time application is made" for same. The Legislature of the several states I have here, now before me, a letter sent by Leon Greenbaum to Fred Her-mann, of this city. In this letter, the National Secretary of the so-called "So-cialist Party," Mr. Greenbaum states that "the falsehoods of the Socialist Lashall "be requested to enact legisla-tion that will grant to the Board of Arbitration the same powers to issue subpoenas to administer oaths in all cases before said Board, to call bor party are so many and glariag that for and examine all books, papers, OR OTHER MATTER THAT MAY BE we cannot waste our valuable time in answering them. \* \* \* The whole answering them. OTHER MATTER THAT MAY BE PERTINENT TO THE CASE UNDER CONSIDERATION, AS IS NOW GIVEN TO THE SUPREME COURT OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND pamphlet to which you call our attention is a mass of lies or distorted statements, from beginning to end." (The pamphlet referred to is: "The Socialist Labor Party vs. The Social Democratic Party.) AUTHORITY TO ENFORCE THE Maybe the actio n of "the socialists," too, Tobia, Gordon, etc., of whom fif-The committee reported adversily, but their recommendation was rejected teen or sixteen as well as the outspoken pure and simplers, attended the con-A resolution was introduced by F. vention, and whose "platform shows the G. R. Gordon (also known as Alphabet identity of our (their) interests" with that Gordon:), in which Gordon showed his of the "Socialist Party," is another batch class consciousness (for capital), by of lies and distorted truth, which will be disowned and repudiated by the "Soasking "the repreal of this unwise and unjust tariff tax." which "hampers the cialist Party," after they are shown by the S. L. P. how this platform and these development of the export trade, thas restricting production, to the detriment identical interests prove, conclusively, that it is hard for the S. P. to part from of the shoe workers of this nation;" this was adopted, and another resourtheir own and only true love, the capi-talist class and its fakirs. But, in spite tion, also adopted, asks "labor organ izations of the ceuntry to use every legiof all the disowning and repudiating, timate means in their power to BRING they may do, the ignorance, shallowness, THE MATTER OF REPEAL DIRECTdistorted reasoning and the corrupt aims of these people, makes it impossible for

CIES FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE SALE OF ONLY UNION-MADE GOODS: THEREFORE. "Resolved, That this convention gives

CIGAR,

be instructed to put forth special efforts to promote the organization of the repairers" etc. 2nd: "Whereas, the National Civic

Federation Committee appointed to pro-mote peace in the industrial world and to substitute arbitration for strikes and lockouts, has performed good service which should meet with the approbation of all true union men; therefore, "Resolved, That this convention gives

ite endorsement to the efforts of the National Civic Federation, and hereby instructs our Executive Board to pay whatever the pro-rata of expenses levied upon this organization may amount to." (With the exception of the paying clause, the resolution was adopted.) Mr. Skeffington certainly showed himself an open and outspoken representative of capital-ists; the "new locals" organized by him could have received no different ideas from those held by Mr. Skettington, and by the work of the convention it was shown that the whole organization, practically, agrees with Mr. Skeffington's ideas and deeds. Mr. Tobin, if he wants to hold his job and draw his \$2,000 salary, must, as he did in his report to the convention, prostitute himself and become openly a beggar for alms; he must be willing to throw away all manhood, all right to demand justice for his class and himself, and, instead, he must be willing to accept mere charity at the hands of these that represent the ex-

also make new work, and WHO ARE ANXIOUS AND WILLING TO BE ORGANIZED INTO OUR 'UNION, AND WILLING TO ACT AS AGEN. But, of course, our capitalist class is of the working class' hands and feet. But, of course, our capitalist class is acute erough to try to gain its points along the line of least resistence; this line undoubtedly lies in hypocritical misrepresentation, so long as such misrepresentation accomplishes the purpose. This line has been followed by the "Socialist Party" and never have they tried to advance actual solidarity in the economic organizationse of the workingmen, as is again shown by their indirect endorsement of the defeat of the out-of-work relief.

THE HILSON CO.

MAKERS =

First Ave. & 39th St.

New York City

Of course, it may be said that the Kangaroo's national secretary could not know all that would transpire at the convention of the B. & S. W. U.; true as that may be, it nevertheless does not change the fact that an endorsement of unknown action is a deed to be expected from nobody but lunatics or ignorant children.

### THE WOOLEN STRIKE.

The Trust Has But Few Cards Left to Play.

Providence, R. I., June 20 .- Public interest in the woolen strike, which was temporarily diverted by the car strike, is being directed again to the weavers. The action of the woolen trust in charging conspiracy and summoning every independent operator to appear here as a witness in turning public opinion against the trust.

Finding that blanket injunctions have not broken the strike, the conspiracy charge is about the last card left. On Friday night the strikers held an opn air meeting on the square at Olneyville. Over 1,500 persons present. The speakers gave the audience straight Socialism and Alliance ecohomics. And it went too. - The hearty applause showed that. The supply of "What Means This Strike," an S. L. P. pamphlet, was sold out, and fifty more

M. MEYER.

he did not have half so good a case against them for whipping Lyon sor-nights ago as he had for the whipping given to Lyon and Cohen after the coart Ravelle spoke freely of the and appeared to think that they had seen the last of Lyza. He anticipated another charge at Orange, Not said that THEY HAD SUATCHENT IN-FLUENCE TO BEAT THE CASE ANY PLACE IN THE STATE (the auderscoring is done by the State Com

With the assistance of the Assistant Marshal, Will Reddick, we located A. R. mmond and Dan Quirk, two reliable nesses who saw Ravelle and Stewart take Lyon out of the jail and start across the bridge with him. Our Mr. Moti the bridge with him. Our art, shot then went on to Orange and presented the case to the local authorities, who promised to take up the matter right after the holidays. Mott then returned to Beaumont and there remained until Stewart, Ravelle, and the others decided to take in the Houston Carnival. Rato take in the Houston Carnival. Ra-velle and Stewart visited the Police Headquarters, and there talked openly of what they had done to Lyon. We have taken the names of the police, detectives and others who heard the con-versations, and will make an additional report to the Orange authorities at the time.

Mr. Mott will leave for Orange after January 10, 1902, and will remain there mutil a conviction of the guilty parties be had.

ctfully submitted,

Respectfully submitted, Texas Detective and Mercantile Agency Per J. L. Mott, Jr., Manager. In explanation of some parts of the above letter it is necessary to mention that our Secretary, Comrade Frank Leitdistance telephone with the Governor at Beaumout, pleaded with the latter for protection of Lyon at that trial, know-ing that his life was at stake. The

For the Texas State Executive Com mittee, Socialist Labor Party, FRANK LEITNER,

#### Secretary. ACCOUNT

Of the F. D. Lyon Fund by the Texas State Executive Committee.

#### Receipts-

#### Received and acknowledged in the Daily and Weekly People \$529 07 Total .....\$529 07 Expenditures-Nov. 16. Telegram to Lyon at Houston ..... 35

LETTERS DIRECTED TO THE SEN-ATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES.' This resolution furthermore instructs "the President and the Secretary" of the B. & S. W. U. to send a letter embodying the union's request, "to every Representative in Congress." An-other resolution, also adopted, which is reproduced in the last part of this re port, endorses and praises the "National Civic Federation."

The independent unions will b forced into the folds and under the control of our capitalist class, controlled by B. & S. W. U., because "no further agreements" will "be entered into by independent unions of the shoe trade, exempting the members of said unions from membership into the Boot and Shoe Union," and "the General Executive Board" was "authorized to take such action as they deem necessary at their discretion to cancel such agree ments already entered into.' But this convention is, also, a land-

mark, judging it by the propositions which it refused to endorse. A resolu-tion introduced to procure legislation aiming at state ownership and control of "all dispensaries of medicine, also "that all physicians and surgeons be at the service of the people, free of cost," was rejected. A resolution of objecting to "the

present policy" of granting the "union label" to manufacturers for contracts that did not properly consider the wage scale and conditions existing, was choked off by referring the whole matter to the Executive Board.

An out of work relief proposition was put to sleep by referring the whole matter to the Executive Board, and that the B. & S. W. U. wishes to work everything possible for revenue, (for the officers?) is glaringly demonstrated.

at last, but pot least, by the appoint ment of a committee to see if money in the treasury of the B. & S. W.

them to prevent that, continually; with each new step they take, they fall again into crooked and corrupt blunders similar to the ones they were forced, finally, to repudiate. Yes, "many and glaring" to repudiate. Yes, "many and glaring" as their crooked dealings are, they add insult to the injury already piled upon the wage-working class.

There is a better and more convincing exposition of the meaning of the iden-tical "platform" and "interests" of the and Shoe Workers Union and socalled "Socialist Party."

At the convention there was present a delegate "who attended in the interest of the Union Label." (This information was given by E. Allen of Haverhill.) H. J. Skeffington, of Revere, Mass. is the fellow. He is a traveling man for the Donglas Sloe Company of Brock-ton, Mass., BUT HE ATTENDED THE CONVENION AS A DELE-GATE for a Treuton, N. J., local (?). Besides this gentleman, there were at least "six other men" present at the convention who "travel in the interest of the Unioa Label," Mr. Allen, of Haverhill, stated that HE WOULD ALSO GO ON THE ROAD TO SELL GOODS, BOOM THE UNION LABEL AND ORGANIZE NEW LOCALS; FOR THIS WORK HE WOULD BE PAID HALF SALARY BY A SHOE FIRM AND THE OTHER HALF OF HIS SALARY WOULD BE PAID BY HIS SALART WOULD BE FAID BE THE B. & S. W. U. "BUI," said Mr. Allen, "MR. SHEFFINGTON, AL-THOUGH SENT OUT AND PAID BY THE DOUGLAS SHOE COM-PANY, ORGANIZED THE MOST NEW LOCALS." That Mr. Shefington did not work becasue of his zeal to advance unionism, but simply as a rep-

resentative of the "Douglas union-made shoes," is plain, especially, when one looks at the resolutions he introduced in the convention. They are:

First-"Whereas, There are many cities and towns in the United States the and Canada remote from shoe factories. where there are repairers of shoes, who

ploiter in the Senate and in Congress, and its telegram to the convention un-conditionally stamps the Socialist Party as endorsing such acts and such prin-ciples as a "platform" identical to its "interests." Even in the former cry of the real pure

and simple unionists, that the union stood for "fair paid labor." and for "fair conditions" of the man that did the work, is now an illusion, because the Boot and Shoe Workers will now, as it did in the past half year or so, grant the union label to every shop that will consent to allowing Mr. Tobin and Co. to plunder, out of the men working in the shop, twenty-five cents a week. And this label will be granted in return for the 25 cents per week graft, in spite of the fact that the men em ployed in the shop may be the worst treated, and the most underpaid workers on the face of the globe. And such fraud, too, the "Socialist Party" en-dorsed unconditionally as its interests. In the face of this, it is evident that the interest of the capitalist class are ab-

the only interests that the soluely a Socialist Party endorses.

But then, that, too, will be called a lie, when convenience demands that it he repudiated, but, to make sure that the Socialist Party will have to declare the telegram a forgery if it wishes to remove the suspicion now existing against it, we will take good care that the reproduction of the telegram given us by the secretary of the B. & S. W. U., will not become lost. But even this is not all. The plat-

form of the Socialist Party, being identical with the interests and the platform of the B. & S. W. U., must, too, be opposed to "state ownership and control of all dispensaries of medicine" etc., and that party, after true capitalist style, must be looking, too, for more profitable investment for the proceeds from the dues paid by the members thereof.

The request for power to be granted to capitalist arbitration boards, like the the day in such a manner?

could have been disposed of. The weavers, under S. T. & L. A. discipline, are acting as a unit, and the slogan is "No surrender." No strike was ever better conducted, and after being out for months the men are as determined as ever, while the trust becomes more helpless every day. . The oss of business is alarming the stockholders, and as Africa was the graveyard of the reputation of many British generals, so this strike is likely to prove to some trust officers.

Bryan's attempt to stave in Grover Cleveland's political cranium shows that Bryan does not know his man. In politics Cleveland has always been a hippopotamus in his finer feelings, and a mad elephant in his mercy towards those that stood in his way. He had the craft, too, of the larger animals and the ponderous stride of his eloquence, and dellberation with which he voiced even the particulars, led many persons to look upon him as a graet thinker, and a wonderfully serious man. He was a man of some in-tellect and a great deal of persistence.

Hé cared no more for the craft of Will-iam Jennings Bryan than he did for the just criticisms that were aimed at him when he was in the White House. He made his million dollars and re-tired to his congenial pastime of hunting and fishing.

Congress, it is announced, will adjourn. on the Fourth of July. Why desecrate

· WEEKLY PEOPLE: SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1902



Except in times of crisis there is no subject, perhaps, in which most of the people warking for wages manifest so little inat as the "General Economic Situation." Even concerning the actual conditions and prospects in their respective trades they are, as a rule, ill-informed if informed at all, and know but little of the underlying causes which affect their special "labor market."

There is, of course, a reason for this as there is for everything. And it obviously lies in the wage system itself. So long as the victims of that system not see their way out of it; so long as they accept it as a finality, they must naturally care little for causes over which they have no control, however much they may care for the consequent effects upon their own individual beings. against these effects they may "protest" and occasionally rebel when beyond endurance; all to no purpose, since their ess increases with the growing ower of the very causes that they care not to know and cannot therefore re-

To such as are still in that state of blissful ignorance the only "economic" estion is the "practical" one, whether they, individually, will have "work" toarrow; and the only reply worth their g is the brief one, "Yes," or "No." in the political season comes the capitalist monthpiece and somewhat extends their "vision" beyond the "practical" tow; shows them the Democratic or blican hell into which they must fall, and inversely the Republican or This, and inversely the Republican of Democratic paradise into which they will dis, according to the vote they may cast on election day. Upon matters of such pure fancy they naturally divide; they rote according to the vision that has meet impressed itself upon their dis-turbed senses, forget all about it and remain anyhow in the practical field of

Not so, however, with the smaller but bendly growing body of wage-workers, the thoroughly "class-conscious," do not o, thoroughly "class-conscious," do not spt as a finality that mental helpless-is of their class, upon which alone de-ads the duration of its economic impo-tes. They WILL have light; they facts, ever so repelling to the comprehension by the abstract

want the facts, ever so repelling to the untrained comprehension by the abstract nature of their arithmetic expression; for they understand that every doomdinic fact has a meaning in the development of that capitalist inferno in which they must live and suffer until their blind fellows can be made to see. And they know, moreover, that upon themselves alone, as ploneers of emscription, now de-velves this hard work, this difficult task of eye-opening and mind-stirring. Bealizing as they do the inevitableness of the class struggle in any society divid-ed into privileged and dependent classes; perceiving classify that the "nat-ural relations" under capitalism consti-tute a permanent and irrepressible state of warfare between the possessors and dispossessed, they understand also that is warfare the farst rule is to be well informed on the positions and move-ments of the chemen, not only on the battle field, but in the whole course of its t the enemy, not only on the id, but in the whole course of its To supply them with this is one of the chief functions of THE PEOPLE. A large space is therefore given daily in its columns to the recording of occurrences in the capi-calist world. This may usefully be supd from time to time by a general w of the "Economic Situation," en-ing the reader to measure the dis-ces covered, to observe the direction the morement is of the movement, to conceive the magni-tude of the forces in motion, and to form an intelligent opinion of possibilities and probabilities for a future more distant

numerically small but financially great plutocracy. To be sure, a billion dellars a year is a pretty round income, although were it divided equally between the 200-000 belief of the sure of 000 individuals who, either by their wealth or by their functions as represen tatives of capitalism in its highest form. are entitled to rank among the pluto-erats, it would give each of them \$50,-000 only to live upon and save for the rainy day. But leaving aside the per apita nonsense the question arises. What becomes of that decuple billion capita

The capacity of the average plutocrat to waste wealth is an admitted fact. That it is greater than his ability to "save," is demonstrated statistically by his own census agents. In the ten fiscal years ending on the 30th of June, 1900, the total accumulation of wealth in the United States was at the annual rate of 3,000 millions, whereas the annual waste of the plutocracy alone was double that sum. Nevertheless, the time had already come in 1900 when this class could no longer waste enough to meet the grow-ing production. During the five years' crisis that followed the crash of 1803, its inventors and engineers had immense-ly increased the productive power of its machinery, while its bankers had stead-ily advanced the concentration of its industries. The cost of labor had fallen accordingly and the purchasing power of the working class had proportionately decreased, thereby increasing the available surplus. But it was then found that in several branches of manufacture America was able to compete with the most advanced nations on their own markets. Exports of this kind increased "enormonally," and so did the "balance of trade" in favor of the United States so that net only the surplus of American merchandise, but the surplus of Ameri-can dollars found an outlet abroad. Wall Street, long indebted to foreign investors, found itself leaning money to England for the subjection of South Africa, to Switzerland for the purchase of her reifroads from the great companies that had become a danger to the little middle class republic, to German cities for municipal inprovements, etc. At the

same time the result of the war with Spain was opening new vistas to our pluctocracy in the Antilles, in the Philippines, in China.

The dream of universal empire took possession of the plutocratic brain. The American Plutus gave his intellectuals

che" to carry it out and went his way to Danae, raining gold in her lap. As everything "economic" was on a new level, so was his wasteful expendi-ture. But the profits were enormous and ture. But the pronts were enormous and his 'Intellectuals, not to speak of his wage slaves, wrought out prodigies. Morgan-the great Morgan, greater by far than Cagliostro-struck with his wand the scattered limbs of the steel industry, and lo! behold a mighty giant of one billion power. This was only the hostwite. beginning.

Observe that miracle workers of the Morgan type do not use their wand reck-lessly. Mosce-like, they don't strike a resay. Moses-like, they don't strike a rock from which no water is likely to flow. Our man fully realized that be-fore undertaking in carnest the invasion of the European markets the American industries must undergo a process of finitocial consolidation and productive development which will require a number of years to accomplish its object. We doubt, in fact, that he ever contemplated the possibility of such an international the poss competition as the invasion in question would necessarily involve. We would rather believe that, fully conscious of the international solidarity of finance his eim is simply to bring about an in-ternational consolidation. In this opinion-which we always entertained, be-cause it is the only one that is justified by the ascertained laws of capitalist evolution-we are confirmed by all his

trustification already effected and precede further consolidation, are simply, of necessity, the direct or indirect, co. or unconscious, instruments of the in-dissolubly Morganized plutocratic inter-ests. This is important; its perfect comprehension is essential to a clear view of the present economic situation. Let us illustrate it with a few figures.

From the carefully prepared compila-

tions of the "Journal of Commerce" it appears that, from 1000 to 1901, both years inclusive, the capitalizations of consolidated cororations aggregated 6.474 millions of dollars. Yet, "in the process of amalgamating these pre-existing corporations, the amount of bona fide new capital thrown into the mergements did not exceed 300 millions." In other words their aggregate means of carrying on their operations including plants, stocks of materials and merchandise, credits, cash on hand; etc.-were already such before their amalgamation, that they did not require an addition of more than 300 millions to their capital in order to reach the highest possible degree of industrial development and commercial power contemplated by the amalgamathe amount Observe that tors. 'water" in the capitalization is not here to be considered at all. The essential point, the only point of interest in the present calculation, is that in the twelve years in question, trustification absorbed only 300 millions from the "savings" of the plutocracy. That is, to be sure, a very small sum as compared with the nvestments in other enterprises; many of which, however-such as railroads-are actual trusts, or monopolies, from their very foundation. Its comparative insigafficance cannot be exactly stated for the period covered by the "Journal of Comnerce," because the census returns of 1900 are not yet available, and will any how be incomplete for this purpose. But an idea of it may be formed from further lata supplied by the same capitalist organ. Taking together the year 1901 and the first five months of 1902, the organ. new companies formed with a capital of one million and upwards in the four States of New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Maine, aggregated a sum of nearly 2,000 millions. Observe that this figure includes only one of the New Eugland States, mone of the Western, Southern and Pacific States, and excludes

also Pennsylvania. From the above facts and comments the reader may already conceive the na-ture and intensity of the momentum imparted to American capitalism by the new ouditions of its technical, financial and administrative machinery, naturally sup-plemented by the cheapening of its labor. It goes without saying that all the new enterprises are started on this new plane, and need not sacrifice any portion of their means by casting into the melting pot or sending to the junk shops any portion of costly machinery, valuable a few years ago, now antiquated and worthless. The result is a prodigous activity in the steel works and machine hops, without, however, a coresponding increase of labor employment in their fundamental branches of industry, when not only old machinery but skilled labor was first discarded. So great is the

domestic demand for their products, that, far from invading the foreign markets, the steel magnates of America are nov the steel magnates of America are not inviting to their hospitable shores the foreign pig iron and deploring, no doubt, the lack of elasticity in the customs tariff. (Of the "declining exports" bugaboo we shall have occasion to speak later on.) According to the Pittsburgh Gazette of June 20, "the steel rail business that has been placed for 1903 delivery transcends all previous records. The United States Steel Corporation alone has booksd orders for between 500,000 and 600,000 tous. Its Illinois mills are practically sold out for 1003. This is an extraordi-nary condition of things. \* \* \* The demand for railroad equipment was never before so heavy as it is today. Similar reports, still more significant in certain respects, come from such typical works in electrical machinery as the Westinghouse of Pittsburgh and the Edison of Schenectady, Manifestly American capitalism will soon be well enough prepared or war to impose peace on its own

+++ Then war to the workingmen of two times in the life of nations-times of

stupendous crises-when Human Prog-

ress, provoked beyond endurance, sud-

denly takes a long step that shakes the

Morganic terms.

### THE FUTURE 18th MARCH.

The bourgeoisie has and can only have national celebrations. Socialism is the only organization—excepting Christianity —which holds internationtal-celebrations -those of the First of May and the Eighteenth of March. Socialists of both hemispheres celebrate the 18th of March,

because for the first time in history the working class, allied with bourgeois revolutionists, captured political power, and because the Commune is the augury of future victory. The Bourgeoisie of Europe and Amer-

ica, who-because they are now reaping the profits of this war of extermination -have applauded the massacres of bloody recognizing that the revolution of veek. the 18th of March had threatened their privileges. Thiers and the bourgeoisie of Versailles' showed then how to drown in blood the claims of the workers For a long time the capitalists believed that with the Commune had closed for all time the history of Socialism. The defeat of the Commune-like that of Spartacus of old-seemed to prove the impossibility of the successful revolt of the slaves of capital. How could a work-ing-class revolution be believed in after experiences of the 18th of March The commune had possession of Paris. of the Bank of France, of the record of the public debt, munitions of war, and a heroic army, and it had for an adver sary, a government dishonored by the capitulation of Paris, and yet it was coa quered without the capitalist order or public credit being greatly disturbed. Let us then carry on our thefts in peace, said the capitalist, and rely on the police and the army to checkmate So-cialism. It is indeed true that the Commune had the means of combat, that it would be perhaps difficult to get together again. But the insurrection of the 18th was not and could not be a March social revolution. It was an explosion of the patrotic sentiment, which at that time was incarnate in the revolutionary proletariat. The victory of Bismarch over France opened a new era of revo lution for France and Europe. It is to the great honor of the men who threw themselves into the movement and have imbued it with a Socialist character. The hour of a Socialist Revolution had not on the 18th March, 1871. struck

The Socialist Party did not exist in Europe. The International had scarcely begun its work and its Parisian repre were reactionaries: It was entatives composed of disciples of Proudhon and Mutualists who in the International Congress constituted themselves defenders of the eternal principles of private prop-erty. One could count there hardly any communists such as Varlin and Malor The working class of France was too much absorbed by the political fight against the Empire ti interest itself about Socialism. It had forgotten that it had sacrificed its own interests in order to devote tself to those of the Republican bourgeoisie; it had no working

self behind the bourgeoisic leaders. The working class did not count as a political force. When were seen at the head of the Revolution of the 18th of March, wrokingmen such as Varlin, Ma-lon, Avrial, Franckel, just as much unknown as the revolutionary Socialists an and Vaillant, the country which had been disconcerted by the turn the movement was taking, was quite stupi-fied. Paris up to that time in revolthad made a revolution for France, the 18th March announced itself at first Communistic Revolution, seeking only, lemanded only, the autonomy of Paris. Moreover, the working class of Paris and of the Departments was not ready for a social revolution, and a social revo lution does not result from one day of battle. The revolutions of 1830, 1848, and of 1878, were only Parliamentary crises more or less dramatic, the political ower remaining always in the hands of the bourgeoisie class, whilst that of 1789. which was a real social revolution, prepared by a half century of ardent propaganda. To arrest as hostages, Rothschild and the capitalists instead of an archbishop and some cures and monks, to seize the Bank of France, where would have been found the million to buy things. Versailles, the Deputies and the Feresals, to burn the great Book of the public debt, this Bible of the bourgeoisie which would have mined public credit, did not and could not

enter into the minds of any of the leaders continents! Yes, who knows? There are of the Commune or of the masses. ut the situation is far different to-day

## NEW COAL BARON.

Powderly the Figurehead of "Co-opera tive" Company.

They have an imposing charter on the wall of the office of the "Black Diamond Anthracite Coal Company," or, as it is known in other words: "The People's Co-operative Coal Company."

The presiding genius of the outfit is Terry Powderly, condemned labor scate, political grafter, and all 'round spong on the working class. From the time he was in the K. of L., and was elected Mayor of Scranton on the strength of it, he has had a strong inclination to get into the operating business. The good things that came when he was appointed Commissioner of Immigration-from which position he was kicked out-kept him off for a while. But he now needs the money, so he is a full sized coal baron, that, is as far as charters go. They can show you many imposing maps and charts in the office, but the name of the great fakir overshadows all. This is from a prospectus they are get ting out by the thousand :---

The present situation has conclusively demonstrated the immediate and urgent need of a greater hard coal production The smoke-laden condition of New York City, so soon after the commencement of the strike, certainly affords sufficient proof of the scarcity of Anthracite Coal as well as the all important fact that the demand now equals, if it does not exceed the supply. THIS COMPANY OWNS ONE OF

THE RICHEST HARD COAL PROP-ERTIES located in the heart of the coal fields of Pennsylvania. In great great coal needs of requisivanta, in Schuykill County, near Pottsville, im-mediately surrounded by Reading and Lehigh Velley coal land. IT HAS NO ROYALTIES TO PAY ANY ONE.

The Pennsylvania State Geological Survey and tests by prominent coal experts show that there are OVER 10,000,000 TONS OF HIGH GRADE RED ASH COAL ON THE COMPANY'S PROP-ERTY.

The entire issue of stock could have been underwritten or the property sold at a high figure, but it is the object of MR. T. V. POWDRELY, the wellknown labor leader and United States Commissioner-General of Immigration, to present to the public for the first time to present to the public for the list time in history an Anthracite Coal Company that is strictly A PEOPLIE'S CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, in which the people themselves would at least have opportunity to share in VAST PROFITS now going entirely into the pockets of the Coal Trust. THESE PROFITS AMOUNTED TO MORE THAN \$80,000,000.00 LAST YEAR

The head of one of the largest financial windicates in New York states that THIS Company owns' the RICHEST class leaders; it was proud of placing it-UNDEVELOPED COAL FIELD the entire state of Pennsylvania. The coal is there and nothing remains but to mine and ship it. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad crosses the prop-

> One of the largest wholesale coal dealers has contracted for the purchase of the "re production at current prices. The offroads of the State of Pennsylvania ferfeot their charters by failure to transport coal that is already contracted for. To give some idea of what an excep-

> tional investment is offered, we call the attention of the public to the fact that the large coal companies, all of which have to lease their land and the minerals thereon, and in consequence PAY royalties of from 40 to 60 cents per ton to the landowners, make a NET PRO-FIT of \$1.00 PER TON, so that this Company with no royalties to EARNS at least \$1.40 ner ton net. pay The operation of a breaker with a daily capaciy of 1,500 tons, working 300 days, means a total shipment of 450,000 TONS A YEAR, which figuring at a profit of only \$1.00 PER TON, amounts to a total profit of 45 PER CENT. AN. NUALLY on the capital stock of the Company. Working but 200 days at full capacity enables the Company TO DI-VIDE among its stockholders at 30 PER CENT. PER ANNUM. All profits are

THE FIRST ALLOTMENT of stock is now offered for public subscription AT 50 CENTS PER SHARE, for the pur-pose of securing additional working cap-All is ready for the triumph of the future 18th March that political and economic ital SEND FOR FULL PARTICULARS. The first offering of stock is exceed-ingly limited and to secure allotment forces are preparing to burst forth under another form. History never repeats itsubscriptions must be forwarded at once Address inquiries and make checks pay able to the order of the Treasurer. Powderly wrote that himself. No other person is capable of it. Those who have ever heard him deliver a "labor" sp will recognize the Powderly ring in it. There is the Colonel Seller's attitude and the Colonel Seller's assurance. And between Sellers and Powderly, Sellers comes more near fact, but he cannot touch the other in imagination. Egyptian Amasis Cigarette Co., 514 Pearl Street, New York City. MANUFACTURERS OF EGYPTIAN AMASIS CIGARETTES No. 4....10c. No. 2...15c. No. 5....20c. No. 3...25c. No. 5 Gold Tip......20c. No. 3 Cork Tip......25c. Nobility by burning the castles and the AND THE CIGARETTE THAT MADE US FAMOUS ENGLISH CORKS Autiseptic (Round).....15c. Natural Shape (Oval)....15c. cheerfully that he would be quite him-Lunch All Day Ice Cold Beer on Tap At All Times. self in a day or two more. **CLOVER LEAF SAMPLE ROOM** please, doctor?" said the mother Christian Kohlenberg, Prop. parently in a half stupid condition Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars After an examination the doctor pronounced her in danger of pneumonia. Northwest Corner Thirtleth and Washington Sts. inxiously. "I knew she had a cold, and I've been giving her kerosene. MARION, IND, The doctor gave directions and nra-



A DAY WITH ONE OF THE SUM-

MER CORPS.

Scarcely One-fifth of Those Born in

the Slums Survive-The Work of

the Doctors' Hampered by the In-

ability of the Parents to Purchase

The Board of Health maintains a

summer corps of physicians for duty

Five of the doctors are women whose

duty is to attend to the alling children.

A reporter accompanied one of these.

doctors on her rounds one day last

"The scourge of the tenement houses

is summer complaint," said the doctor.

"It sweeps through the tenement re-

gion every summer like a devouring

pestilence, and the poor little babies

die off like spatters before it. It is

to prevent this awful waste of human

life, if possible, that the summer corps

Food and Medicine.

in the tenement districts.

week.

is appointed."

1v.

little boy in her arms.

go down stars as up."

"You don't look very well yourself, Mrs. Blank," she said to the mother in parting.

"I had no sleep for a week with Jonny, and last night Nellie began," said the mother, patiently, "I'm that dead for sleep that I'm like a drunken person walking around. But if only wasn't worrying so for fear it is her fits coming back, I wouldn't mind."

"Well, you know, Mrs. Blank," said w the doctor, "that I told you there was no chance to cure Nellie unless she could be sent to an institution where epileptics are treated."

"I know," said the poor mother, "but my man won't leave her be put away. She'll be seven now soon, doctor, an I'm hoping for the fits to leave her then.'

"Poor thing!" said the doctor, in the hall. "She does as well as she knows how. But kerosene! It's a wonder she hall. hasn't killed the child. And the epilepsy to leave her when she's seven years old! That's a sample of the queer superstitions you run across. And we can't say a word. If we combat these cherished illusions, they don't like it, and simply won't have us in the house; and so we may lose the chances of saving some poor little shaver.'

The next call discovered the sickest child, a curly haired little girl. "Where is her medicine?" de

demanded the doctor, as she felt the fluttering pulse.

Her words received speedy illustra-"Why, I haven't been able to get the tion in the first floor, back, where a medicine, doctor," replied the woman, What usually happens when they tenement house mother sat with a sick can't get the medicine?" asked the reporter.

"I've lost five boys before him, doc-"Once I told a womah that if tor, dear. Sure I'd like to raise him," she did not get certain modicine her she said, anxiously, but rather hoplesschild would certainly die. She replied. child would certainly die. She repiled, that she was very poor. The next morning when I reached the house there was crape on the foor, and inside a little white coffin food on a bler, "Half this awful infant mortality comes from the atrocious things they have to give their babies to eat. Come and the room was full of flowers and along onto the roof. We might as well candles. The child had been insured for \$25. They drew the money immediately on its death, and spent every They made their way to the roof. cent on the funeral. There was not 25 cents to keep it alive, but there was where the "doctor lady" explained this \$25 to put it underground. The funeral is the chief social function of the little method of easing her work. As she goes from one house to another tenement, and not to make a suitable display at this time is to lose caste." in the block she, climbs to the top of the first house, then crosses the One of the most pathetic cases was ncountered on the fourth floor of a roof and works down the next house. stuffy tenement. In a small cradle almost too weak to breathe, lay a and so one to the end of the block. "They all have the same tale to tell." weazened, white little scrap of a baby boy. Flies were crawling distressingly she said. "Three, four, five, six, seven in and out of the mouth of the wan children lost is the rule in tenement and suffering mite of humanity. The. house families. The swarms of chil-

doctor applied her stethoscope to the dren that you see in the tenement bony little chest and felt the pulse regions are scarcely one-fifth of those in the clamlike wrist. The doctor that are born. There are four or five wrote a prescription, gave some orders chances to one against the life of and went away. The poor mother held every baby born in the slums. And the scrap of paper in her hand and

than he could otherwise venture to

Let it be stated, at the outset, that them the capitalist viewpoint the present prosperity is unexampled, the business by practically cloudless and the specu-stive prospect brighter even than the

But in that masterly ploture of capiat in that mastery picture of capi-et happiness must be noted also the trait tints and dark chadows in the kground, which, by the rules of tre-encure admirably set off its bright chiare-escure admirably set off its bright relors. According to the highest author-ities in "business economics" the work-ing class should fully appreciate its present conditions and enjoy them to the possible utmost. At no time in the fu-ture can it expect to be better employed or better paid. As to the middle class, it is a fully on its nume there exists or better paid. As to the middle class, it stands fairly on its pany legs, owing to the rise of prices, a good portion of which is allowed to fall in its narrow porkets; hence fewer failures than had been recorded for a long time. Having summed up to begin with, we may pass to details.

may pass to details. Calculated at its value on the last merket-that is, at the prices paid for the various commodities by those who consume or use them-the total annual production of the United States is now well above the spparently enormous sam of swenty billions of dollars (\$20,000,-000,000). Of this vast amount of wealth the wage workers, who produced about presents of it, received less than one-matter, and we may say less than one-seth if proper deduction be made of the capitalist class for the two feet square which each of them occupies on its planet. Another quarter may be set down as the share of the farming and commercial middle classes; leaving one-hif-or ten thousand millions-in the

indeed can be more significant in this respect than his marked success in the extraordinary enterprise of uniting under the same ficancial flag maritime com-panies of the English, German, Dutch and American nationalities.

known schemes and acts since the trusti-fication of the steel industry. Nothing

greater. There - seemingly independent of its control, and assuming a temporary

form of division which is dishonestly or stupidly heralded by its journalistic

mouthpieces as an obvious symptom of competition revival-actually takes place

the further industrial expansion of the United States, the further development

of its natural resources, the opening of new fields above and below ground, and

the closer weaving of our vast network of communication and transportation over

infamy. Of course, the old precept of interna tional politics, that in order to have peace

one must prepare for war, applies under capitalism with still greater force than it did under feudalism. The Morgan school never lost sight of it. With all the owers of government at its command, it keeps up a high tariff wall to "pro-tect" its domestic markets, demands a subsidy for its commercial marine, and "patriotically" insists upon the building up of a formidable navy. At the same time its activity in the industrial field is intense and complete. On the sector intense and ceaseless. On the surface little else appears of it than the combina-Before Using little else appears of it than the combina-tion and trustification of those powerful agencies of production and transporta-tion which have already reached the point where their consolidation is not only possible but necessary. And this, by the way, requires a comparitively in-significant outlay. But under the sur-face its unperceived action is infinitely greater. There - sceningly inducated



Professor Nathan of the Berlin Hospi-tal, the world's greatest authority on skin diseases, invariably recommends 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.

Chapped Hands and Excessive Per-spiration. No. 5.—Libit Salve for Open Wounds. Ulcera. Sores. Fistulas, Erysipelas and Callous Skin. 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-ruff, stopping falling hair, softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, baby itchings, rashes and chafings and for all the purposes of the tollet, bath and nursery. Price 15 Centz None senuine without the name LIBIT. Sent by mail on receipt of price (stamps or mail orders). Prepared and sold only by of communication and transportation over large areas or in populous districts here-tofore insufficiently provided. And there, of course, flows the bulk of the "savings" of that, idle plutocracy that swears by Morgan and whose multiple agents in this work of infinite variety, in this cre-stive work which must supplement the

Prepared and sold only by ROTKOWITZ BROS. 165 Stanton Street, New York.

earth. Mighty despotisms then crumble into dust under the weight of their own self exactly. Who, in 1870, could forest what was going to happen when the Empire declared war? The Bourgeois LUCIEN SANIAL. Republicans were in consternation, they Republicans were in consternation, they believed firmly in the victory of the Bonapartist troops and they knew it would be followed by the transport en masse of the republicans, the lists of proscription were bund in the prefectum on the 4th September, and yet, some months after the Empire was over-thrown and the Commune proclaimed. The future holds in reserve other revo-lutions, and for twenty-five years an in-tense Socialist propaganda is arousing the country, making revolutionary lead-ers and preparing the nation for the most 7 -After Using ers and preparing the nation for the most extreme socalist measures. There exists in the cities and in the country Socialist bodies which without the word of command from Paris will make the Revolu tion in the towns and villages, as the peasants of 1789, who, outstripping the revolutionary bourgeois of Paris, com-meced the real revolution against the

> feudal lease papers. The workers of the railways, of the factories, of the foundries, and the tillers of the farms will chase the capitalists aud their valets, will declare national property their lands and their shops, and will demand from the revolutionary government the rates and the condition which will be the property of all. Since the 18th March, 1871, capitalist production marches with giant steps; it created the mould in which will flow the future communistic society; it makes he men who will direct and carry out

the work of the Socialist society. All are ready, the men and the means for a social revolution. We will cele-brate soon a triumph 18th March. PAUL LAFARGUE.

12 Sector March Street

most of them go during the second summer. That second summer stalks like the shadow of death through the The reporter could not see but little tenements. If the baby passes this trying time it generally has a constitution of iron and the stomach of

an ostrich." "Of course, you know we treat only the families that are unable to pay a doctor. They are very poor, just this side of charity, most of them. The majority of the women do as well as they can, I believe. They have nothing to do with, no conveniences, no facilities. They buy the cheapest food, they have no advantages or opportunities and not an extra cent to spend. In that first house, for instance, there are five children and the parents-seven them-and the man earns \$8 a week. The house was dirty, as you probably made a note of. There are things heaped about in corners in a way that was not very tidy. But what do you think you would do with five chil-dren and a sick baby on \$8 a week?" On the way down stairs, in the next house, the doctor called to see another sick boy. This youngster had prosper ed under the ministrations of the "doc-tor lady." He was sitting up in his high chair, and when the doctor applied her stethoscope he endeavored with a twinkle in his eye, to gather in the tubes with his two small hands His hands being held, the doctor sat-isfied herself as to the conditions inside his little chest, and proclaimed

"And now will you look at Nellie,

Nellie lay on a home made couch, ap-

"I was afraid of it," said the mother

The reporter could not see but little benefit to the poor from the well in-tentioned efforts of the "lady doctor." Nothing but the overthrow of the system that produces the tenement will do that.



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fact conform.

low journalism!

tory" comes in?

builds up by such fraudulent means.

corporation of retail butchers that is or-

ganized to fight the western packers. It

is said that if the company proves "a

successful venture it will put an end to

the Beel Trust, so far as the vicinity of

New York is concerned," ... Think of

\$750,000 putting an |end to one billion

dollars! Think of these retailers with

just enough capital to build an abattoir,

controlling the cattle market, the

transportation lines, interstate commerce

law, and the numerous other trust ad-

juncts and putting the Beef Trust "down

But this is not all. The stock of the

Dressed Mcat Co. will be sold, with due

precautions, in the open market. Already

the retailers are haunted by the fact

that the Trust may thus be able to buy

them out. A \$750,000 corporation, after

a' severe struggle with a powerful bil-

lion dollar trust, in which its ability to

withstand competition is demonstrated

to be nil and in which its stock is con-

sequently greatly depreciated, is gen-

erally inclined to sell stock to its con-

quering rival, at much, very much, below

Finally, we see these retailers driven

into combination: the very thing against

and out." It is to laugh!

have proceeded against the Beef Trust

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE U	2.068 Beel Trust tign
In 1892	
lạ 1900	tory" comes in?
	When the wor meat and finds ually getting hig of denouncing t

Truth, in design, as in morals, is primarily a matter of right relations rather than of bald and isolated facts. GUY KIRKHAM.

## THE STEEL TRUST'S WAGE IN-. CREASE.

The announcement of the Steel Trust that it will raise the wages of 100,000 of its employes ten per cent is like the gifts of the Greeks-to be taken with caution. No doubt the raise will be made and the pay roll will be increased \$4,000,000 yearly, if the Steel Trust's officials are to be believed; but that is not all that there is to the matter.

Experience has shown that in the stee and iron industry wages are rarely advanced unless production is also advanced; the latter to a greater degree than the former. Under the stimulus of the increased wages paid new records are made in output, records that show that the tonnage of iron and steel produced is increased from month to month. Side by side with this increase of output there goes also an increased death rate. Mill accidents and fatalities increase. Hospitals are endowed and sick and death benefit schemes are promoted by the steel corporations.

The representatives of foreign cousul ates are continually presenting claims of the heirs of the killed, and prosecuting those of the injured, men of alien birth, Experience has shown that increased wages are also given when there is an increased agitation among the iron and steel workers that is actually likely to prove unbeneficial to capitalist interests. For some time past the furnace men have been demanding a reduction of hours from 12 to S a day. They partly base this demand upon the fact that the eight-hour day is the one in vogue in England, this country's greatest iron and steel competitor. It is more than cidental that the mea most benefited by the increase are the furnace men, It is cheaper to advance wages ten per cent and then make it up by increased pro duction, than it is to reduce the working hours 33 1-3 per cent.

The capitalist class is not a philanthronic class. When it gives a ten per cent increase it expects and generally gets a little more in return. This is shown in general in the greater

cost of living as compared with the rel- are meeting concentration with concen-

twits those who do, as demagogues and all over the world and have become necessary to capitalist existence. An falsifiers the blame is on capitalism. It international competition without them should take care to make statement and is a capitalist impossibility; so that were free-trade to prevail, trusts would be necessary to capitalist success. IDIOTIC YELLOW JOURNALISM. Thus, the tendencies toward concentra-The idiotic yellow Journal takes credit tion and trusts, observable under freeto itself for having driven the beef trust trade conditions, and the impossibilities to the wall, causing it to form a bil-

lion dollar corporation, thus making it, trusts even under free-trade, make the in law, what it was in fact! This, un-Democratic remedy no remedy at all. doubtedly, is another "victory" for yel-There is but one remedy for the trust: Make it social property. How great a victory this is will be ap preciated by the retail butchers, who

A DOUBLED-EDGED ARGUMENT. The two old parties of capitalism are

of international competition without

on the ground that it is an "illegal bound to thrust dead issues upon the combination acting in restraint of trade.' members of the working class in order to When the corporation that succeeds the keep them divided at the ballot box. The Beef Trust tightens the rope of high Republican State Conventions of Indiana prices around their necks and swings and Ohio have renewed their allegiance them from the scaffold of legal monopoto protection. They have depicted the ly, the poor fellows, as they dangle in "prosperity" attending its enforcement. the air, will wonder, with their last few and prophesied the dreadful times that gasps of breath, where that great "vicwould follow its repeal. They have declared protection to be in the interests of When the workingman goes to buy meat and finds that its price is grad-

the "wage-workers," or the working class, and believe themselves entitled, acually getting higher, while the pleasure cordingly, to their votes. The attitude of of denouncing the Beef Trust as an the Republicans will, no doubt, cause the "outrageous and illegal monopoly, or-Democrats to declare in favor of tariff ganized for the purpose of thriving on reform or free trade. starvation," has been taken from him There are, in fact, already many sympthrough its legal incorporation, he, too,

toms that that course will be pursued. will then wonder where that great "vic-The Democratic press have inveighed against the beef and other trusts and de-Again, when, through "the economies manded a repeal of the tariff on their effected by consolidation," the workingproducts. The Democratic arguments in men, now employed by the various sep-Congress on the Ship Subsidy Bill are arate concerns forming the combine, find bursting with free trade material. Oue themselves without jobs and with reof these arguments, delivered by Latiduced wages, they, too, will then wonder mer, of South Carolina, is, to use the where that great "victory" comes in? slang of the street, a "beaut," for, like a Finaly, they will conclude, let us hope, double-edged sword, it cuts both ways that there is no "victory." coming for and rips up protection and free trade them. That if there has been any vicfallacy alike. The argument is directed tory it belongs to the idiotic yellow against the "cheap foreign labor" Journal, who, with the cunning often bugaboo, and is as follows: characteristic of the mentally deficient, "Mr. Mulhall, the famous statistician,

has used its dupes to forward it own gives us in one of his recent books the interests. The "victory" is the increased gross earnings per capita of labor, and circulation which the yellow Journal he shows that in England they are twenty per cent. less than in the United States, although about 33 per cent. great-THE RETAIL BUTCHERS COMBINE. er there than in some European coun-The helplessness of the middle class tries. . . . The total average value of in its fight against concentrated capa year's production in the United States tal, or "the trust," is well illustrated in is about \$6,998 to each laborer as against the formation of the New York Butchers' \$4,106.70 in Great Britain and \$2,946 in Dressed Meat Co. This is a \$750,000 Germany. The differences between the

wages paid and the production of the average laborer in the United States is about \$1,535.76 as against \$588.06 in Great Britain and \$388.80 in Germany. It will thus be seen that while the American laborer receives higher wages than the laborer of foreign countries, the output from his labor more than doubles that of the English and trebles that of the German laborer." Thus, we are told, "well paid labor is the cheapest in the end."

This being the fact, the question naturally arises, "How will Free Trade or the importation of foreign-made goods, that canot compeate in cheapuess with American-made goods, relieve the American working class from the domination that it implies? Or let us put the question this way: "Since American labor produces twice as much as English, and three times as much as German labor, are not the protectionists hoodwinking the working class with their foreign competition scare?"- Again, we might frame another question this wise: "In view of the facts regarding American and European wages and production, are not the 'American working people fools to be gulled by the dead issues of

which they protested and rebelled. They Protection and Free Trade?" . Workingmen! the only issue is to get

the basis on which is built the present administration-and the Dingley Billwhich has materially aided the adminis tration-refuses to bate one jot of his pound of flesh, and will have every dol lar that is coming to him from the particular system of capitalist government that he and his fellows have been able to institute. Roosevelt may rave and ound, and "The Times" may scold, but Mr. Oxnard is carrying out in all their

Bishop Quigley, of Buffalo, is going to combat Socialism. He believes Chris-tian principles must be applied to the settlement of social questions The Bishop should first apply his principles to his own paper, "The Catholic Union and Times," which confounds Socialism with Anarchy and otherwise maligns and misrepresents Socialism. The application of principles, like charity, begins at home.

The "Sun" says:

"Mr. Cleveland likewise has reason to remember the Hon. Richard Olney with grateful emotion. For it was Mr. Olney who .suggested, or inspired, managed for him the two most credit able performances of his two terms in the White House; namely, the spirited and effective assertion of Federal authority against riotious interference by lawless men with the due process of the laws of the United States in the second city of this nation; and, secondly, the courageous notification to Great Britain that the Monroe Doctrine was in force and would be enforced with respect to the Venezuelan controversy."

The thug of the newspaper world is evidently after blood again, even though has declared that it is whiter "Big 6 than the driven snow.

The resources of the enterprising news paper are countless. All the papers which carry illustrations had gotten in all sorts of appropriate pictures, most of them from such publications as "The Illustrated London News,""The Sketch." etc., and were prepared to spring them on the public as Coronation pictures, taken by a viewless photography, or something of that sort. The King was stricken, but the pictures could not be allowed to grow cold, so we have been showered with them as pictures of the King in the various attitudes and in various suits of clothes. The only thing that was lost was the cable dispatches written by youths with foreheads as high and full as a Grenoble walnut. But these may go later as the story of a baseball game or of a race.

"The Journal" published yesterday in its 4 o'clock edition, gotten out at 10 in the morning, five pages on the illness of the King, and the pages were built as follows:-Heads, three quarters of a page, pictures, a page and a half: surmise 1 page; rehash of the news of the previous evening 1 page: the whole was put in elephantine type so as to take up space. It could easily have placed in three columns, and been would have been much easier read The pictures were gems, and included half page picture of the King being attended by his physicians. This, of course, was drawn from "accurate cable descriptions." Another half page was devoted to Buckingham Palace and still another to the Prince of Wales and family. Both of these have seen previous service.

A report from Germany states that the "socialist" Edward Bernstein advocates a general strike as a means of securing a system of direct election to the Prussian Diet. This report is the cause of much wonderment here. Classconscious Socialists are asking themselves "has Bernstein some diabolical scheme up his sleeve? Is he going to conduct a strike such as Vandervelde conducted in Belgium, create a lot of rumpus, win nothing of advantage to the working class, and get considerable advertisement for himself, all of which will come in handy later on, should he conclude to inflict himself on this country as a lecturer? Or is he going to the gentral strike to secure his election to the Reichstag, as Brantig used the Sweedish general strike to secure his re-election to the Ragsdig?"

The American Ice Company, which did not, or could not, furnish enough of its pecuniary product to keep the Van Wyck administration from decomposing, wages there is an increase of 30 to 40 that "difference between the wages and and thereby infecting the chances of the production of the average laborer," Tammany seems to have passed its torrid day, and now, to be plunged into rather whether American or European. In cool weather, so far as earnings are other words the only issue is the issue concerned. It was decided Thursday to Has this ten per cent, increase been proportionate to the increased cost of living? Has it been proportionate to the of Capitalism vs. Socialism. There is pass the dividend on the preferred stock and those who are holding it can well place their hands on their heads and increased selling price of coal? Of course not! Who wonders that under the cirween for the days that are no more. cumstances, the average earnings of the miners are but \$1.42 a day, and that The Ice Trust was so thoroughly knocked out, despite the privileges granted to it, that there is reasonable excuse for doubting whether or not it will ever they receive less than any other class of workmen in the United States, though again be worth the good wishes and care-ful investigations of the Carrolls, the Van they labor under the most intolerable and inhumane conditions imaginable? Wycks, and the Crokers of the future. Mitchell's statement as we said at the outset, is not only a justification of the But while the Ice Trust is melting, miners' demand: it is something more. Croker does not seem to worry, or to find it necessary to leave the some one's It is a condemnation of their pure and else ancestral estate ou which he now simple organization, as the facts and figures it contains show that that ordoes the country gent.

## THE MINERS.

John Mitchell's statement in behalf of the striking miners is a masterly justification of the demand for an increas of wages. The facts and figures which it presents constitute an unanswerable argument of the correctness of the miners' position, when viewed from the present-day standpoint of "fair wages and fair conditions." glory and purity the principles of the G. O. P.

Mitchell's statement is also something more than a justification of the miners demand: it is a condemnation of their pure and simple organization, as the facts and figures it contains show that that organization is a futile means of combatting the workings of capitalism, and that despite its "victories" and its great membership, sustained at a grea cost and sacrifice, both of treasure and life, the condition of the miners grows worse and worse.

Mitchell makes six salient points in his statements that bear out this con-tention fully. First, he shows that the average earnings of the miners are but \$1.42 a day. This average is, in Mit-chell's own words, "less than that of any other class of workmen in the United States," and is earned under "the most intolerable and inhumane conditions imaginable." Second, Mitchell shows that the teu per cent increase gained in 1900 was "paid back to the companies to buy the suppression of an old powder griev while "according to reliable comance." mercial agencies, the cost of living has increased, particularly in the purchase of foodstuffs, from 30 to 40 per cent., so that the purchasing power of the miners is less now than before the strike of 1900."

Third, referring to the increased pro ductive capacity of the miner, Mitchell shows that during the year 1901 the average tonnage of coal mined was raised from 2.16 tons to 2.36 tons per employe. "There was," states Mitchell, "a decided improvement in the productive capacity of the men after they had become strongly organized." Fourth, with the increased productive capacity of the miner there went, according to Mitchell, an increase in the price of o from \$1.48 to \$1.78 a ton. Fifth, Mitchell shows that the miners are defrauded; that they are compelled to mine "from 2,740 to 3,190 pounds to the when 2,240 pounds are a legal ton. This 's required by the operators to compensate them for impurities. Yet by these means the operators obtain mar ketable coal, while deducting from ten to fifteen per cent. from the miners total earnings. Sixth, and final point, witchell shows that the average yearly fatalities in Pennsylvania have increased from 437 in the last decade to 484 in 1901.

Thus, we have from Mitchell's own pen a statement, which shows that his organization has not advanced the miners' interests one iota; that, on the contrary, it has caused those interests to decline both absolutely and relatively.

The facts above show that the miners made no gain in 1900, but lost. First, the ten per cent. increase was "paid back to the companies to buy the suppression of an old powder grievance Second, after paying back the ten per cent. the miners increased their pro-ductive capacity about ten per cent., or, from 2.16 to 2.36 tons per miner per day. Having paid the ten per cent. back to suppress the powder grievance, the miners should have received another increase proportionate to the increased average tonnage, or about 20 per cent. was, Mitchell's in all. As it organization made the operators a present of ten per cent in wages. Considering that this present was made possible by an increased productivity in mining that was accompanied by an increased average yearly fatalities of 47 deathsfrom 437 to 484-considering that during this period of increased productivity and fatality the miners were defrauded of much marketable coal, the question paturally arises "where are the muchheralded benefits to the miners of Mitchell's organization? Thus one can see that Mitchell's organization is absolutely of no benefit to the miners. If turns to consider the matter relatively, the case is even worse. Admitting that Mitchell's organization did secure a genuine increase and that there was no powder grievance to be bought off, no increased productivity, and no increased fatalities, there remains these facts: that, against the ten per cent. increase

ganization is a futile means of com-

batting the workings of capitalism, and

that despite its "victories" and its great membership, sustained at a great cost

membership, sustained at a great cost and sacrifice, both of treasure and life,

railroads were getting hit by a boomerang of their own throwing. This mutual calling of names, this re-sort to the gentle inuendo, to the retort courteous and to the statistical refutation, is rather amazing to those who had een led to believe by John Mitchell and the railroad presidents that the interests of capital and labor (meaning by capital the capitalist class, of course) were one and inseparable and destined to endure



cry out "Enough!" To the class-com the class-conscious Socialist this bandying about of veiled epithets, this decorous manner of giving the lie, is but another indication of the class struggle raging in modern capitalist society; a struggle which is always the same whether it is conducted with the literary polish and finish of an academic dis cussion or whether it is fought out with thugs, barricades and armored trains.

## THE PATERSON TRIUMPH.

The spontaneous refusal of the 10,000 ilk workers of Paterson to work last Saturday, as a protest against the un-warranted and illegal sending of tropps to that city, was a splendid rebuff to the capitalist class and a demonstration of the economic power of the working class. The sending of the troops was calculated to have an entirely different effect. It was thought that their presence would intensify the "riots" previously provoked by the mill owners, thus justifying the summary squelching of the strikers and the strike. It was likewise believed that the troops would so overawe and terrify the strikers that the strike would col

lapse. Neither of these desired ends have been attained. Instead of successful intimidation there has been a practical extension of the strike; while with the increase in the number of strikers involved there has come an increased absence of riots. The politicians are seek-ing to shift the responsibility of having summoned the militia; and the millowners are plainly chagrined.

This triumph of class-consciousness aud of the working class of Paterson cannot but excite the admiration of every advocate and member of the working class. This triumph cannot but elicit his or her hearty applause and admiration. But, it would be wise to reserve a final opinion on the matter. Such a triumph may be but temporary. It may be, and most likely is, but one of the favorable incidents and turns that occur in the struggle between the capitalist class and the working class; a struggle in which the capitalist class, by means of the agencies of the state. which it controls, finally becomes the

victor. It is necessary then to point out how much better the position of the workers of Paterson would be were those agencies of the state on their side and in control of the working class. With an economic organization controlling the workers in the shop, and with a political organization controlling the public functions-the mayor, police, militia, etc.--in the in-terests of those workers, the workers of Paterson and elsewhere would be in-

vincible. It is the aim and object of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party to develop a politicoeconomic organization which will thus organize the working class wherever found in this country.

The vast majority of the workingmen of Paterson are not anarchists. They realize the power of economic organiza-tion, as their strikes denote. They realize the power of the state. They have felt that power in their midst heretofore and will feel it frequently hereafter, if they continue in their present course. They can supplement the powers of their economic organization with the powers of the state. They can insure success,

make themselves invincible, by forming locals of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and by voting the principles of the Socialist Labor Party. Only thus and thus only will they be assured of a victory free from reverses

## Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

UNCLE SAM .-- I have a conundrum for you.

BROTHER JONATHAN .- What is

U. S .- What class of people ought to be the happiest in the world? B. J .- Give it up; ask me something

U. S .- The working people. B. J .- Are you guying me?

U. S .- No; indeed.

easy.

B. J .- The working people! If I were to pick out the unhappiest class, I would pick out that. They are the most thoroughly disinherited of any disinherited. Not only are they deprived of the inheritance left to the world by previous generations, they are also deprived of the inheritance they themselves produce! What are you giving me?

S .-- I repeat-"the working people;" I do not say they WERE, I said they OUGHT to be the happiest. Now ook you here into this little scrap book: I have here collected all the expressions with regard to them that I could find from the rulers of all nations. Here is Lord Salisbury; he says of his party: "We should do nothing without considering the welfare of the working people; upon their welfare depends the welfare of all of us."

Here is King Humbert of Italy, who declares: "The well being of the Italian workers is my perpetual concern." Here is Cleveland, who announces: The hard earned wages of the laboring man must not be allowed to be taken from him. I shall do all in my power to put down the system thatrobs the masses of their products." Here is the Queen of Spain, who weepingly says: "The workers' welfare is as close to my heart as that of the only son my lamented husband has left me."

Here is our own Ex-Governor Flower:

"The man who wields the hammer, the plow, and the saw, the man who with the sweat of his brow earns his living, is the bone and sinew of our great and glorious Republic, and is the main object of the solicitude of our laws.

Here is Casimir Perier, the coal mine baron, and Ex-Premier of France: "The workers must be protected from the schemes of the men who would rob and enslave them.

That is as far as I have got: is not that enough to prove my point? The class of people whose welfare is the object of solicitude on the universal part of the ruling class-that class should certainly not be in poverty, it should be rioting in happinness. Eh ! ?!

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JON-ATHAN exchange sly glances and walk off with their heads down.

A "LABOR" CANDIDATE.

Chinese Exclusion His Sole Political Outfit.

Washington, June 26 .- An edventurous character named Andrew Furuseth has been nominated for Congress in the Fourth District of San Francisco, to run against Julius Kahn, the Republicau actor-Coogressman. Furuseth used to be a sailor; of late years he has been leading strikes and haunting the lobbics of Congress. He is a Russan Finn, and there is hardly a stretch of water in the world he has not sailed on. He is said to have served before the mast on barks of every nationality . Having become prominent on land, Furuseth took a part in the San Francisco water-front strike troubles in 1901. difficulty, it will be recalled, began with the teamsters, and spread to the stere-dores and all the fderated employes of th water-front. Lately, Furuseth has been maintained at Washington as a representative of the Sailors' Union, to watch national legislation and look after "labor" interests. During this session of Congress Furuseth was one of the commission from the Coast to work for more stringent anti-Chinese excusion. On the issue that Kahn and the Republicans generally have not done enough, he hopes to get into Congress.

atively low increase of wages in the pas five years.

Beware, therefore, not only of the gift: of the Greeks, but also of those of the capitalists.

### ANOTHER FALLACY EXPLODED.

The strikes of the various employes of the Chicago packers throws a powerful searchlight upon an old and hoary capitalist teaching, to the effect that the prosperity of the employe is always asured by that of his employer. Surely, no one will deny that the Chicago packers, especially those interested in the Billion Dollar Beef Trust, have not had a prosperous time! Dun's index number of prices of commodities shows that between July, 1897, and April 1st, 1902, the price of meat increased 30.18 per cent. It is not known how much the wages of the employes of the packing houses increased during the same time. The lack of figures on that point, when taken together with the present strikes, would indicate that no increase had been granted. In fact, the continual introduction of women workers in the stock yards leads one to believe that wages instead of going up have gone down, for such is generally the case when women take the place of men, The announcement that these strikes are but the beginning, of serious industrial disturbances in the packing industry, and that a gigantic struggle between the packers and the labor organizations ninent, does not help the beautiful am is so foolish as to teach ideas that I Concentration and trusts are but be

tration. And yet, the poor stupid middle class cannot read ts own economic doom!

par.

#### THE DEMOCRATS AND THE TRUSTS.

the remedy for trusts is the placing of

trust-made products on the free list.

There is nothing new about this rem-

edy. It is the old free-trade policy

adapted to new conditions. And, as

such, it is based upon the old free-

trade theory that in the country where

there is competition from abroad there

can be no trusts or monopolies. This

is fallacious. England is a free-trade

country, and yet it is not without trusts

and monopolies. The /competition

which the free entry of products de-

velops in England, far from destroying

concentration, is hastening it. Es-

pecially is this true since the competi-

tive triumph of the so-called American

commercial invasion in Great Britain.

Since that invasion, consolidation, on

the American plan, has been frequent

and is occurring from day to day. The

old, loose form of amalgamation and

combination, which preserved each con-

cern distinct and intact, is being given

up. Morgan and his financial methods

have been adopted and applied, as the

formation of the Ship Trust and its

rival shows The tariff policy of Great

Britain is changing in favor of the Em-

pire and its colonies. Competition is

trially and politically, and it is likely

The Democrats have declared that none other.

## Political and Economic.

Says "The Coast Seamen's Journal," inder the heading "What's What:" "Even the dullest at a joke cannot fail to see humor of the sardonic variety in the claim of the corporation lawyer e. And even the dullest at a joke

True. cannot fail to see the humor of the sardonic variety in the claim of a capitalist legislator like Hanna to represent the working class, even when that claim is backed by W. Macarthur, Editor of 'The Coast Seaman's Journal." That's what's really what.

"The Metal Polishers' Journal" says: "He who knows nothing is confident in everything." That accounts for the Journal's cock-sure tones.

The Republican, Democratic and Erratic press is hot on the trail of Oxnard, the successful Sugar Trust lobbiest. "The Times," which has run away from as many issues as any other paper, calls Oxnard the meanest man in America. Why? He exemplifies perfectly the Republican theory of exclusion, both as represented in its tariff policy and its sys tem of finance. The Democrats, for the sake of the small traders and minor money skinners, have advocated a sort "liberal" Sabbath in these matters, giving place to concentration, indus- or else the complete elimination of all ounds. The Republican policy won, and Oxnard is its chief protector. Though

#### SCHWAB INSPECTING.

Chicago, June 29 .- Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation, accompanied by three vicepresidents and a score of department heads, spent a day at the end of last week in this city and Joliet, in the ourse of a tour of inspection to determine where it is best to place projected improvements estimated at more than \$10,000,000. The steel magnate was very much pleased with the South Chi-cago plant, and the inference has been

The proposed improvements which the steel corporation have under considar ation will include a tube mill, and sev eral additions to present plants. In the magnate's private car, Loretto, were charts and maps, which the party stud-ied and discussed en route, in an effort to ascertain where to place these improve ments to the best advantage. A map of Calumet River and a chart of the South am is so foolish as to teach ideas that Concentration and trusts are but be-induced to give aid and comfort to Cuba, From Joliet the party went to Lorain, are not substantiated by facts and then ginning to develop. They are growing Oxnard, swearing by the McKinley Bill-Obio.

per cent in the cost of living; and an increase in the selling price of and defeat. If this lesson is learned. then the Paterson triumph will be a of coal amounting to 40 cents per ton. triumph indeed!

## TOM L. SARCASTIC: \*

Cleveland, O. June 29 .- Mayor Tom L. Johnson gave out a signed statement relative to the decision of the Ohio Supreme Court declaring the Federal plan of municipal government unconstitutional. Mr. Johnson's letter says in part:

"The ouster proceedings has it origin with cheap politicians, backed by interests opposed to the things the city Administration stood for. It would have ended there but for the action of Attorney General Sheets, with the advice and consent, I am informed of the State Administration.

"Without the approval of Attorney General Sheets no case could have been brought in the Supreme Court, and after this suit was begun he refused to comply with the request of Cincinnati attorneys to test the Cincinnati law. It was an attempt to play politics, but the result will show that it was poor politics. The entire responsibility rests with Attorentire responsionly the new Genral Sheets and his advisers. The important question is, however, what shall be done? I believe the Supreme Court should be praised rather than blamed for its courageous decision. It was the timidity of their predecessors that made possible so much special legislation."

In conclusion Mr. Johnson declared that it has been demonstrated that the Federal plau of municipal government is the best that can be devised. He expressed the hope that it will be adopted. for the government of all Ohio citics ports furnished by private concerns. for the government of all Ohio citics Thus, it looks pretty much as if the at the special session of the Legislature.

#### ANOTHER BLANKET INJUNCTION. Charleston, W. Va., June 29.-An in-junction was issued by the Federal Court on the order of Judge B. F.

Keller, who heard the petition while in Philadelphia. The Philadelphia selling agents of the companies operating on the Flat Top field brought the action against the mine companies and miners, alleging that the coal companies were unable to fill contracts because of interference by the strikers. A motion to make the injunction permanent was set for hearing July 15 at Bluefield. All the persons named and assistants are restrained from holding meetings, either public or private.

C. W. Dillon, an attorney of Fayette county, has gone to Philadelphia to see Judge Keller, to obtain an injunction covering the New River fields. When it is issued nearly every foot of coal land in West Virginia will have been covered by an injunction of either a Federal or State court.

the condition of the miners grows worse. THE RAILROAD PRESIDENTS. tive drawn that a larg part of the money will be placed there. Greeley, substantially what Mitchell said of them, viz: "You lie, villain, you lie."

One of the ways of proving the lie is amusing. It is claimed that Government statistics caunot be held to be as reliable as those of private concerns. It conse-quently follows that the railroads' figures and the railroads are right, while the Government's figures and John Mitchell are wrong. This would be good arguit not customary for the ment were Government figures to be based upon re-

The statement issued by John Mitchell. in which he exposed the false figures of the coal trust, has aroused the retaliaire of the railroad presidents. They are repeating, in the language of Horac

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to app print under an assumed name will who such name to their communication code their own signature and address one 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 organizations to be needed, or to be wholly needless?

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

ation? Third-What should be the atti-

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 or-ganizations?

Fifth-Does the connection of the S. L. P. with the S. T. & L. strengthen or weaken the

cialist Movement, and in what

..........

[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 campairn ters. After election, if so desired, the debate can be resumed.-ED. THE PEO-PLE.I

in with a XXXIX.

Section. 1. The Socialist Labor Party should hold that, at the present time, in this country, a class-conscious econ-omic organization of labor is needed. Reasons: Careful study and seven years' activity in the labor movement has years' activity in the labor movement has convinced me that class-consciously or unclass-consciously, workingmen and capitalists recognize that by association and combination better results than otherwise can be accomplished; in fact, economic conditions, coupled with the iron law of material interest, or selfpreservation, compel them to do. Close-reading of THE PEOPLE and a review of the labor movement in this country show that when one form of economic organization is smashed, disbanded, or discarded another springs into place. So obvious is this that one sees employers interested in the organizations of their employees. John Wanamaker is very much interested in his employees organ-ization; likewise all the large firms throughout the land, while Mark Hanna it easier to control workingmen gh the Civic Federation and labor through the Civic Federation and labor fakins than by crushing their organiza-tion, as he did years ago. Therefore, I hold that economic organization of labor is not only needed, but a logical se-quence of capitalist development and

estion 2. The present attitude of the S. L. P. towards pure and simple trades organization is that of uncompromising hostility towards those that are fakir-lead: that of a ruthless critic towards the trades aristocracy, and that of sym-pathy towards those who are honestly, though ignorantly, groping in the dark-ness of pure and simpledom. Question 3. The attitude of the S. L.

abuse and misrepresentation concerning the Alliance. Revolutionists are not only towards pure and simple trades ions should be the same as at present, successful to the extent of the power directly solidify, but also to they and great care should be taken between fakir-lead organizations and those who extent that they force others to adopt their methods. Thus the S. L. P. forced the Social Democracy from the colonire ignorant of economic conditions and he class struggle. We must reach zation scheme to political action, and is continually forcing them from one workingmen, using arguments, not merely sarcastic criticism in so doing, measons: The philosophy of Socialism teaches that, as labor produces all wealth, the laborer is entitled to the full position to another by ruthless attacks. And when that party goes skyward as the Populist Party did, the middle class ent in it will gravitate to the Dem duct of his toi, whereas the phil-phy of the pure and simple trade ocratic Party, while the honest working men whom it misled some, will join the S. L. P.; others will flock to the Dem. is that the capitalist is entitled to his share and is a necessary adjunct to the welfare of the working class. and Rep. parties, there to stick tighter than ever, and thus prove the evil re-This condition necessitates hostility. The pure and simple organizations deny that class-conscious political ac-tion is essential to the emancipation of the working class, while the socialist hold it to be a necessity; thus necessi-tating further hostility, but the fact that the rank and file of the pure and sim-lar are workingman houset, irgonant plers are workingmen, honest, ignorant of the cless struggle and mikled, requires persistent and energetic effort of the persistent and energetic effort of the socialist in educating them. The fal-lacious philisophy of pure and simple-dom is the cause of slick glib-tongued ignoramises called "labor leaders," mis-ery, starvation, and even death of large numbers of the working class, who are led to fight against capitalist bullets. led to fight against capitalist bullets, to go out on useless strikes, and starve amid pienty; and the working class look-ing upon these organizations with their "borcott," "strike" and "lately ac-quired" capitalist ballot "a la 'Frisco, Cal. Bridgeport, Conn., etc.," give up in despair and become easy submissive prey for, the capitalist class. Question, 4. Yes! Reasons: The S. L. P., is but the political wing of the Socialist movement, but is not sufficient because it cannot reach workingmen in their shop battles and regulate time, wages, etc. As the Socialist movement with its educational work must cover both the economic and political field, and these shop battles being the embryonic point of resistance between capitalist and workers, it is obvious that to reach them, and turn ous that to reach them, and turn tance info an intelligent revolutionresistance info au intelligent revolution-ary channel an organization such as the S. T. & L. A. becomes necessary, a logical sequence of the recognition of the class struggle. The class struggle is a concrete fact. Class-consciousness is acquired knowledge based on the rec-ognition of the class struggle. Thus an economic organization to intelligently incht capitalism must recognize the class struggle. Doing this neurophy for the class

The accepted principles of material interests show us that the road to cialism is through the labor field, and along the lines of resistance to the capitalist class, the pure and simplers be ing on that line, they must necessarily be attacked, but the working class will resist if it is only to stop or merely crease the degree of encroachment of the capitalist class, or to organize- to resist the tyranny of shop and factory rules, etc. To attack their form of organiza-tion, without offering them something better, would be like pulling a man off a leaky barge into the deep sea. All scientific socialists agree that pure and simpledom must be overthrowa, but some will argue "let the ship leak and sink," others, "bore from within; stay aboard and try plug up the leak," For my part, I prefer to act as we acted on the political field, set up a ship on the proper basis and show the workers in time of storm, i. e. "capitalist crisis," how much better we can sail. Of course others I know that the present capitalist pros perity following the conquest of world' markets via Spanish-American-Filipino wars, and China's "open door," has retarded the growth of the Socialist Movement in growth of the Solilance in particular. This is the fact that dis-courages the socialist who is not well posted, or has opportunistic tendencies, whose material interests may not lie directly with the wage-earners.

S. L. P. being the result of crystalized class-consciousness, and being the dom-inant force in the Socialist Movement, seeds the S. T. & L. A. to expos pure and simple fallacy, and receive and organize all wage-workrs who are won by the teachings of Socialism, from the pure and simplers and the great mass of unorganized workers. Question, 5. It does!

Reasons: Because of the points al-ready set forth; and because it com-

pletes the Socialist Movement, covering the whole economic and political field, from the shop to the ballot box. The Socialist Republic must be the result of class-consciousness among the working A class-conscious working class would never uphold pure and simpledom. Should the Socail Democrats get the pure and simplers to vote for their fake Socialism, reaction and chaos would re-sult. It would be like those Vermont citizens who voted the Prohibition ticket for a drink of whiskey, if it came to back it up, they would refuse, because they did not understand what they were voting for. I do not claim the Alliance can obtain any increased proportion of the working class's products; but as be fore stated the workers will resist, and the stragetic advantage will be great, as it will tend to show the difference between capitalist labor leaders and So cialist or working class labor leaders. I conceive in the Alliance not the "whole thing" but a powerful aid to the So-cialist movement. Of course, as the as-pect of the battle changes, the Alliance will become and in some respects is al-ready the storm center of the Socialist

battles. First the S. L. P. attacked cap

italism direct, then as different reform

parties sprang up it had to attack them

used their organizations in the interest

of different factions of capitalists, the S. L. P. was forced to attack them, and

as a natural result of the socialist teach-ing that labor was entitled to the full

roduct of its toil, the Alliance sprang

into existance and the battle will center

around the Alliance. Already its pow-er is felt. Every capitalist-labor leader

and pseudo "Socialist"-the gentry who

nouth Socialism-claim it inevitable, and

will come in fifty or a hundred years

They are in the meantime looking upon wage-slavery as Hell and are striving by hook and crook to keep themselves well afloat, and are full of hatred and

hen as the pure and simple

the difference between social and nomic, take the folowing: A beautiful park with flowers in profusion, shade trees, lake, pavilion, ets., on a cool day; here you have a charming social effect; put a workingman in the park, hungry, penniless and forlorn, and you have a damuable economic condition.

As to the Alliance dividing our energies, I don't believe it. On the contrary, it shows us where our energies should be expended. Go for the labor movement we must. I believe it every Comrade eligible would join the Alliance and try to organize locals it would be the best propaganda that could be done for Socialism. The Alliance is the child of the Party's propaganda, and what a peculiar position the Socialist is in who denies the right of his own child to exist? As yet the Alliance is a toddling infant, fighting for a foothold, and it will suceed in spite of the inactivity of some and the quoting of philosophy by

As to trouble like the Hickey affair, all organizations must face such inci-dents. Individuals have their idiosyncrasies, even those who are specialists of some ability.

Down with the pure and simple trade union! Up with the S. T. and L. A.! Use arguments and facts in your agita-Dee arguments and racts in your agint-tio. Don't use "Labor Fakir," "Crook," and "Traitor," unless you prove the per-sons designated to be such. Go for workingmen, wherver you find them, in the shop, street, or home. The future is ours, providing we are truthful, de-termined and know no retrest. The con-nection between the S. L. .P. and S. T. and L. A. strengthens the Socialist movement, because they form a political-eeonomic working-class movement. Whereever there is a struggle for the cause of labor, there our cause is at stake. Let every Socialist throw himself on the firing line and sound the word of sense. Let "On to the ballot box!" be our bat-Educate and organize on tle slogan. the basis of the class struggle, and let those who are weak or discouraged stand aside. In the meantime, let every peaceful weapon possible be used to this end. Yours for the working class,

H. J. SCHADE. Los Angeles, Cal.

"Organized Labor" and the "Social-ists" in Schenectady.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE .- The enclosed is another evidence of politics being taken into the pure and simple trade union, not working class but capitalist politics at that. A short time ago they made a big holler here that Senator Brackett had opposed and voted against every la-bor measure that had come up during his term of office. You will see by the denial of \$1 (marked \$2), that make almost a complete back down. There must have been something doing when that committee met Senator Bto have effected that slump. One will recognize the fact that there is very little left standing in the way now of their endorsing him before the campaign is over as "a great friend of or-ganized labor," which the denial in-dicates will be done. The Henry Jackson, of that committee

was the head one of the kangaroo S. P. movement here in the last Presidential campaign and is still one of its leading lights. Think of a professed "Socialist" serving, on such a committee. If the head one in the S. D. P.'s shows signs of such gross ignorance as to be dickering with capitalistic politicians or crookedness, what must the rank and file be? Where is their boasted class

conscious FOR PRESS COMMITTEE. Schenectady, N. Y., June 25. [ENCLOSURES.] I.

ORGANIZED LABOR AND MR. BRACKETT.

"The Hon. Edgar Truman Brackett state senator from this district, who would like to be nominated for attorney general, but who would not be averse to eccepting a renomination for the state senatorship, is very greatly hurt at the reputation he has gained with the labor organizations of the state. It is "agin him for fair," as a local labor organization man expressed it. Mr. Bracket feels greatly aggrieved that he is thus placed. To see him going about with head bowed down in silent grief is a nicture to move a heart of stone. It is

what they were asked to do. They were he subsidized. not willing to It was a hard blow for Senator Brackett and Boss Parker; but the boss said that he would see what he could do at the next meeting of the Trades Assembly, to be held on Wednesday even ing of this week.

As it means political life or death to the senator, and as Boss Parker would drop to the insignificance of a "twospot" without his man Brackett, it safe to assume that no stone will be left unturned to have his name taken from the black list.

BRACKETT AND THE TRADES AS SEMBLY. "To the Editor of The Star-Sir:-The

the mills, I have no word 'to say; it HIS own business." article appearing in your issue of last evening on "Organized Labor and Mr. port, and left in a state of involuntary Brackett" requires some explanation. It is true that the assembly had taken a servitude through private ownership, in obedience to the law of self-preservation, stand in regard to Mr. Brackett's nom-ination as state senator from this district he is forced to accept the terms of the capitalist class. G. H. ROYAL, and a committee was appointed to wait on the party leaders to request them not to renominate him. We, having no rec-

ord of the senator's attitude on labo measures, I was directed as secretary superintendent of the Dallas public schools, Dean Stuck made an address of the Trades' Assembly to write to Chairman James A. Lavery of the legis yesterday morning to the teachers of the lative committee of the State Working men's Federation and inquire as to his city schools on the subject of the legislative regulation of child labor. vote on labor bills. Mr. Lavery replied were about 100 teachers present, and that Mr. Brackett had voted for all labo where about 100 restores present, and much interest was manifested. Dean Stuck quoted from an article by Mr. Elbert Hubbard, the author of "A Message to Garcia," in the current number of the Philistine, as follows: bills infroduced during the past session of the legislature. The committee then decided that to condemn a man without a hearing was an unjustice and asked him for an interview to evplain why 'I know the sweat shops of Hester street, New York. I am familiar with he introduced a resolution to recommit the employers liability bill to the judiciary committee, that being the only vote of Mr. Brackett that could be strued as unfriendly to organized labor. Mr. Brackett stopped here on his way to Albany. A committee of three met him at the Edison Hotel and had an inand hopeless suffering. I have never seen terview that lasted but fifteen minutes. anything to equal the cotton mill slav-ery of South Carolina. This in my own Senator Brackett never gave a com-mittee from the Trades' Assembly a America, the land of the free and the banquet. No person gave any labor or home of the brave! For the adult who ganization a supper on this occasion, acceets the life of the mills, I have no word to say; it is his own business. My plea is in defense of the innocent. and there was no excursion given to any labor union at that time. The state-ment that any delegate at the last meeting attempted to have any previous mois drowned in the thunder of whirring tion regarding Mr. Brackett rescinded is wheels." also untrue. The committee that met Senator Brackett was composed of the tion of things in South Carolina threatened Texas, too; that a beginning had

president, Henry Jackson, secretary, John Grieves and Martin Clune. John Grieves,

Secretary Trades' Assembly, Schenectady, June 10.

#### Mitchell Challenned.

arouse public sentiment in order that such a bill might have a chance of the DAILY and the WEEKLY To PEOPLE.-Enclosed is a copy of chal-lenge to the coal mining fakirs. We passing at the next session of the legislature. were after them on the 31st of May, and, on June 6, we had H. B. Stampers The "Dominie" Turned to Good Use. as speaker here, but we could not find To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE-Last night I was told by a shopone of them to meet him in debate. PLE People would think they (the fakirs) are mate that a Dominie was going to speak for the Socialist Democrats of this city. as scarce as blue dogs; but this is no the case. There is plenty of them, but I went to this street meeting to see the they are too cowardly to show pulpiteer without a pulpit and took a bundle of the PEOPLE and some soselves. A copy of the challenge has been to John Mitchell, National Presicialist literature with me. Among the latter was "Twelve Points for Worksent dent: Patrick Gilday, District President; and Isade Shilcoat, Sub District Presi-dent; and if they do not accept this, ingmen to Consider." and I distributed over 200 pamphlets and papers to the they will stand branded as cowards and passersby. Thus I made good use of traitors to the working class. the Dominie. The fakirs had a convention in Clear-

Less than fifty persons gathered about Less than fity persons gathered about the wagon from which the Dominie held forth. Of these but four were Kangs, two of whom were expelled from the S. L. P. Section for voting the field, at which they decided to suspend work two days each week. If this soft coal district does not supply the anthracite trade, as all fakirs claim, then why the suspension? Yours for Emanci-"Prosperity" ticket, and two for nonpayment of dues. The Dominie, I afterward learned, was named Vail. He saw my arm and hammer button and offered to shake hands with me, which I refused to do, nation.

Brisbin, Pa. LOUIS MARION. (Enclosure.) Brisbin, Pa., June 18, 1902.

To the Officers of the United Mine Workers of America. Gentlemen:

Local No. 228 of the Socialist Trade arolling. I pitched into him, with the result that when he got through with his and Labor Alliance, whose members are all coal miners, does hereby challenge any representative you may name (Mittalk on "Labor and the Brotherhood of Man," he attempted to sell some of his chell, pour president, preferred) to meet them in debate.

books, but with no success. The crowd was on to him. I hope he went away a The question to be: Resolved, That the United Mine wiser man, if not a richer man. JAMES McGARRY, Workers of America is not a bont fide Newburgh, June 10, 1902. abor organiation. The Socialist Trade and Labor Al-

iance to take the affirmative and the United Mine Workers of America to To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOtake the negative side of the question PLE.-Enclosed find copy of a letter that I am mailing to my uncle, Jack Morris, in Kansas City. It is self-ex-We will meet you at any time, at Brisbin, or vicinity; the only condition we impose is that you give us two weeks

untary servitude and is forced to see tion" when he was publishing that paper her children driven into the mills, where at Ruskin, and had I not been forced their "sob is drowned in the thunder of by circumstances to discard that and read THE PEOPLE I would, perhaps, be that kind of a non-descript that is prothe whirring wheels," there were none Mrs. Stowe, in "Uncle Tom's Cabin.' very truthfully gives the African slav duced by reading the trashy squibs that mother credit for a keen developmen he dishes up to his readers and calls Socialism. The Socialist Labor Party and its or of the mother instinct, which Dean Struck, Professor Long, and 100 teach gan, THE PEOPLE, recognizes the fact that this is the most bitter fight and that ers in the public schools of Texas deny the mother of the child victims of

involuntary servitude in the mills

Lampasas, Texas, June 9, 1902.

[Enclosure]

"By the invitation of Prof. Long. the

voice the cry of the child whose sob

Dean Stuck insisted that the condi-

already been made of the introduction

of the system of child labor; that now

was the time to make a strong fight for

the enactment of a law that should prohibit it, and that it was necessary

show.

it will be the most bitterly contested to South Carolina. This the enclosed will the end that the world has ever seen, that the enemies of the working class To evidence the brutal and astounding are utterly and criminally, unscrupulous in their methods of carrying on this ignorance of this man Hubbard notice, "For the adult who accepts the life of war; and that thorough and clear orgauization is necessary to carry it on, on the part of the working class. But Way Cut off from the means of self-sup-

land and his kind don't want this figh to be consummated: they want to fish in troubled waters, and in order to be able to do that it is only necessary that they kick up a hulla-baloo, get all the people they can reach dissatisfied, and carefully refrain from telling them the way out of the trouble, and that Wayland does to perfection.

On the other hand the Socialist Labor Party distinctly, consistently and all the time sets up the class struggle as the guiding star of the Movement. It that this is not a matter for sarsays casm nor squibs, nor yet for fishing in troubled waters, but for deep principled hard work carried on with a clear understanding of what it is we desire to accomplish, and what it is that is necessary to accomplish our end. It carries on fight all the time from only one point of view, i, c., that of the producer.

I desire to call your attention espec the vice, depravity and degradation of the Whitechapel district of London; I ially to the articles that I have marked in THE PEOPLES that I sent you on have visited the Ghetto in Venice; I know the lot of the coal miners of the actions of the Social Democrats, with which organization the Appeal to Non-Pennsylvania, and I know something of sense affiliates, and the official organ of Siberian atrocities; but for misery, woe which it seeks to be.

Perhaps, like many Social Democrats, you will say that the organization should not be held responsible for the wrong do-ing of individuals, and in reply to that I would say, no, provided the organization did not condone and seek to profit by the wrong doing, which the Social Democracy does on every occasion.

Trusting that you may yet be able to see this thing in its true light and cease contributing to the support of such villainous misleaders of the people as is the Appeal to Reason and J. A. Way land.

#### I remain, Your affectionate nephew,

#### J. R. FRASER. A Dialogue in Which a Corrupt "Socialist" Candidate is Self-

Exposed. Time: June 12, 1902, 12:20 P. M. Place: Demcratic booth (primaries), Preston street, side of City Market,

Houston, Texas. Characters: S. L. P. man and a kangaroo.

S. L. P .- "How do you do? Have not seen you before?" Kangaroo (shuffling tickets of can-

didates, as if they were a pack of cards) "Yes; I am pretty well known." S. L .P .- "Are you not a member of

the 'Socialist' party?" Kang.-(with a sheepish smile) 'Yes.'

S. L. P .- (looking down at tickets) "What are you doing-distributing those tickets?"

Kang.—"Oh, I just want to help out a friend of mine. E. H. Vasmer is running for judge, and he is my friend, and I want to see him elected. He has made the best judge the county has ever had. One hundred miles of good road have been made since he has been in office." S. L. P .- "Does the 'Socialist' party

ntend to put up a ticket?"

telling him that I regarded him as a Kang .- "Oh, we have six month's parasite. Vail in answer called me a time in which to work for our party. 'De Leonite," which started the ball Why, (growing eloquent) Judge mer told a large landholder here that if his system (the judge's) was inaugurated in ten years, no one would want to own the thousand acres of land."

S. L. P .- "Has the 'Socialist' party still got an organization?" Kang.-Ou, yes. But I don't know whether we will put up a county ticket. We will put up a State ticket. You

know I have a small business and it keeps me tied down." S. L. P .- "But how is it you are out here to-day distributing democratic tick-E. H. B., SAN FRANCISCO-It certainly

Kang-"That's different. You see

clean. It has taken five months to this point, and very hard work All this time, day and night, he says, has been given to it. He has listened to the pleas of not less than 15,000 applicants and has "done more than two men's work." Now he quits. From this time on, the weightier matters of administration will occupy his atten-

5

tion. We may congragulate Mayor Collins upon his determination, and hope that he will be able to maintain it. The distribution of the small "patronage" of the city among some 13,000 employees of various grades is a labor that should not be placed upon the chief executive."-Boston Globe.

LETTER-BOX Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

M. M., DETROIT, MICH.—Your first re-port of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Con-uncer reports were forthcoming, and that when all the reports were received they could be condensed into one article. Your second report, however, which was, pub-lished, and which was in the nature of a summary and a review, rendered this plan unnecessary. This office appreciates, your efforts very much. Your first report has been returned to you, as you requested. een returned to you, as you requ

been returned to you, as you requested. A. S., TRENTON, N. J.—There was noth-ing "unconstitutional" in the "anti-funes" law. If you read the allusions made to the conduct of the Colleges of Priests, you will see that they proceeded very much upon the lines that our courts now proceed, and vice versa. When a law does not cuite suit our ruling class, its courts interpret it in such a way as to modify it to suit; if it is whol-ly disagreeable, they declare it "unconsti-tutional," That's, today, the principal mis-sion of our "courts of justice," to tamper, with law,— Hence "labor laws" are dead let-ters, being "unconstitutional," and hence, also, most contradictory decisions are ren-dered on the other faws, the decisions being controlled by the capitalist interests having at the time the strongest "pull."

J.R.F., DAYTON, O .- Your letter was forwarded to Wm. J. Eberle, secretary State Committee, who desired the informa-tion. Extend your research a little more fully and definitely.

fully and definitely. J. S., NEW YORK—The People pointed out that the savings of the working class when deposited in savings banks are used by capitallists to introduce machinery which displaces labor, and which, thus injures the class depositing the savings. In pointing out this injurious effect. The People did not condemn the depositing of savings, any more than, when pointing out the injurious effect which follows from the wage-worker's sale of himself into wage-slaver, does it con-demning the depositing of savings, they con-spirate of condeming him they condemning wage-slavery. Socialists, in both instances, strike at the root and alm to abolish both banking and wage-slavery by abolishing capitalism.

O. K., SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—This of-fice is in doubt as to whether you desire to know if your statements are grammatically or sociologically correct. As it is believed they are grammatically incorrect and have not, consequently, been properly stated, this office can not answer them sociologically.' Write again, explaining definitely what it is that you desire to know.

R. B. FALL RIVER—The article that you desire to know.
R. B. FALL RIVER—The article that you refer to shows that there has been an increase in the expense of both capital and labor during the past five years; and that the increase has been relatively greater for Labor than for Capital. The article says:
. "The low point of July, 1807, is taken for the starting point and comparison is made with April 1, 1902. At that time the cost of living was 30.13 per cent higher than on July 1, 1897, while the cost of raw and minished material used by manufacturers, miners and ralifonds was 32.50 per cent higher. As compared with capital labor's expenses had increase 6.63 per cent more. But a part of the increase in the cost of living represents additional profits to capital, as does a larger part of the increase in the prices of iron and steel, coal, lumber, petroleum, etc. And no small part of the increase more by labor. So the comparison is imperfect, of necessity."

What follows is an elaboration is im-perfect, of necessity." What follows is an elaboration of the method by which these results are attained. The figures that you are after appear in an article entitied "Increased Cost of Liv-ing," which appeared in The People of Sun-day, June 15th. The article, after showing that the cost of living has increased about 36 per cent, concludes as follows: "It is safe to say that between 1896 and 1902 there has been no such increase in wages as is shown in the commodities given above. There can be very little doubt that our main contention, namely, that the cost of living has gone up more than has the rate of wages, and that the average unit of labor produces less in the form of wages than it did in the 1893-7 depression, is cor-rect."

sults of reactionary and opportunistic movements. As the revolutionary impulse of the working class has been to the same ex-tent awakened by the persistent agitation of the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A the capitalist and capitalist "labor

leaders proceed to satisfy that impulse by putting up capitalist "labor" tickets. Thus the honest intent of the worker of his present term. A committee was appointed to wait upon John N. Farker, is thwarted, his interests compron Republican boss, notifying him that in the event of Senator Brackett's renominaand the revolutionary hopes dashed to the ground. This has lately happened in San Francisco, Cal., and Bridgeport, tion the 'Trades Assembly would go through the entire district and denounce

Conn. Some opponents to the Alliance have Mr. Brackett as being unfair to organized labor. Boss Parker, realizing that united made neculiar objections, "It must nec essarily compromise," says one. Not a wholly revolutionary trade union, it may have to succumb to a greater force, opposition of this character would mean almost certain defeat for his man Brackett, consulted with a trusty lieutenant, and together they concocted the scheme the same as we class-conscious wage-slaves do today in the shop. But do we compromise thereby? Would our opof bringing Mr. Brackett to this city and arranging a meeting between the black-listed senator and the men composing the ponent call it a compromise if a re-volver was placed to his head and he Trades Assembly committee. The con-ference was held in the Edison hotel. was ordered to hand over all he pos-sessed, and he succumbed? Compromise It was decided that the best way to is only taking part of what you are able settle the difficulty would be for Boss Parker to give an excursion and supper to get, and a revolutionary trade union will get all it can. Another objection is, to a certain labor organization, the lead-"why don't you organize a church and ers of which were to fix things at the college? Of course these are technical terms; but figuratively speaking, is not next meeting of the Trades Assembly. The trick they expected to turn was the S. L. P. both to us, and do we not attack church and college when necesto have the assembly rescind its for-mer action which denounced the sena-

sary? The reference to the social demands tor, and adopt new resolutions endors ing him and declaring him the true friend of the laboring man. that were cut off from our political platform is misleading. Social demands The supper was given, and the mem-bers of the union had a fine time. But and improvement can be easily ex-ploited to the benefit of capitalism, by when the leaders came before the Trades capitalist parties, tike Glasgow munici-pal socialism, and Waydands postoffice

socialism, but the purely economic de-mands of the economic organization, such as a decrease in hours or increase commic organization to intelligently such as a docrease in hours or increase in the men whe had accepted Boss Par-fight capitalism must recognize the class in wages, can only accrue to the capi-talist when covered with the sophistry greatly obliged to him for the good sup-that the pure and simple movement is hours couldn't see their way clear to doing

Assembly with their scheme to take Sena-tor Brackett's name from the black list, a storm of opposition went up and the motion to rescind was lost.

notice of your acceptance of this chalplanatory.

enough to make strong men weep. Although Mr. Brackett was blacklisted lenge, so that we will have ample time to advertise the debate in the public press and by posters. Hoping to have n the state for being unfair to organized labor, the fact that he was thus black the pleasure of soon meeting your com-mittee for the purpose of making the isted did not affect him until the Trade Assembly of Schenectady recently passed resolutions denouncing him for his course necessary arrangements, we remain, in the state senate during the first year yours truly.

but without success.

FRANCIS LOVE, President, Conditions in New Orleans.

enough workingmen together. They are

mainly small business men and boarding-house keepers. The state legislature in

session at Baton Rogue has refused to recognize the eight hour bill of the

no-pelitics-in-the-union labor leader Robert Lee, vice-president of the Amer

ican Federation of Labor and the local Central Labor Council. The political

totses refused to recognize it and it was

thrown down. The Democratic party

nown here is a one-sided thing. It

Dayton, Ohio, May 21st, 1902. Dear Uncle Jack :--

You sent Rose recently a copy of the Appeal to Reason, so called, and I return the compliment by sending you under another cover, two copies of the only Socialist paper in the Euglish language TO THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE-Working class conditions in published in the United States. Of New Orleans remain unchanged. The course I understand that your Appeal to Nonsense calls itself a Socialist paper: fake labor leaders and their political but its actions, history and teachings do not bear it out in that claim. It discesses suit the working class here well enough, only they want a change to tinctly, consistently and all the time an-'Reform" government. There are a lo tagonizes the only clear body of Soof Kangaroo Socialists down here, who are trying to organize a "socialist" local such as they have in other cities

What the S. L. P. Stands For

J. R. FRASER.

15 De Kalb Street.

cialists in the country, the Socialist Labor Party: its history, embodied in that of Wayland, is one long string of chicanery and fraud from the time he run the "Coming Nation" in Greencastle, his institution of and expulsion from the Rus kin Colony in Tennessee: and his subse quent moves to various places, finally winding up in Girard with his appeal to of them. the prejudices and interests of middle class malcontents and tax payers. To accomplish the Socialist revolution it is absolutely necessary to have an or-ganization thoroughly clear on its rights, power and enemies: and above all on the means whereby that power can be

used to crash its enemies and the dis-cipling necessary to use that power. In all of these essential matters of Socialist Propaganda, Wayland and his paper were utterly lacking; and the tendenc; and effect of his teachings will be to present a dissatisfied and disorganized mass of humanity, that will know enough

to start trouble but not enough to cope with it after it is started, to the slaugh-tering power of the capitalists' armies 'To voice the cry of the mother as was done in the Paris Commune of

broduction-is left in a condition of vol- Was through Warland's "Coming 'Na-

(holding up tickets) these are my friends."

ets."

He then went on to say that the Socialist' party never has any wrangles in its ranks. The way that unpleasant feais avoided is by having "a commit-elected." This committee sees who tee elected." wants to run for office, and "then we put

them on. This broad, intelligent and honorable kangaroo, this henchman of the democratic party, is none other than the candidate for alderman in the fourth ward on the 'Socialist' ticket during the spring election and he also spoke for the S. P. during the campaigu. His name is E. H. Hurd. Houston, Texas, June 12. THENES.

Political Job Hunters Get Left. To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE .- In and around the city of Boston one meets young men, old men, and middle aged men looking wise and expectant. They are not working now, Last Fall they worked pretty hard in political harness. Every one

Like the proverbial jackass, had the "wad of hay," a political job, held out about four inches from his well developed rubber neck. Alas, alas, Mumbo Jumbo has spoken, the asses

are kicking, because the "slate is wiped clean." The pronounciamento of His Honor, the Mayor, is made pub-Bray! Ye Jackasses, Bray: Ye'll get your oats and hay

Some other day, some other day, En passant. En passant, Hooray! Hooray! Hooray! M. D. Fitzgerald, Boston, June 12, 1902. [ENCLOSURE.] MAYOR COLLINS.

"The announcement is made by the Mayor that he has no more appoint- haven of per ments to office; the slate is wiped the Divine.

stands to reason that since American labor produces twice as much as British labor and three times as much as German labor, produces twice as much as British labor and three times as much as German labor, according to Mulhall, the English statis-tician, and can defeat them in international competition, it is cheaper than Chinese la-bor, which does not produce anywheres near the lowest of the above figures, and does not figure in competition at all. Viewed from this standpoint, Chinese ex-clusion certainly does not cut any figure' with a class-conscious Socialist.

DESERVED A JOB.

John P. Landrine, a merchant in Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, received re-cently an application for employment which he thinks would entitle any man to a job.

The applicant wrote that he was a comparatively young man, but had a large business experience; that he was an expert typewriter, bookkeeper, pro-ficient stenographer, telegraph operator, an experienced snow shoveler, first-class husker and peanut roaster, coru some knowledge of clipping puppy dogs' ears, was a skillful chiropodist, tical farmer and cook, could take care of horses, crease trousers, open oysters, repair umbrellas, and had received a medal for reciting "Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight."

Mr. Landrine has found a place for the man.

BOTHERED BY SOCIALISTS.

Desden, June 29.-The new King, George of Saxony, assured the Kaiser and other royal courts that he would follow strictly in King Albert's footsteps making no changes, no concessions, and yielding nothing to the Socialists, no matter how large their number.

About the only internal item of news that the pure and simple unions can give forth to-day is that their members are at odds, and that there is a fight on that threatens to disrupt the organ-ization. The latest instance is that of the engineers who are fighting among themselves to see which shall name that haven of peace, the Cathedral of St. John

a family disturbance in this party that caused several labor fakirs of different organizations to advocate inedpendent po litical action and reform. L. L. New Orleans, June 15, 1902. "Fra Elbert," and Other Libelers of Mothers, Scored. To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO

They canot dray

who through the private ownership of the indispensable means of making a 1871.

WEEKLY PEOPLE: SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1902 -



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 literary ager cy.)

OFFICIAL.

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

6 ~

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

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMIT-TEE.

Regular meeting held on June 27, at 2-6 New Reade street. John J. Kinnealy in the chair. Absent and excused, A Klein. The financial reports for the week ending June 21 showed receipts in the amount of \$22.05; expenditures \$21.30. Eber Forbes, who had been absent at the last meeting because of night work, asked to have his vote recorded in favor of the statement of the N. E. C. on the condition of the DAILY PEOPLE, about to be issued. An addition to the statement, ordered at the last meeting, was read and adopted on a roll call vote as follows: Ayes-Forbes, Gillhaus, Hammer, Kinneally and Katz; nay-Siff. Among the communications read there

was one from Stamford, Conn., to the effect that several comrades would jointly make up \$1 a week for 50 weeks and join the Daily People Auxiliary under the name "Stamford"; the first payment of \$4 accompanied the letter. Cleveland of Se accompanied the letter. Cleveland reported that the Pierce ismpoon had been widely circulated in that city, eri-dently with the use of an old mailing list of the WEEKLY PEOPLE as a number who had long ceased to be sub-scribers had received it. So. Norwalk reported that "every Tom, Dick and Harry" in that town had received a copy. Denver. Colo., and Fairhaven, Wash., inquired about matters connected with inquired about matters connected with the lampoon, the latter making suggestions as to steps to be taken. These suggestions were made under the impression that a grave crisis was con-fronting the DAILY PEOPLE, a con-ception that is entirely wrong, as will be shown when the statement of the E. C. and of the management reaches

From Los Angeles, Cal., the following resolutions were received:

WHEREAS, A certain unofficial and ibelous circular from one Julian Pierce, late manager of the Socialist Labor Par-ty's literary agency, the Labor News Company, has reached a number of comrades, members of L. A. 325, S. T. &

WHEREAS, Said circular contains unsubstantiated accusations against the uational officers of the Party, who are in charge of the official organ of the S. T. & L. A., the DAILY PEOPLE, accusing said officers of falsification, trickery and incompetency and WHEREAS, Said circular tends to

discourage and prejudice all readers against the continuance of our official organ, the aforementioned DAILY PEOPLE, and practically advocates its cles in the way of its progress are in-surmountable, therefore be it RESOLVED, That L. A. 325, S. T.

RESOLVED, That L. A. 325. S. T. & L. A., in regular meeting assembled, unhesitatingly condemns and deuounces such treasonable action on the part of a member of the S. L. P., and RESOLVED, That we express our full confidence in the honesty, integrity and ability of those in charge of our official organ, the DAILY PEOPLE, the national officers of the S. L. P., the political wing of the Revolutionary La-bor Movement of America, and bor Mov or Movement of America, and RESOLVED, That this L. A. once

ore pledges itself, individually and col-tively, to the support, morally and succally, of THE PEOPDE, daily

RESOLVED, That a copy of these esolutions be sent to the General Execu-ive Board of the S. T. & L. A.; one tive Board of the S. T. & L. A.; one to our official organ, THE PEOPLE; one to the National Executive Committee of the S. L. P.; one to J. Pierce, and one copy to be placed on the file of this Local. Adopted by Local 325, S. T. & L. A., June 19, 1902. H. J. Schade, Organizer. Geo. Anderson, Secretary.

of gaining a number of new members. Comrades in New York City report that they also have prospects of adding to the membership list. The following are the Section New amounts paid in at last meeting:

Previously acknowledged.....\$446.00 A. C. Kihn..... 47.00 

Reade street, Manhattan. L. A. 274. 5.00 E. Dittrich. 2.00 Chairman, Joseph Klein. Vice Chairman, Emil Mueller, J. Klein..... 2.00 Meetings of the previous meeting were G. Anderson..... 5.00 Brown..... 15.00 dopted as read. F. Branchmann..... 2.00 Four new delegates were seated. Winawer..... Six new members were elected.

GENERAL COMMITTEE

Party.

his superior in the institution in which

view to injuring him in his employment.

That the comrade in question had en-

tered complaint against Siff at the ses

sion of the N. E. C., on June 20, 1902;

claiming he had been actuated by motives

of revenge, because the comrade in ques-

tion had led him to believe that he was

with him in the stand he (Siff) had of late taken in the Party. A motion was

then made that Siff be suspended from membership in the Socialist Labor Party

pending an investigation of the case. The motion was carried by a roll-call

vote of thirty-four yeas and two nays. Two members declined to vote. The

Chairman ordered Siff to leave the meet-

ing, which he did, protesting that the ac-

ion of the General Committee was un-

The call for the State Convention was

received from the New York State Com-

mittee, and was referred to the City Ex-

ecutive Committee to arrange details and

oush the State Campaign Subscription

Lists sent by the State Committee with

Joseph Schlosberg appeared as a com-mittee on behalf of the Jewish Arbiter-

Zeiltung, and offered tickets for an ex-

cursion in August, 1902, which were ac

cepted. The Organizer was instructed to

appoint agents for the said Arbiter-Zei

tung, in such assembly districts as he

deems practicable; Jewish comrades are

to be preferably appointed. The Twentieth Assembly District was

granted privilege to issue a special spring

primary campaign leaflet in that district

It was decided to engage Cooper Union for Monday, September, 15, 1902, to hold

the Irish agitator.

Geibel and J. Donath.

a mass meeting and tender a reception to

The Grievance Committee, in the case

TREASURER-Emil Mueller,

ford, Jos. P. Johnson, Edw. Gello. FOR ENTERTAINMENT COMMIT-

Wein

and

constitutional.

the call

1.00

4 00

1,00

that Siff admitted the accusation,

that coomrade was employed, with a

York, Socialist Labor

 $2.00 \\ 2.00$ F. D. Lyon ..... ndim..... 3.00 W. L. B..... 1.00

Total ......\$547.00 from "aye" to "nay" on the question of indorsing "A Statement by Julian Pierce." The request was granted. The National Executive Committee The next regular meting takes place Tuesday, July 1, 1902, at 8 P. M., Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade Street. Every member is urgently requested to sent a communication informing the Genattend. A. GILLHAUS, Fin, and Rec. Sec., 401 E. Ninety-sec. eral Co.nmittee that one of its members

ond street, New York City. SPECIAL FUND.

(As per circular letter, Sept, 3, 1901.) Previously acknowledged ... \$6,230.91

Weinstock. Rockaway Beach, N. Y. ..... W. Sherocki, Vallejo, Cal. .... E. M. Clyde, Tacoma, Wash. L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A., Los.

Angeles, Cal. ..... A. Sater, New York. ..... 6, 242.41

> Edward Dittrich. Cashier.

IMPORTANT FOR BUFFALO.

The next meeting of Section Erie county, N. Y., will be held in Florence County, N. Parlors, 527 Main street, Saturday July 5th at 8:30 p. m. Business of import-ance will be transacted. Every member should be present. The first part of the meeting will be devoted to discussion of Socialism. Every person, member of the party or not, is invited to attend. The readers of this paper should also

take notice that the Section now holds open air meetings regularly every Saturday evening on Main street, corner of Genesee street, and every Sunday evening on Main street near Niagara street, corner of Church street. Saturday the open air meeting at Main and Genessee street will open at 7:45 p. m. Every Comrade and friend should make it a point to attend these meetings regularly and to bring or send the shop-mates, friends, etc., to them in order to interest them in the Movement

PLES are for sale at all these meet-DULUTH, MINN.

ings.

Party literature and WEEKLY PEO-

Ten members were elected to assist the Entertainment Committee on July 4, special meeting held June 26th 1902 picnic at Glendale, Schuetzen park, as follows: T. J. Walsh, Emil Mueller, the following Comrades were elected as officers of Section Duluth, Minn. Organizer-Edward Krig, 614 Gar M. Solomon, J. Moconelis, I. H. Weis berger, J. Laudan, B. Touroff, J. Cox, P.

field avenue. Financial Secretary-J. P. Johnson. Recording Secretary-G. W. Hell strom.

of C. C. Crawford, on behalf of the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth A. D., Corresponding Secretary and Literary Agent-Louis F. Dworschak, 105 W. Manhattan, vs. Abraham Cohen, reported in favor of censuring Cohen for lack Superior street.

L. A. 273, S. T. & L. A.

of judgment in Party matters. The recmmendation was adopted by a vote of The Woolen and Worsted Weavers' cal Alliance of Lawrence, Mass., L. A. 373, S. T. & L. A., has elected the followwenty against two. The following nominations were made for officers and committees for the cuing officers for the ensuing six months Ing officers for the ensuing six months: Organiser-Frank Worster, 199 Oak street, Lawrence; Corrsponding Secre-tary-Sam J. French, 65 Methuen street, Lawrence; Financial Secretary-Paul Vandoorne, 31 Beverly street, North An-dorer: Treasurer-James E. Murray, 46 Morton street, Lawrence; Sergeant at Arms-Julius Vandoorne, 439 Canal street, Lawrence: Delegates to District suing term: FOR ORGANIZER AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY-Lazarus Abelson, John J. Kinneally, John F. Martin. FOR RECORDING SECRETARY-A. C. Kihn, Robert Mains, Pins Fisher E. Moonelis. FOR Donald Ferguson, Pine Fisher. FOR SERGEANT-AT-ARMS-E. C. street, Lawrence: Delegates to District Alliance-F. Worster, S. J. French and Paul Vandoorne: Auditing Committee-Schmidt, John J. Kinneally, S. Winauer, L. Rasmusse Louis A. Vinck, Julius Vandoorne, Dan-FOR CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITiel Wall; Grievance Committee-James TEE-Jos. Schenerer, A. Lewis, A. Moran, Edw. Gello, I. H. Weissberger, E. Murray, Sam J. Freuch, Daniel Wall, Louis A. Vinck, Francis Perron; Board of Management for Hall-Frank Nor-man, Louis A. Vinck, Adolph Colpacet. P. Geibel, B. Touroff, D. Ferguson Jos P. Johnson, John Kelly, A. C. Kihn, O. J. Walsh. The local meets every Frid. y evening in Weavers' Hall, 313 Common street. There will be no meeting on July 4th, but a meeting will be held on Wednes-day evening, July 2d, at which final ar-FOR GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE-E. C. Schmidt, T. J. Walsh, C. C. Craw-

2:

A regular meeting was held on Saturday, June 28, 1902, at 8:30 P. M. in it, he was not a party to the publication of certain details concerning the DAILY the Daily People Building, 2-6 New PEOPLE, and opposed their publication others) held to discuss the matter. Grow ng out of this state of affairs, it was de cided to elect a committee of inquiry of six, with full power to summon and examine witnesses, and report to the General Committee. The committee elected were: S. Winauer, J. Klein, Joseph Scheurer, E. C. Schmidt, Adolph Orange, A letter was received from Isaac Papp, and Donald Ferguson. delegate from the Fifteenth A. D. Adjournment followed. Brooklyn, asking that his vote be altered

July 6-North avenue and Western aveaue; State and 31st streets. July 7-Wood and 14th streets. Ephriam Siff, also a member of the N. July 8-Clark and Chestnut streets. E. C., had slandered a fellow comrade to

July 9-Cottage Grove avenue and 39th treet

street July 11-Halstend and Maxwell streets July 12-Milwaukee ave and Mantina. Clark and Erie streets; 111th street and Michigan avenue

Albion avenue. AWTUCKET, R. I.-Austin Boudreau, 25 Meadow street. PEERSKILL, N. Y.—Charles Zolot, J.5114 Main street. PEORIA, ILL.—George Schlag, 114 Spen-

cer street. PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Charles Hall, 3,802 Cambridge street. West Philadelphia. PITTSBURG, PA.—William J. Eberle, 510 Wylle avenue.

ting up of a party to go to Oak Island Fisher,, J. Klein, Mrs. M. Brouchman, will. Feb. 15-Cash on hand ...... \$ 12 Grove, Revere, to attend the picnic to be held there on Saturday, July 5th, under the auspices of District Alliance E. Moneles, Mrs. A. Moren. FOR DELEGATES D. A. 49, S. L. & SECTION EVERETT. Another resolution on the same sub-Alfred E. Jones. ject was received from Section West-chester County, N. Y., condemning the L. A .- S. Winauer, A. Francis, Edw. In addition to the above mentioned chester County, N. Y., coidemning the action of Pierce as being contrary to the expressed wishes of the Party, and de-mauding that action be taken to expel-him from the Party. also expressing gratification at the quick action of the N. E. C. to get eid of him. Section Philadelphia reported that, at a special meeting, a vote was taken "on the mat-19. Readers of THE PEOPLE in Low Comrades, we can rely upon Comrades Thomas F. Brennan, of Salem, John Eustace, of Peabody, Michael T. Berry, FOR AUDITING COMITTEE, SECell or vicinity who wish to go with the Lawrence contingent will please notify the undersigned. Sam J. French. Alca. 22-From III. State Comm. . 3 60 Apr. 3- "Ohio State Com. . 10 00 May 22- "Ind. State Comm. 10 20 May 25- "Ill. State Comm. . 5 00 June 11- "Mins. State Comm. 8 50 TION NEW YORK-A. Moren, H. Feichlauf, L. Pomeranz, L. Bauer, A. D. Weyman, J. Scheurer, M. Pochland, of Haverhill, and Carroll and Nelson, .Cor. Sec'y L. A. 373. of Boston. E. C. Schmidt. Now, Comrades, we certainly should LAWRENCE, MASS. OR AUDITING COMMITTEE STATE AND NATIONAL-T. J. Walsh, B. Touroff, F. C. Fulling, P. be able to put up the best campaign Section Lawrence, S. L. P., has elected for the ensuing six months the followin New England, and will surely do so if every Comrade will do his duty. meeting, a vote was taken "on the mat-ter of Section Providence," and that said vote resulted in a tie. From the Indiana Expenditures. ng ojcers: Organizer-Samuel J. French. Kober, L. Pomeranz, J. Harlkow. FOR CREDENTIAL COMMITTEE-A conference of delegates elected by Apr. 23-To Philip Veal, on acct.\$25 00 State Executive Committee came a re-port that the Middle West Circuit had the Sections of the Seventh Congres-Secretary-John Howard. Financial Secretary-Wm, Worster. Treasurer-Paul Vandoorne. Literary Agent-Francis Worster. Apr. 23-P. O. money order..... May 29-To Philip Veal, Bal. on 12 H. Kuhn, M. Stark, J. Moonilis, J. Scheurer, P. Geibre, E. Malzer. sional District will be held in the headquarters of Section Lynn, of 26 Munro been dissolved by mutual agreement of the State Executive Committees inter-The delegates to D. A. 49. S. T. & L. A., reported the expulsion of H. Harstreet, on Sunday afternoon, July 6. 10 EVANSVILLE, IND.—C. Schaad, 17 E. Pennsylvania street. EVERETT, MASS.—A. P. Jones, 200 Bradford street. FALL RIVER, MASS.—Wright Wilde, 121 Fulton street. Delegates are urged to be prompt in ested. Action endorsed. Section Low Grievance Committee-John Kenny, ulius Vandoorne, Louis A. Vinck. ell, Mass., reported the suspension for six months, on a charge of misconduct, of Robert A. Owen. The Texas State Executive Committee sent final report attendance as there is much work to ris from membership. Aside of rou-tine business the delegate stated that it pressage on circuit books from Cleveland be done by the committee. Readers of the DAILY and WEEK-50 FALL RIVER, MASS.--Wright Wide, 121 Folton street. GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.--M. E. Wilcol, 47 E. Pine street. GRAND JUNCTION, COL.-J. F. Sloan. HARTFORD, CONN.--Fred Fellermann, 2 State street, top floor. HAVERHILL, MASS.--Michael T. Berry, 12 Arch street. Press Committee—Samuel J. French, ohn Howard, Gilbert G. Smith. Auditing Committee—Alfred Holt, Gilhad been reported that Thos. A. Hockey had applied to Henry White, Secretary LY PEOPLE located in cities or town \$38 14 of the pure and simple Garment Work-ers' Union, for a position as organizer in where there is no section are requested matter concerning a member a in that State which had been re bert G. Smith, Daniel J. Wall. to forward to the undersigned a lis of desirable places in which to hold out door agitation meetings. ferred by Section Phoenix, Ariz. Re-solved to forward the documents to Sec-OHIO STATE ORGANIZER'S FUND. that organization, and that Hickey wrote HAVERHILL, MASS.—Michael T. Berry, 12 Arch street. HOMESTEAD, PA.—James Lawry, 701 Amity street. HOUSTON, TEX.—John J. Loverde, So-clailst Labor Hall, 707 Preston avenue. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—J. Burkhardt, 204 N. Noble street. JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—J. De Castro, 714 W. Kaliroad street. KANSAS CITY, KAN.—Jos. Trautwein, 1113 Stewart avenue. KERN CITY, CAL.—C. D. Lawin. in the application to White that he had called him a fakir, but that he did not Francis A. Walsh, 25 Tower avenue, Lynn, Mass. The following amounts for the Ohio State Organizer's Fund have been paid Balance on hand ..... \$12 78 tion Phoenix for inspection. The managing committee of the Jew-ish Arbeiter Zeitung sent two nominamean it. (Prolonged laughter.) Frank Janke since April 1st, 1902: S. Winaurer, as a committee on DAILY PEOPLE LEAGUE, reported Treas. and Sec'y of Circuit. DENVER HEADQNUARTERS. tions to fill a vacancy S. Morowitz was elected. Further communications were April 8-Henry Piper Geneva....\$ 50 Comrades and sympathizers are hereby otified that Section Denver has removed INDIANA STATE CONVENTION May 5-Section Cleveland, S. L. P., 6 25 May 30-Fred Schuler, Sandusky. 1 00 /May 30-Henry Piper, Geneva... 50 June 9-Section Cleveland, S.L.P... 5 30 two meetings had been held and forty received from Denver, Richmond, New-ark, Atchison, and several other places, will be held on July 4th, 1902, at 10 nine members enrolled, three of whom its headquarters from 1820 Champa street, to room No. 400, Club Building, o'clock A. M., at Indianapolis, at the headquarters of Section Indianapolis, 27½ defected since the appearance of "A Statement by Julian Pierce," but many KANSAS CITY, KAN.—Jos. Trautwein, 1113 Stewart avenue. KERN CITT, CAL.—C. D. Lavin. LAWRENCE, MASS.—Samuel J. French, 65 Methuen street. LINCOLN, NEB.—Dr. N. S. Aigs, P. O. Box 1015. LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Louis C. Haller, 205 1-2 So. Main street. LOUISVILLE, KY.—Thos. Sweeney, 1440 High street. LYNN, MASS.—Michael Tracy, 15 Eillis st., Suite 6. dealing with a variety of local matters. Charters were granted to new Sections at Windsor Locks and Kensington, both 1731 Arapahoe street. Headquarters is open from 9 A. M. S. Delaware St. The following ticket is to be nominated: Secretary of State, others since the appearance of that lam-poon had come forward and paid their Total ......\$13 55 in Hartford County, Cons. JULIUS HAMMER, Recording Secretar. ~ to 10 P. M. Attorney General, Auditor of State, pledges in a lump sum; others offered to THE ORGANIZER. Treasurer of State, Clerk of the Supreme The fund has been created for the purincrease their pledges. Up to date almost The fund has been created for the pur-pose of building up the Party organiza-tion in the State of Ohio. Every com-rade and every workingman in symgathy with the S. L. P. should therefore con-tribute to this fund to the best of his ability. Snd all contributions to P. C. Christiansen, 90% Professor street, Cleveland, Ohio. Amounts received will be acknowledged in THE PEOPLE Ohio State Executive Comm. S.L.P. P. C. Christiansen, Sac's. \$600 had been paid in. During the dis-cussion on the report it was shown that the DAILY PEOPLE management dur-Court, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS. An Old and Well-Tried Remedy. DAILY PEOPLE AUXILABY LEAGUE. State Geologist, Judge for Fifth District, six Judges for the Appellate Court. The sections and members at large in the State are hereby called upon to st., Suite 6. McKEESPORT, PA.-John Hobbs, 526 An Old and Weil- I field hemedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP MADE THE STATE AND A STATE AND A STATE MADE THE STATE AND A STATE WEILS AND A STATE WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, AND TAKE NO OTHING SYRUP, WENT AND A STATE STATE WENT AND A STATE WENT SOUTH STATE WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, WENT-Five Casts - Settle Regular meeting held June 17: 11 new members were admitted, three in New York City, äve in San Francfisco. Cal., me in Los Angeles, Cal., one Rockville, Conn., one Marion, Ind. Communications were received from other points as to work done for the League, with prospects White street. MILFORD, CONN .- Gust. Langer. P. O. MILEORD, CONN.-Gust. Langer, P. O. 774. MILWAUKEE. WIS.-Rochus Babuik, 508 Sherman steet. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.-Chas. A. John-son, Labor Lyceum, 36 Washington avenue S. take notice of this announcement and the fourth state convention of the Social-ist Labor Party in Indiana. By order of the Indiana State Executive Committee. E. Yiewegh. Secretary. MONTREAL, CAN.-J. M. Couture, 793

avenue. DENVER. COLO.—A. G. Allen, 1,820 Champa street. DETROIT, MICH.—P. Frisema, Jr., 1011 Hancock avenue. East. DULUTH, MINN.—Ed. Kriz, 614 Garfield avenue. DAYTON, O.—Bert Klopfer, 516 W. Third street. ELIZABETH, N. J.—G. T. Petersen, 219 Third street. ERIE, PA.—Fred Uhiman, 656 W. 19th street. EVENETT, MASS.—A. P. Jones, 200 EVENETT, MASS.—A. P. Jones, 200 DI Third street. DI Third street. EVENETT, MASS.—A. P. Jones, 200 DI Third street. DI Third street. EVENETT, MASS.—A. P. Jones, 200 ger. Box 557. SEATTLE, WASH .-- Wm. H. Walker, 733 SEATING, WARMARK, CONN.—Emil Singe-SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.—Emil Singe-wald, 173 Ely aenue. SFRINGFIELD, MASS.—F. A. Nagler, SPRINGFIEDD, and treet. SUTERSVILLE, PA.—Cyril Sistek. SYRACUSE, N. Y.—J. Trainor, Room 14, Myers Block. TAUTON, MASS.—John W. Allen, 7 Weir TACOMA. WASS.-Jonn W. Allen, I welt street. TACOMA. WASH.-Louis Schroeder, Room 6. Armory Block. TORONTO. ONT. CANADA.-Charles Kemp, 209 Chestnut street. TROY, N.Y.-T. A. Devane, 62 Ida street. UNION HILL, N. J.-Otto Becker, 348 Broadway. UTICA, N. Y .-- John Rapp, 23 Niagara avenue. VANCOUVER, B. C.-J. Thomson, P. O. WATERBURY, CONN.-John Neubert, 39 Charles street. WATERTOWN, N. Y.-Jacob Mires, 1 WATERTOWN, N. L.-Jacob Mires, 1 Moffet street. WILKINSBURG, PA.-J. A. McConnell, WOBURN, MASS.-N. Feter Nellson, 35 Garfield avenue. WONSOCKET, R. I.-Frank L. Fogarty, WONSOCRET, R. 1.—Frank L. Pogarty, 265 Front street. YONKERS, N. Y.—Peter Jacobson, 3 Palisade avenue. L. A. 189, PITTSBURG. Next regular meeting will be held on July 11th at 8 p. m. There is business of importance to be disposed of and every member should attend at head-marters, 510 Wylie avenue.