WEEKLY (3) PEOPLE



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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1902.

miserable reality: the constant fear of

lack of work or illness with its concomitant misery and starvation, dark spectres which flit ever and anon across the

life of the proletaire like bats in the gloaming; children who in the midst of

their childhood are aged with care and hunger; men brutalized and women un-

sexed; lives wasted and possibilities of happiness lost; a class writhing for ages

in a bath fo pain. For these and a thous and fold more miseries and evils, greater

than pen can record we offer to Capital and Capital's King the guerdon of a hatred, bitter and undying.

But the end is nigh at hand. No one

has been more careful to avoid flattery of the worker than the Socialist. While

the capitalist daubed them over with lies we have been truthful, honest and

candid to our brothers, not sparing to

criticise and condemn faults and stim-

ulate to activity. Often have we been discouraged and disheartened by the

follies and illusions that have for a time

in our class we have a real and living

faith and trust. We know that through

error and confusion it is working its

way towards the path which alone leads to its emancipation. Many tread that

path, even now the number is being daily

Courage, despondent brother! We the

proletariat, the despised, the robbed and the downtrodden, bearing the fardels of

a hard and bitter life, have none the less the glorious role of the builders of the

New City, the commonweal of the future.

Away! kinglet. Hie you home and set your house in order. Soon we the work-ers shall come to visit your palace and on the topmost turret we shall raise the

red flag of the Socialist Republic .- J. C.

M'TIER NOMINATED.

Section Roanoke, Va., Chooses Him For

Congress-Campaign Opened.

[Special to the Daily People.]

meeting of Section Roanoke, I was hon-

ored with their nomination as candidate

for Congress from the sixth district of

At that meeting we all had the pleas-

ure of meeting Comrade George Seymour

from Schenectady, New York. For my

own part. I was doubly glad to meet Comrade Seymour, from the fact that we were both raised within three miles of

each other in our rative home of Scot-

Comrade Seymour is putting electric

cranes in the machine shops of the N. & W. Railway, in this city, and will

probably be with us two months. Sec

tion Roanoke, taking advantage of his

presence amongst us, opened up their

campaign last night at the corner of our busiest street. Although it had rained until a few minutes before our

meeting, and threatened all during the

time our meeting was in progress, yet

we had, all through, a very earnest and

attentive audience of between 200 and

300 people. Comrade Seymour did nobly, and the telling points in his ad-

dress were heartily received and applaud-

during the meeting and that was when

two suipes of workingmen. Democratic

ward heelers, sought to disturb the meet

We had just one little incident of note

ed by his crowd.

Roznoke, Va., Aug. 10 .- At a regular

"The Socialist Monthly," Edin-

taken possession of their minds

welled by recruits.

burgh, Scotland.

our State.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

TO FIGHT TOBIN.

SHOEWORKERS CALL MEETING TO ORGANIZE FOR PROTEC-TION AGAINST HIM.

Denounce His Organization As a osses' Organization, That Neither Raises Their Wages Nor Betters Their Condition-15 Shoeworkers Throw Up Their Jobs Rather Than Be His Victims.

[Special to the Daily People.] Lynn, Mass., Aug. 7.—The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union has granted the stamp to the firm of Walton & Logan, shoe manufacturers, Washington street, Lync. The prices paid in this shop are about the lowest paid in the city. About fifteen of the employees refused to join the union, claiming that they could not five cents per week, and, as this organ-ization does not seek to raise wages or better their conditions, they claimed it would be better to throw up their jobs, which they did. The shoemakers of Lyan claim that the R. & S. W. U. is not a labor union at all, but a bosses organization, as they can see nothing in it for the interests of the shoeworkers. The stockfitters of Lynn have issued

The stockillers of Lynn have issued a call to try and organize to protect themselves against the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. John F. Tobin. general president of the B. & S. W. U. is said to have made the statement that he will not only get the shoeworkers, but also the counter workers, dinkers, heelmakers and rubber boot makers as well. Some of the more intelligent of the well. Some of the more intelligent of the workers here reason that whereas the Western Labor Union (known lately as the American Labor Union), has endersed the "Socialist" party, heretofore known as the Social Democratic party, and as this "Socialist" party has endersed the R. & S. W. U., and the B. & S. W. U. and the B. & S. W. U. has endorsed the National Civic Federation, that it is all a scheme of the employers or capitalists to lower the wages of the workers in this country so that they (the capitalists), can continue to sell the American products cheaper than the European capitalists can in the world's markets.

The printers of this city do not quite understand what kind of a labor union to call the International Typographical nion for the reason that the Lynn cal of that organization seems to be trying to compete with the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union in the matter of orruption. This local has granted the union" label to the Colonial Press, here-The only person who had to join the L. T. U. when the label was granted was the foreman, he being the only com-

positor.

The pressmen employed in this snop, who are only boys, work under the most deplorable conditions, and receive as wages from \$3 to the highest \$5.50 per week. About two years ago there was a week. About two years ago there was a state of the pressment wages from \$3 to the highest \$5.50 per week. About two years ago there was a strike in this shop among both pressmen and compositors, who went out to compel the firm to pay them back wages and when the help got their pay they refused to go to work unless the proprietor's handiman, who watched around and brought stories to the proprietor about the help, was discharged. This individual is still there and acts as shipper.

This same local has also granted the stamp to Allen and Ronch, who have just started a job office, and have not as yet employed anybody. This many of

as yet employed anybody. This many of the printers do not look upon with favor, claiming that the stamp granted to such firms does not in any way better the conditions of the workers.

Section Lyun, of the Socialist Lator Party, has been holding agitation meetings on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday nights for the last two months, at which the various speakers have shown up in their true light the corruptness of the Boot and Shoe Worker's Union, who are at present doing their best to wind not the working class in the various factories in this city. There has been a consistency of the constant of the working class in the various factories in this city. There has been a considerable number of pamphlets, also an increasing number of WERSLLY PEOPLES sold, besides the literature distributed. The Socialists have created such a furor that the ward politicians of the old political parties and local labor leaders have gone to the extremity of sending drunken hoodlums around at their Fineral Square meeting, to create a disturbance and try to break them up. At the Union Square meeting on Thursday night some ruffianty thug stood on the roof of an adjacent building and harled glass bottles and tumblers and other missiles at the speaker, and the crowd who were bottles and tumblers and other missiles at the speaker, and the crowd who were listening to him, and then retreated down to some room in the building before the police who were summoted could find out who it was. Such actions are only a part of what the Socialists have to contend with in this city. Some of the thugs in this city would put to share the Tammany braves who attempt to break up Socialist meetings in New York City.

Local Alliance No. 267, Nocialist Trade and Labor Alliance, is to commence hold-ng out-door agitation meetings at the corper of Washington and Munroe streets on Saturday evening, August 9, 1902. This organization is being looked upon by the workingmen of this city as the only labor organization that stands for their interests. AN ADDRESS

To the Members, Readers of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE, and Sympathizers In Wisconsin.
The Socialist Labor Party of Wiscon-

sin entered the political arena in 1896; and has in all that time been both energetic and relentless in its determination to do its part in the overthrow of capitalism. Its attacks upon political and economic fakirs have borne good results, and it is due to its aggressiveness that the capitalists of this State were compelled to find something that would take away the rebellious and revolutionary instincts that were accumulating in the hearts of the proletariat, due to the agitation of the S. L. P., and this something was found when Berger & Co. organized the Social Democracy of Wisconsin.

With a lot of fakirs to enlist in its anks this band of freaks found ready timber upon which to build a rotten platform; yet, in spite of this fact, the S. L. P. has built a foundation in this State that can withstand all the storms and tempests that may come along virtue of the capitalist lickspittles and hirelings,—a foundation that has been unshakable for the past six years, and one upon which we bank all our future hopes. It is in view of these conditions that the Wisconsin State Committee will next fall put forth one of the best campaigns in the history of

the party in this State. At the last regular meeting of the Wisconsin State Committee, held on August 7th, it was decided to send one of its own members through the State for a period of not less than four weeks. This is due to the flattering report of our State organizer, who has made tremendous inroads upon the "full dinner pail" followers and the admirers of a "bust the trust" Bryan A good many of these same followers have had their eyes opened and now see their material interest for the first the Wisconsin State Committee and Section Milwaukee within the last six weeks has been attended with very gratifying results, and more of the party's literature has been sold during that period than in the last four

years. We write this in order to show the Comrades everywhere that if they wish to be successful in their agitation, at-tain tangible results at the polls and be capable of organizing, they must develop their own speakers and sgitators. This has been the most serious drawback that the Wisconsin State Committee has experienced at all times. Now since we have developed several speak-ers who are capable of addressing an sudience from two to two and a half hours, our success is an assured fact. We, therefore, ask the Comrades and State to watch and wait for the time when our "young hotspur" will be sent forth upon his mission to sound to the working class the tocsin of emancipation from wage slavery. Let all Comrades be prepared to assist him when ever they are called upon to do so. The dates and cities that he will visit on his tour will be made known in the near future.

The Wisconsin State Convention will be held Saturday, August 20th; hall to be announced in next issue of the WEEKLY PEOPLE. Therefore, Comrades, do not let your interest lag and think the Wisconsin State Committee can do it all, for we cannot. We need the earnest support of every member, and each one should "dare to do his duty" as he understands it in accord-ance with the constitution of the S. L. P. in Wisconsin will be found in these columns every week, so as to show you just what progress has been made. It Comrade will put his shoulder to the wheel he can inspire others by his example, and success will crown effort. Yours for the S. L.

The Wisconsin State Committee of the Socialist Labor Party. John Vierthaler, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, O., AGITATION. Section Cleveland will hold open air agitation meetings during the mouth of

August 14.—Wilson and Broadway. August 16.—West Side market; post

August 20 .- Wilson and St. Clair. August 21.-Wilson and Broadway. August 23.-West Side market; publi

August 27.—Wilson and St. Clair. August 28.—Wilson and Broadway. August 30.—West Side market; public

Good speakers.

JAMES MATTHEWS,

P. O. Box 95. STATE COMMITTEES AND SEC-TIONS, ATTENTION!

State Committees and Sections urged to make definite report as to tour of Comrade James Connoily, the representative of the I. S. R. P., and enable the N. E. C. to finally settle the

Able the N. E. C. to maily settle the tilinerary. Reports were to be made by August 1st, yet but few of the State Committees have been heard from.

It is necessary to give ample time to Sections having the first dates to get out printing and otherwise properly prepare

Henry Kuhn, Nat'l Sec'y For the National Executive Committee, of the gin palace where for an hour or so the worker seeks refuge in delirious mirth or sottish stupefaction from the

THE CORONATION.

A Scotch Proletarian View Edward VII.

If proof were required for such an obvious fact as the hollowness and decadence of modern capitalist society, it has certainly been thrust upon the people with overwhelming cogency in the absolutely loathsome servility and crawling adulation, which have emanated from the bourgeoisie, and those sections of society where bourgeois opinion is dominant, towards the little corpulent man who is the regal head of the capitalist state of Great Britain. This class which entered upon-its conquering career with the defiant boast of its champion, the regicide Danton: "The Kings threaten us, we hurl at their feet as gage of battle the head of a King"; which has dethroned and done to death more than one monarch in the days of youth and revolutionary energy, now in the days of its old age and dotage when the tramp of the militant proletariat is borne upon their rears, creep for shelter upon the steps of the throne and cover their faces with the skirts of the royal robe to hide from view the ugly phantoms of approaching doom. And of such a class. moribund with the icy fear of death at its heart, our present sovereign is a worthy king and head. He is sprung from a long line of sires, whose history were it presented to the public with the royal titles omitted and all customary "loyal" associations cut off, would be regarded as the veriest thieves' calendar that ever was penned. When we reflect that (in name at least) the sole claim of this man to the sceptre of Britain is his descent from such an ancestry as this, and further that his claim has been and is rapturously supported by the capital-ist class of Great Britain, the moral rottenness of the existing system is rought vividly before our eyes.

It is not merely upon the ancestry and personal character of the king, however, that the worker bases his oppos on to the Coronation and its vomit. Were Edward "as chaste as ice and as pure as snow"; were he as excellent as Al-fred is said to have been, or as pious and just as Louis IX, the position would be still the care. The class conscious worker mentally emencipated from the brainclogging incubus of bourgeois super-stition and bourgeois prejudice looks beneath the surface, beneath the appearance of things and attacks monarchy as a principle together with the fabric of social oppression of which it is the copingstone. Head of a capitalist state, of a government whose sole aim is the maintenance of capitalist supremacy in society and of the continued robbery, murder and torture of the working class, our capitalist king stands out as clearly in the minds of the proletarian as his natural and permanent foe, as does the president of a capitalist republic in the case of the worker there. This primary difference, however, is to be noticed between a capitalist monarchy and a capitalist republic, that, whereas with the victory of the militant working class and the accomplishment of the social revolution the latter will be merely transformed and used as the instrument of public good, just as it had previously been used for the maintenance of capitalist predominance—on the other hand, the emancipation of the working class necessarily implies the abolition of the former. Delenda est Carthago. archy or any other non-elective office or

ing by interjecting national prejudice, claiming that Socialists were all foreigners, but my stars! The way in which Comrade Seymour handled them was out of sight. And his audience enjoyed it However, in replying to one of their sneering remarks, Comrade Seymour re-torted that he had heard a jackass bray position is an insult to the sovereignty of the people. It is a nucleus round which the forces of reaction and counterbefore and that he now recognized its voice again. At the mention of the word revolution may gather and consequently capitalism, who were around the crowd, marched up and demanded our comrade it is the very citadel of capital in times of revolutionary energy, as at present. Therefore the class conscious worker at to come down off the box or he would the coronation or other monarchical functions stands erect beneath the folds He said for using vulgar language on the street. We laughed in his face and Comrade Downey told him to go way back. I told him that we were exercisof the red flag, with head covered and neck unbowed, with revolutionary dig-nity, proudly, defiantly, disloyal. Being our rights as free citizens in holding neath the royal sceptre, beneath the sway of this capitalist king, a system of this meeting and that it was his duty to see that we were not disturbed, and society flourishes, and is perpetuated, where robbery, foul wrong and cruel outto arrest any one who attempted to create a disturbance. He took the hint where rage are not mere accidents or excepand moved off, and the meeting went on harmoniously to the close. We distribtional occurrences but the normal state of affairs, bound up with its very constiuted a good deal of literature and sold tution, as a necessary and permanent condition. The worker divorced from the implements of toil and the means of several namphlets. life, is forced to work for a subsistence wage while the proceeds of his labor are fliched by the capitalist exploiter, and

that competition may force the wage to

ence level, a permanent unemployed and

starving reserve is required as a neces-

sary element in the capitalist system. And should the proletarian grow restive

and seek to improve his lot by strike or other method, hired ruffians and profes-

sional murderers, the royal constabulary and the "soldiers of the King" will be

sent to administer those sovereign reme-

dies which the king has ever at hand for social distress, the bullet, the bayonet and

the baton-so recently applied at Hull, Grimsby and Featherstone. These are

the glories of Edward's bourgeois mon-

archy, the products of the past and earnest for the future:-The pale anae-

mic wreck, drained of blood and life and happiness in the factory hell or sweat-ers' den; the prostitute driven to the

streets by economic pressure to gain for a few years a miserable and loathsome

life, terminating in a shameful and early death; the homeless homes of the work-ers—the sordid squalor of the slums and

the low water mark of the bare subsist

H. D. M'TIER. EVERETT, MASS. The following officers were elected at he last meeting of Section Everett,

Organizer-Louis H. Engelhardt. Finanial Secretary—William H. Young. Recording and Corresponding Secretary

-Abram Miller. Literary Agent and Agent for WEEK-I.V PROPLE-William Edmonstone. Agitation Committee—Carl Gustavson, Peter Ainsley, Amos P. Jones, Joel Mil-

ler, Samuel Ferguson.

Auditing Committee—Peter Ainsley.

Charles Charlot. Grievance Committee—Alfred E. Jones, Samuel Ferguson, Joel Miller. Headquarters Committee—Joel Miller, Amos P. Jones, William Edmonstone. Press Committee—Joel Miller, Peter

Ainsley. SECTION LYNN, MASS.

The next regular meeting of Section Lynn, S. L. P., will be held on Sunday, August 17, at 26 Munro street.

Every member of the section should

attend this meeting as very important matters relating to the party will be Meeting to be called to order prompt-

ly at 11 a. m John W. Ryan, Organizer. CAPITALIST BRUTALITY.

A GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE BRADDOCK MILLS.

Lives of Workingmen Sacrificed by the Trust Magnates That They May Increase Their Profits-Werkers Crippled by Machines-The *Temporary Hospital."

[Special to the Daily People.] Pittsburg, Aug. 7 .- It will be eight weeks Monday since Furnace A. better known by the workingmen in this district as the "Mollie," has had its fire put out, and in eight short weeks it has been rebuilt and is again ready to bring forth at least one hundred tons of man ganese every twenty-four hours.

When one considers what an amount of work must be done to rebuild a blast furnace, cue can truly say that the ability of the working class is macvetous. And when you take into further consideration the self-sacrifice necessary and the constant danger the workers are in, you can readily coaclude that never in the listory of man did men accomplish so much at such awful cost, for so little a reward.

What is the reward? Starvation wages. Not only that, but take the record of the "accidents" at the Edgar Thomson Steel Works and furnaces for to-day, Friday, August 7th alone. 1t teaches a great lesson. I am reliably informed that seven men were seriously injured. I have only been able to get the names of four, because you can get acthing in the line of information from many of the men, for the reason that they obey the order to "keep your mouths shut about accidents."

It was not yet 8 a. m., the sound of the whistle that compels us to start in and work for our master's benefit had not as yet left our ears, when, coming from the new furnaces that are rapidly being erected, from the direction of the J and K. was a man being carried by four of his fellow slaves on a stretcher toward the "company hospital" (God save the mark.) That poor wounded slave ard a foot broken and smashed and he was suffering terrible agony. His name is Frank Dace. Dace was engaged in making some repairs, when a board on which he was standing gave away and he was precipitated to the ground.

John Dolan, who was working on the wonderful pig iron machine, had his hand caught in the chain and two of his fingers (thumb and first finger), were taken off, besides his hand was horribly smashed Dolan laid at the shack they chose to call a temporary hospital for three hours. and then he was sent to the Mercy Hospita! in Pittsburg.

At about half-past one this afternoon Matthew O'Conell, a young lad about niveteen years old, was working on a pipe about thirty-five feet above the ground. He was working with a short bar; the bar slipped, the lad lost his balence and down he falls. On his way (you can yet s boy's finger on the side of one of the stores behind the A furnace), in trying to save himself, he grabbed at the side of a huge stove and his hand stroked the soot that gathers on the sides of stoves O'Connell's fall was broken by a wheel about fifteen feet from the ground, but the lad, besides sustaining a broken leg is injured internally. It is questionable after a wait was expressed to the Mercy Hospital in Pittsburg. . Charles Anderson, who works on the skull cracker, was also badly injured.

All of the old machinery and iron is broken up by this skull cracker and iz dumped into the furnace to be remelted. A heavy piece of metal was thrown by the skull cracker; it struck Anderson on the right leg. His leg was broken and he also was shipped to the Mercy Hospital. The other three men's name I have not been able to obtain, but I can place implicit confidence in the veracity of the man who gave me the infor-A few nights ago a lad had a hand taken off Last Saturday six men working in the top of the H furnace, were badly burned. In fact, the injuries sustained by the workingmen would lead one to be lieve that battle fields are not as tructive of life and limb as workships. To-day at - East Pittsburg, which stone throw from Braddock, at the West-

highouse Machine Company one man wa electrocuted. His crime was being guilt; of being a wage slave. Two others wer seriously injured. At the Ninth street wire mills, Braddock, part of the United States Steel Corporation. Andrew Stolisky was pain-

fully hurt this morning. He will lose the sight of one eye.
So it goes on and yet Charles Schwab will insult us by daring to take the wealth that our class produces, squan-

der it at Monte Carlo in gambling. And when he tires of that sport, "he builds"

a church at Loretta, Pa., and he smoothes

prious surroundings that are his, I wonder does he think of the wage slaves who live at the close proximity to the mill, in dirt, filth and squallow, in dirty streets and dirtier alleys? Does the Bishop think of these slaves huddled together like so many swine? Are they not hu-man? Why should they toil so as to en-

it all out by spending \$75,006 for a pri-

vate residence for the Bishop at Loretta. While the Bishop is enjoying the lux-

able a Carnegie, a Schwab, or a Bishop to live in luxury and they in misery? If these workers with the rest of the members of our class knew their place they would be members of the Socialist Labor Party, voting so that the working

labor power created. How soon that day will be ushered in epends entirely upon the workers themselves. It is a sure fact it won't be ushered in as long as we remain indifferent and continue to place the capitalist class in political possession by voting for the capitalist ticket, either the Democrat or Republican party. Some will ask, how could the workers run every-

class would own the wealth that their

Read this and then you will see that unconsciously the capitalist class is clearing our path and showing us how an industry can be conducted in a systematic fashion. On Wednesday of each week a special dinner is served by the company to heads of the various departments.

These men, while eating and drink ing, talk on how to advance the interests of the company. How to increase the output of steel and iron at little or no expense, and of improvements necessary. Each man being in charge of a de-

partment, learns from their foremen and their slaves many things. These things are talked over, and, if possible, im-proved upon. The men themselves that attend this special dinner are a great ot. Some rough and vulgar, others quiet and demure, still others hypocritically pious. But they all agree that profits must be made at the expense of the workers. A standing premium is offered to the department that can best decrease the cost of the most expensive commodity necessary to this establishment-la-

oor power.

The men that do not carry a full dinner pail and still get a charity dinner each Wednesday are: Gen. Supt. Thomas Morison; Asst. Supt. C. E. Dinkey; Supt, of Furnaces H. A. Bras-sant; Asst. Mike Killien; Master Me-chanic of the Steel Works Thomas James; Master Mechanic of the Furnace Dept. J. F. Lewis; Chief Electric-ian A. E. McCowan; Foundry Supt. George English; Mill Supt. David Miller: Supt. of Finishing Dept. George Hains: Foreman of Carpenters Andrew McWilliams: Chief Clerk, G. E. Grev: Supt. of Construction Thomas Adam-brook; Chief Chemist C. B. Murry; Private Secretary Morrison James Mitchel; Supt. of Transportation Thomas Cos grove; Mechanical Expert Richard Stevens; Supt. of Steam John Noey; and the Master Mechanic of the Foundry Dugold Ferguson.

If one knew this bunch one could better realize their capabilities as systematic expoliters of labor.

The best way to size up the bunch is by showing how and why the general superintendent is so powerful. Morrison first came here, a summittee of the slaves waited on him with a grievance. They were ushered into his presence and he listened to the complaint of the chairman of the committee. ing a relative of Carnegie, he replied in his broad Scotch: "If ye done loke it ye can quit"

Another specimen is the bricklayer boss, "heavenly pious," "built a church,"
"paid the preacher wages," "had heavenly quarrel with God's messenger." and got a new tool to push him along

in the next world.

And then there is "Hell roaring Mike Killien," who swears and yells at the poor Hungariaus that he has frightened to death. "Hell Roaring Mike" does not even object to kicking and punching a slave that does not work bard enough. Will write again on these characters, but urging you one and all to hasten the day when our class will, indeed, be under the Socialist Republic. A. W. J.

A CALL. To the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party.

Greeting:-In compliance with the provisions of Article V, Section 7k, the Sections of the S. L. P. are herewith called upon to make nominations for one delegate to represent the Socialist Labor Party at the annual convention of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, to be held in December, 1902.

The place of the convention is not yet

definitely determined, but will be either Syracuse, N. Y., or Hartford, Conn. The nominations shall close on Wed-

nesday, October 1, 1902, and must be made to the undersigned on or before that date. The nominations made will then be submitted to the Sections for a general vote. For the National Executive Commit-

tee, S. L. P. HENRY KUHN, National Secretary.

NOTICE: THOMAS TOLINE.

Comrade Thomas Toline is hereby notified by the Grievance Committee of Section Minneapolis that charges have been preferred against him by said section, and it is necessary fo him to appear in person or send his address that he may be furnished with a copy of said charges. This case will called for trial August 16th, 1902

at 8 p. m. Thomas Van Lear. Secretary Grievance Committee. Minneapolis, Minn., July 27.

CITY CONVENTION.

MEETS AND ELECTS DELEGATES TO STATE CONVENTION.

Harmonious In Every Respect-Business Quickly Despatched-41 Delegates Representing 29 Districts Present-The State Delegates and Alter-

The city convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Greater New York was held last night on the top floor of the Daily People Building. The hall was well-filled with delegates and visiting party members. The proceedings though animated at times were harmonious throughout. The only debate of any length was on the question of the number of delegates to be elected to the State convention at Utica, on Saturday, August 30th. The business of the convention

was, consequently, quickly despatched.

The convention was called to order by Organizer Abelson, of Section New York, John J. Kinneally, of the 34th A. D., was elected temporary chairman, and August Gillhaus, of the 30th A. D., was elected temporary secretary. A commit-tee on credentials, consisting of Edward Gallo, Joseph Scheuerer and Henry Kuhn. This committee reported favorably upon 41 delegates from 29 districts in Manhattan, Bronx and Kings. The delegates were E. Gallo, S. Smilansky, Jos. Scheurer, Carl Fridburg, Louis Whitelaw, John Donohue, Alexander Shiftel, William Frieber, Leon Prusslin, Sam. Moskowitz, Paul Joseph, A. Weiss, Herman Koehl, Sam. Winawer, John E. Dietrich, Jos. S. Klein, Rudolph Katz, Louis Neuman, Arthur Rosenberg, Aug-ust Gillhaus, Arthur Chambers, Phillip Geibel, Julius Samuels, John J. Kinneally John Scherer, Louis Rasmussen, Thos. Powell, Donald Ferguson, Wm. Tesh-lnuf, Gustave Unger, Louis P. Weber, Joseph L. Brennan, Timothy Walsh, Robert Marius, Jr., John L. Browner, Henry Kuhn, Joseph Harkow, Henry Kober, Louis Ochlecker, Benjamin Silberstein and Albert Rubinke.

These delegates represented the fol-lowing districts of Manhattan: 3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 19, 20, 23, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31 and 33; the following districts of the Bronx: 34 and 35; and the follow ing districts of Kings: 5, 6, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20 and 21.

After scating these delegates, Kineally as elected permanent chairman and Gillhaus, permanent secretary, with Paulas vice-chairman.

Organizer Abelson, on behalf of the City Executive Committee, then reported that the convention was entitled to the election of fifteen delegates, but the City Executive Committee recommended that, owing to the financial condition of Section New York, but seven be sent.

This recommendation was much discussed; finally it was decided to send 15 delegates, seven to be elected by the city convention and eight to be appointed by a vacancy committee, should the financial difficulties be overcome.

Nominations were then proceeded with. De Leon, Sanial, Kinnöally, Kuhn, Ferguson, Ebert, Kobel, Walsh, Whitelaw, Hunter, Jos. Klein, Winawer, Gillhaus and Kihn were put in nomination.

Election was next in order. Scheurer,

Moskowitz and Scherer were elected tellers. After a brief recess the tellers reported that De Leon, Kuhn, Sanial, Ebert, Kinneally, Hunter and Ferguson were elected in the order given. haus, Kihn, Winawer, Klein, Walsh, Koebel and Whitelaw were elected alternates.

The meeting then adjourned. RESOLUTIONS OF SECTION

SALEM. At a regular meeting of Section Salem, S. L. P., held Aug. 9, 1902, the following

resolution was unanimously adopted:
Whereas, Certain disgruntled, conceited, soreheaded members of the Party, have issued "statements" attacking the Party's national officers, apparently for no other purpose than to injure the Party's press, and

Whereas, The same individuals had the audacity to demand space in the columns of the PEOPLE for their so-

called statements, be it
Resolved, That we the members of Section Salem, condemn the actions of the man of "sacrifice" and his group of traitors, and recommend him to read an ar-ticle entitled "Wayland the Socialist," where he will find himself accurately

photographed. And be it further Resolved, That we heartily endorse the N. E. C., excepting Siff, for refusing to publish anything damaging to the interests of the Party and its press emanating from sources that are not in accordance

with the Party's policy.

J. White, Rec. Sec'y.

CHICAGO OPEN AIR MEETINGS. Sunday, Aug. 17, 1902, at 8 o'clock. Madison and Peoria streets.

Tuesday, Aug. 19. Clark and Erie. Madison and Sheldon.

Orchard street and North avenue.

Thursday, Aug. 21. Halsted and Maxwell. 48th and Lake. Ashland and Lincoln avenues.

Saturday, Aug. 23.
Michigan avenue and 111th street,
Halsted and 63d. Milwaukee avenue aud Paulina street.

WILLIAM KINSELLA Will William Kinsella, treasurer of Section Lowell, S. L. P. in 1900, com-municate with T. M. Reedy, 66 Broadway, Lowell, Mass.

Letters of Acceptance From G. H. Royal, Nominee for Governor and Word H. Mills, Nominee for Lieutenant Governor-Financial Report of State Secretary Frank Leitner.

Pursuant to a call issued by the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Laor Party of Texas, delegates to the State convention assembled at headquarters of Section San Antonio on Sunday, July 20. The convention was called to order by State Secretary, Frank Leitner, who rendered the annual financial report from July 1, 1901, to July 1, 1902, attached to this report of proceedings. After transacting other business, the convention nominated G. H. Royal, of Lampasas, for Governor, and Word II, Mills, of Dallas, for Lieutenant Gov-

ernor. The following manifesto to the wage workers of Texas was then "The Socialist Labor Party of Texas, in convention assembled, reaffirms allegiance to the principles of international Socialism and to the platform and uncompromising tactics of the Socialist La bor Party of the United States. Again. rt that there are in this country, as well as in all countries where the capitalist system of production prevails, two

distinct economic classes whose interests, both economic and political, are diametrically opposed the one to the other; and that this conflict of interests gives rise to what the profound student of sociology is known as the class struggle; a struggle that is irrepressible and incessant so long as the cause, capitalisi private ownership of collective capital, which gives birth to the same That this struggle appears on the part of the capitalist class as a struggle ers and more profit, and on the part of the working class for shorter hours and a greater wage or more pay.

"The Socialist Labor Party fu perceives the fact that this is essentially a struggle for possession of the wealth exclusively, and that, therefore, what-ever portion the capitalist class may, by whatever means, appropriate unto it-self, is that which labor has produced and did not get, is that which has been stolen from the proletaire who awain and did not get, is that which has been stolen from the proletaire, who, owning none of the indispensable means for the production of wealth, land and machin-ery, are forced, in order to gain access thereto, to sell their laboring power to the capitalist class who do own and monopolize same, for less than it (their laboring powers) laboring power), produces; must sell themselves into wage slavery for what chattel slave received—a mere sub-ence—and no guarantee that they will always get even that little. This is in-voluntary servitude, is wage slavery, be-cause there is for the workers no other

"Right here a brief review of the conomic development or industrial evostion, which has divorced the man of laor from the instruments with which to
abor, and has thereby enabled a few to
we without toil, and compelled the mastire the working class to toil withjority, the working class, to toil with-ent living, will aid the working class in eut living, will aid the working class in understanding their relation to that of the capitalist class; the power of the capitalist class, and whence it is derived, as well as their weakness when confront-ed by an intelligent class-conscious pro-letaire (working class), aware of their rights and their might when marshalled under the banner of the Socialist Labor

Party.

"The capitalist system, as it exists to all efforts to improve the condition of the working class, as a class, are bound day, is of comparatively recent date. In the Middle Ages the workers were, as a rule, in possession individually of the land on and tools with which to work. That is to say, we had individual ownerin of the means of production, indi-dual operation or production, and in in-dual ownership of the product. To-day, wever, we have individual ownership. of the means of production, but collec-tive, co-operative or socialized produc-tion, and capitalist, or private ownership

"Property, once the result of one's ju-dividual efforts, has, under capitalism, become the appropriation of that which has been produced by the collective or accialized labor of others. In other words, when the tools of production were mall, rude, and simple, and the prin-pal factor in producing wealth was be worker's hands and bodily energy, the worker's hands and bodily energy, they (the tools) were, easily acquired, could be operated by an individual mon his own patch of ground and with his own efforts. For instance, when the means of transportation consisted of a wagon or cart; the shoemaker's tools of the last and a few needles and knives; the tinner's, hatter's and all workers' cools were small annual that they had the short of the last and a language that they had they had the short of the last and a language that they had t cols were small enough that they could perate them alone, they did so; and the cealth they produced belonged to, and ras owned by, the individual, to be ahared with no one. They need not apply to any one for employment, but could employ themselves; were independent as a result of being in possession of the means or tools of production. The worker could quit when he pleased, work again when he desired, and his income was determined, by and in exact ratio, to what he produced—it was his. But to-day all of this is changed. Instead of the simple tools of the hundicraftsman. shared with no one. They need not app'y

and of thousands. We have the rail- it is simply a fight to determine which roads in place of the "prairie schooners, which require, not one or two men, as in the days of small things, but the co-operative or collective labor of more than one million, and indirectly of the aggregation of workers in the the United States.

"A revolution has been accomp in industry, and yet we did that with the exception of the Socialists, the people do not realize and recognize fact, but worship at a shrine that has long since become illogical and immoral that they are imbued with ideas that were applicable, and hence worth some thing to conditions that have long since passed away.

class skins it.

"Investigating more rigidly; the So cialist perceives, and holds up the fact that all may see who have eyes to see that not, as heretofore, the owner of the tools of production used and operated same, but that those who own the land and machinery of production and distri-bution, which are used to produce wealth with, do not work (in a socially useful or necessary manner), in or upor same; do not operate them; and that the workers who do operate these factories, mills and railroads, etc., do not own the same—as in former days when tools were small-and that they do not own the wealth which they produc in or upon them. As an illustration the working class go into the factory. mine or railroad, and produce wealth hats, clothes, etc., or add to the value (whom they secretly condemn), they stop short of nothing to make Socialism riof same in transportation or distribution diculous and obnoxious. Knownothings ns they are, they spread false economic and political ideas under the cloak of socialism. That so-called "Socialist Party gotten up to mislead those who and return home leaving the wealth they produce in the possession of the capitalist, who returns to them wealth, represented in money, called wages, in an amount barely sufficient to subsist have their eyes partly open, fears and abhors a debate, to which it has been challenged time and again with the upon. Now this amount which the work er receives is not determined, as it was in the days when they employed then-selves, by what they produce, but oy the supply of, and demand for, laboring power, upon the labor market, by comthorough revolutionary clear cut Socialist Labor Party. "Fellow workingmen! Society can not be reformed or revolutionized behind its back. The working class must be made to understand its position in the politico-economic world and must not be side? tracked on class reforms a la "municipal petition with their fellows for an op-portunity to work. With these facts in mind it must be plain to all working men that production might be increased governmental ownership of public to any extent with no benefit to the workers whatever. The product goes to utilities. Socialist Republic. All those unfortunates who allow themselves to be inveighed by that so-called "Socialist" movement can be likened unto those he who owns and monopolizes the means of production. This is the key to the situation. In order to secure to the workers the product of labor, they must be doomed travelers in the desert who, famishing from thirst, see the Fata in possession of, or have free access to, the land and machinery. How can this be accomplished? Remembering that the capitalist class have acquired their cap-Morgana, a vision of green palms, and a spring of cool water, and riding for that oasis for their lives find it an optic ital by hiring labor and paying for it less than it produces, then taking the illusion, the endless desert stretching before their eyes as before. But this old of the surplus not consumed in riotpolitical hack under a new name, has its purpose in the political world. As ous living, and buying and improving the machinery of production (capital), and supporting their political lackeys, in the animal kingdom where the lion and the eagle fight for their prey, the the capitalist government, in short, see ing that all wealth, capital included, has cowardly hyenas and jackals waiting been produced by and expropriated from the working class, cognizant of the fact

that this capital is social in character,

the overthrow of the capitalist system,

production, and the wealth produced

produced for all; and if there is plent; produced they will not starve or suffe

n sight of it, as the workers do to-day

while the wealth they have created i

stacked up in the warehouses of, and owned by, the capitalist class, who tell

fering, not because they have "produced too much," but because the capitalist

owns what the workers have produce!

owns the factory in which it is produced, and holds the key and will not let

the workers produce more to keep them

"With a thorough comprehension of

the in Instrial revolution which has becurred splitting society in twain along the line of ownership and non-owner-ship of the land and machinery with

which to produce wealth, the Socialist Laker Party maintains that, so long

as the Capitalist social system obtains

to prove abortive. That wage slavery

can be abolished, an honorable peace

e-cured, and a social system fit for hu-

manity to live under, can only be es-

er of the instruments of productio

which have produced the Industrial Rev-

"Having to the extent that space in

our val able paper will permit reviewed the Socio-Economic-System, it will be

now in order to analyze or dissect the attitude of the political parties—other than the Socialist Labor Perty—in re-

gard thereto
"Our State is, and has been ruled

since the days of reconstruction by the Democratic Party. It is not the place here to dwell upon why this is so. Our aim is to show that Texas, owing to the

development of its natural resources and consequent influx of eastern and

foreign capital, is becoming more and more a capitalist ruled state. This much

boasted democracy is but one wing of the capitalist class and treats the work-

ing class just as any of its Republican sister States, with an iron hand. Look

at the history of Texas as taught in its

public schools where one of its former Governors is huded to the sky for breaking the backbone of the first rail-road trike in this State by using the

State Rangers to intimidate the strikers! The working class has nothing to ex-

pect from that quarter; the representa-tives of the dying middle class.

onize with the social charac-

from starving or freezing. .

much:

workers they have "produced too ch;" therefore, we must close up

And then we see the workers suf-

requiring the co-operation of the who

for a bone from the victor, so the "So cialist" Party, by compromise, fusion and trickery, expect to gobble up a few minor offices for its mendicants.
"Wage workers of Texas! Keep your working class to operate them. The aim of all intelligent workingmen must be eyes skinned and compare the conduct of both the Socialist Labor Party and the so-called "Socialist" Party and form because that system keeps them in wage-slavery; and the establishment of the Socialist Republic or co-operative com-monwealth, in which the machinery of your own judgment as to which is the bogus and which the genuine. Examine your ballot closely before you cast your vote at the coming election so you are not taken in by a name that was initiated for the purpose to mislead those be the property of those who produce it. Then, when the working class own who wish to vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket." the factories, mills, etc., they will not stop production unless there is plenty

There are no short cuts

After the adjournment of the State Convention, the organizer of Section San Antonio called the convention of the Fourteenth Congressional district to or-der, and Comrade Frank Leitner, of San Antonio, was nominated by acclamation as the Party's Congressional candidate

LETTERS OF ACCEPTANCE.

From G. H. Royal, Nominee for Governor of Texas. Lampasas, Texas, July 28.

Frank Leitner,

San Antonio, Texas.

Dear Comrade:—Yours of July 23, notifying me of my nomination for governor of Texas by the Socialist Labor Party, received.

In accepting, will say that "the para-mount issue" before the American people is the "trusts." Trusts are not crea-tures of the law and can not be regulated to any great extent by legislation. Trusts are the inevitable result of the private ownership of the indispensable means of making a living—the land and the wonderful inventions and scientific discov manny to live under, can only be established by the working people aligning themselves with the Socialist Labor Party, possessing themselves of the Government and using the Government as a social-lever with which to inaugurate a Social Revolution, which will base society upon a principle which will conform eries unthought of by the founders of our government applied to the machinery of production and distribution and can be remedied only by the adoption of such constitutional amendments as may be necessary to abolish the present system of private ownership and restore the land with its timber, grazing, agricultural and mineral resources and the machinery of production and distribution to the people as a collective body. Private ownership enables the owning class through rent, interest and profits to ap-propriate all the wealth produced by the lispossessed class; leaving that class in condition of involuntary servitude. To the system of private ownership can be plainly traced the existence of a privileged class; the corruption of government by that class; the alienation of public property; public franchises and public and the abject dependence of

the mightiest of nations upon that class. Labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self employment, and by compulsory dieness in involuntary servitude, is even deprived of the necessaries of life. Hu-man power and natural forces are thus wasted that the plutocracy may rule. 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 purposes to the enslavement of

women and children.

Independence is based on the opportunity of making a living without asking the consent of another. While land was easily ohtained, and machinery was sim ple, this condition prevailed and it was impossible to establish any but a liberal be simple tools of the hundicraftsman.

"The Republican Party, the capitalist impossible to establish any but a liberal party par excellence, we need not touch touch touch to the massive factories, upon as it plays an insignificant role in this State. We want to simply remained and highly developed machinery, remaining the collective labor of hundreds the two, the Democrata and Republicans, been brought about which completely the capitalist impossible to establish any but a liberal impossible to establish any but a liberal form of government. Since the laud has been monopolized by private ownership, and machinery has become costly and complex, and economic revolution has been brought about which completely

changes earlier conditions. When the Democratic and Republican statesmen put their heads together and enact an set of (lackeys) politicians shall hold the political fort which protects and promotes effective anti-trust law they will demonthe material interest of the Economic Masters—the capitalist class; a fight as to which gang of politicians should hold strate the, to them, alleged fallacy of Socialism. The employment of thous ands of women and children in factories working class while the capitalist and other uncongenial occupations cal-culated to cripple the moral, physical A NOTE OF WARNING. and intellectual development of the race

cannot be prevented by law. This has just been clearly proven in New Jersey "We ask the working class of Texas to be on the qui vive against a new ap-The old slaveholder was interested in the proper development and care of his parition on the political horizon. We say new, but it is really the defunct Populist Party, then "Social Democracy,"

slaves because he had a property interest in their welfare. Under the present in their welfare. Under the present system man has become less valuable and then "Social Democratic Party" new guise and now traveling under the name of "Socialist" Party. less cared for than domestic animals; the capitalist class gets all the benefits "The reason for the changing of name is apparent. The promoters of that his labor without the burdens of slaveholder in caring for his slave. A his labor without the burdens of the concern are realizing that Socialism is becoming a word and the Socialare to-day substantially free, but the day will come when our republic will be ist Labor Party a political party to conjure the working class with. They, with their middle class ideas and schemes an impossibility, because wealth will be concentrated in the hands of a few. want to run the lightening of socialism into the ground to the sole benefit of Then we must rely upon the wisdom of the best elements to readjust the affair their class. Look at the make up of that party; with the exception of a few honof the nation to the changed conditions. We have reached the crisis referred to. misled dupes who want a short cut to the co-operative commonwealth, you The days of both the Democratic and Republican parties are numbered. will find the same old Populist war horses, all the riff raff of our political life, the moral and mental freaks and crooks in its camp. Cringing before and courting pure and simple trade union-ism with its corrupt or ignorant leaders

The American workingman must choose between the course pointed out by the political reformer and labor leader which leads to barbarism and decay or the Socialist Labor Party, which leads to the Socialist Republic and a higher system of civilization than has ever yet been reached. G. H. Royal.

II. From Word H. Mills, nominee for Lieut. Governor of Texas. Dallas, Tex., Jul. 24, 1902.

Frank Leitner, Secretary State Executive Committee, S. L. P., San Antonio, Texas.

Dear Comrade:-Your formal notice of the selection of myself by the State Con-vention of the Socialist Labor Party as candidatefor Lieutenant Governor of Texas has been received.

I asknowledge your notice of the trust reposed in me, and the honor conferred, with a profound sense of appreciation, accentuated by my knowledge that in our Texas constituency are some of the clos est students, brightest intellects, most logical thinkers and most active propa-gandists in the United States, any one of them eminently qualified to act in the position of honor for which I have been

And I take an especial pride in hav ing been named as a candidate for the suffrages of the thinking workingmen of Texas, because of the fact that the So cialist Labor Party is the only political organization abreast of moral progress and that possesses a clear conception of the industrial and politico-economic conditions forming the world problem humanity will be compelled to solve sooner or later.

As a means to, and potential factor in the ultimate solution of the economic equation confronting the world, in con-formity with the materialist conception of history, the militant S. L. P. exists. It is the leaven that is leavening the world-lump of Labor into intelligent class-conscions solidarity for the uplifting of the race; into an universal conception of a system of ethics wherein men will be sensible of their interdependence which will be utilized for the collective

weal. I feel that it is not my province to take this occasion for a presentation of the issues, intelligent consideration of which vitally important to the working class of the world and of Texas in par ticular. That duty, I conceive, more properly belongs to my comrade confrere the party State ticket. Suffice it to e known that I am in full concord the principles, tactics and purposes of the Socialist Labor Party-the constructive, Labor Party-the constructive directive and determinative force in the revolutionary world movement for real

human liberty. Conscious of my limitations, I accept the trust reposed in me by the Party, and will to the best of my ability perforn the duties ...
I thank you.
Fraternally,
Word H. Mills. the duties that may devolve upon me.

FINANCIAL REPORT of Secretary of the Texas State Executive Committee, S. L. P., from July 1, 1901, to July 1, 1902.

RECEIPTS: Cash on hand July 1, 1901..... \$7.22 From Section San Antonio for due Total\$84.02 EXPENDITURES.

To National Executive Committee C. 4.50 Total\$59.28 RECAPITULATION. Total Receipts\$84.02
Total Expenditures\$59.28

Cash balance for July I, 1902.\$24.74

large 665 Stamps on hand July 1, 1902..... 54 Submitted by Frank Leitner,

Secretary. Audited and found correct,

J. V. Kendall,
fulv 20, 1902.

Chas. Werner.

July 20, 1902.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS. An Old and Well-Tried Remedy. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP basbeen mad for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHER THE NOT THE CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING WITH PERFECT BUCCESS. IS SOOTHES the CHILD. SOFTENS the GUMN. ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND. COLIC!, and is the best remedy for DIARREGE. Sold by Drugsists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, AND TAKE NO OTHER KIND. SWEAT-FIVE CESTS A BESTEE

DOINGS IN CLEVELAND.

The Miners Strike Discussed-The Bogus "Socialists" and the Antics.

Cleveland, Aug. 7 .- Things are pretty dull in Cleveland at present, both politically and industrially. The wage workers of Cleveland are about as much interested in the mining strike though, now, as in anything else. What strikes the average wage worker in Cleveland just now the hardest is the fact that the price of hard coal is soaring away up out of sight, and threatens to go still higher. Last year hard coal was \$5.75 a ton. Last month it's price was \$6.50, and this month it is \$6.75, with prospects of being still higher in September and October.

The fact that the wage worker has the one-fifth of his product which he receives back in wages from his benevolent (?) employer reduced in purchasing power because of the miner's strike and the greediness of the coal barons, makes Mr. Workingman feel pretty glum, and ought to cause him to think deeply concerning "the way out of the wilderness."

Now, what are the net results of this strike so far? Heavy crops of coal and iron, police, deputy sheriffs and militia to shoot down the workers, countless injunctions, starving miners, prosperous mine owners and outrageous prices of hard coal to wage workers not engaged in mining. There is also another crop which might be mentioned, that of President Mitchell, Mother Jones and other labor fakirs and misleaders of the masses. Why, a telegraph despatch says that the miners stood for hours in the hot sun with their hats off, and some of them had to be carried away in an exbausted condition, and all for what? Why to do hoonr to a prince of labor fakirs, President Mitchell. And Mitchell saw them thus playing the fool and never once told them to put on their hats, that they were as good as he was. So he encouraged the fools in their folly or hero worship. Then, too, if he were leading the workers in a holy cause there might be more sense in it. Why don't he tell the workers, who fairly seem to worship him, to strike at the ballot box where each miner is the equal of Rockefeller? But, no! That would be telling the truth and might endanger his salary. So he encourages the miners to pit their empty stomachs against the clubs of the police, the guns of the coal and iron police, the Pinkertons and the deputy sheriffs, to say nothing of the militia and regular army, who are held in rerseve.

In other words, he practically urges on the unarmed to do battle with the armed, and coward-like hides behind the petticoat of Mother Jones, who, like the stormy petrel, is ever where there is trouble to get her little pickings which are as necessary to her as Mitchell's salary is to him. He hides behind the "ange" of the miners' petticoats," as she valiantly defies injunctions, and then, bundle of inconsistencies that she is. shakes hands with her's and the miner's enemy, Judge Jackson, or in other words, licks the hand that smites her. Ah! the pity of it all! To a man up a tree, a farce comedy. To a wage worker-particularly the miner-a terrible tragedy. wanderer in the burning heat

and arid deserts of Sahara, parched with thirst and well nigh dead from exhaustion, seeks for cooling waters to assauge his inward fever; and, wandering on, be holds the image of his longings just ahead, and hasten on only to find his hopes turn to ashes, his thirst unquenched, no water there, and at last drops exhausted only to find his grave in the desert—so the miner, delving in the bowels of the earth for a mere pittance, and ofttimes devoured by flood and fire, struggling to better his condition, strik-ing upon the economic, instead of the industrial field, sees just ahead of him the false mirage of higher wages raised from the desert of his condition by the fakirs Mitchell and Mother Jones, and, self against the powers of government that he himself has voted for, and, like the man who butted his head against a stone wall, dashes out his brains, loses the strike. The blind leads the blind and both fall into the ditch.

By the way, while all this tragedy was

being enacted, where was the great Governor Stone, governor of the great State of Pennsylvania, who ordered out two regiments of the militia to Shenandoah. a name which calls up bitter memories of the fraternal war between the States. where was he? Up in the Adirondack Mountains of New York, hunting and fishing, and generally enjoying himself. And Nero fiddled while Rome burned. If the miners and other wage workers do not soon wake up, some future Gibbons will write the History of the Downfall of the American Empire. But there is something doing in Cleve-

land. At the last meeting of the United

split, and was sat down upon hard, meeting after meeting, by the Socialist ma-jority. But those happy days are over. The Kangaroo is in front of the curtain. At several previous elections the Kangaroos put up a show of opposition to anti-Kangaroo presidents, at one time nominating Jimmie Reynolds, who afterwards got a \$1,500 a year job under Charlie Salen, Director of Public Works. and all round political worker for Tom L. Johnson, our present Mayor-more's the pity-for president against anti-Socialist Pat McKenna. But Jimmie went down to inglorious defeat dragging the

But at this last election the Kangaroos were too weak-kneed to even make a show of opposition to their old enemy, reactionery cigarmaker, Sol, and Sol was unanimously elected. From the fact that there was also no opposition to Kangaroo Maximilian S. Hayes and Robert Bandlow for the offices of recording secretary and treasurer, respectively, it is easy to see that there was a "hen on," or what men who have attended conventions at all, will recognize as a "deal;" namely, Sol (anti-Kangaroo), to have no Kangaroo epposition, and in return Hayes and Bandlow (Kangaroos), to have no anti-Kangaroo, pure and simple opposition. It's as plain as the nose on a man's face.

Kangaroos with him.

"A fool, though a way-faring man, neer not err therein."
Yes, there has been something doing in Cleveland lately after all.

The Right Reverend Frederick G.

Strickland, organizer for the "Socialist" party of Ohio, has come and gone. Who is paying his expenses is a mystery himself said last Saturday night on the public square, who he is, or who is paying his expenses is nobody's busi-Probably he doesn't desire a searching investigation. He has been bere about three weeks, speaking every day, both at noon and night, and the Kangs are poor. Draw your own con clusions. He left here Saturday night for Lorain, and will make a tour of the State. He made a speech on the square last Saturday night to quite a large crowd. His speech was replete with sarcasm, eloquence, wit and pathos, and he held the crowd well. He did not appeal to the working class, but to the "people" in general. He never once touched on the class struggle. At the close of his address, for a wonder he was brave enough, differently from many of his crew, to advise his hearers to vote "Socialist" ticket, whereupon one the of the real Socialists in the crowd yelled:

"The Socialist Labor ticket?" "No." said the Reverend, "the 'Socialist' ticket without any extras.'

Think of calling labor, noble and holy, an "extra," as if it were of no consequence, instead of the creator of all That almost surpasses Max things. Hayes' ("Socialist" candidate for Secre tary of State), remark about choosing the name "Socialist" for their party with out any "frills or feathers." Labor-exsays Strickland; labor-frills and feathers, says Hayes. And yet Strick land and Hayes are class-conscious "So-cialists." Heaven same the mark! Could anything be more absurd?

Strickland's voice was as the voice of Jacob, the Socialist, but his hands or his work is as the hands of Esau, the Kangaroo. "Mene, Mene, Tekel Up-harsin." Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting. Strickland is a consummate fraud. "By their fruits ye shall I now them."

WEAVERS' STRIKE"RIOT.

Gives Solar Plexus to the "Identity of Interests" Theory.

[Special to the Daily People.]

Hartford. Aug. 9 .- The strike of the relvet weavers of Cheney Bros., South Manchester, has developed within the last week into a something which this class of strikers generally deny, namely, a class struggle between capital and labor, for, according to the "theories" of pure simpledom, the interests of capital and labor are identical.

It is rather queer that the "identity" continuously all around and in regard of the aforesaid firm, this strike is the second one within a short time. The cause or this strike is the introduction of the double loom system to which the weavers objected and went

out on strike.

As usual in such cases the firm tries any and all means to set their looms going and on Tuesday last they were lucky enough to get hold of a solitary non-union man, who was accompanied to the factory by five of the Cheneys and others of the firm, besides the whole police lorce of the town was present also. But the striking weavers had also learned what was going to happen, and, in consequence thereof, quite a number of them had gathered about the factory.

quite a number of them had gathered about the factory.
When the funny procession drew nearer the lookers-on indulged in hooting and sooh, after various missles were flying through the air. Naturally a few were hit, yet none seriously, but now the rumpus started. The police interfered and tried to arrest, finally they got hold of two weavers, two others were chased by the sheriff, who also was present, but although he called them to hait they did not mind it, and so he sent shots after them, yet the bullets went astray without hitting any one. Finally the "riot" was subdued and the crowd dispersed.

Never before was the little courtroom.

But there is something doing in Cleveland. At the last meeting of the United Trades and Labor Council, which is a combination of the old Kangarooish Central Labor Union and reactionary Building and Trades Council, their legislative committee reported in favor of the federal plan of government, giving the Mayor full veto power. They also reported in favor of compelling councils to submit all franchises and grants to open competition. Where does even capitalistic municipal ownership come in here? Sol. Southerner, president of the council, was selected as grand marshal for Labor Day.

By the way, Sol Southerner, who was recently elected president of the United Trades and Labor Council (high sounding name), is not even a Kangaroo. He is a non-partisan defender of the capitalist class, a pure and simple "no politics in the union" man, but I should hate to offer him a political office, for he would no doubt accept. In fact he was a hard fighter in the Central Labor Union against the Socialist meant something, before the

DIRECTORY OF ...

TRADES AND SOCIETIES.

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

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets every third Friday at 8 p. m., at 93 Prospect street, Jersey City. Secretary, George P. Herrscraft, 93 Prospect street, Jersey City.

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

every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. hall, 892 Main street. S. T. & L. A. LOCAL No. 307, Hartford,

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

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

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

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

quarters and free reading room, 205 1-2 South Main street. I'ublic meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., 107 1-2 North Main street. The People agent, L. C. Holler, 205 1-2 South Main street.

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

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

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

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

SECTION CHICAGO, S. L. P.-Headquarters 118 Fifth avenue, (third floor front). City Central Committee meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. State Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday at 8 p. m. Visitors welcome. W. Berns, Org., 12 Wilmot avenue.

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

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

INVASION OF GERMANY.

American Capitalists Control its Alkali Mines.

Berlin, July 28.—The resistance offered by the recently organized defensive societies among consumers is only one of a large number of similar movements to protect the German market against invasion of American capitalists. That American syndicates have now obtained a controlling interest in German alkali mines and have also obta tions on large cement works in Germany is now clearly seen by the German public. Several days ago the Northwest Cen-tral German Cement Syndicate published a report explaining the causes the creation of the combine, and also explaining why it failed. The report sets forth that the export of cement to the United States has ceased almost entirely as the domestic supply is regarded as sufficient for the home demand.

A general warning is circulated in the current fiscal reports of our large "kartels" and selling syndicates, that the "American invasion" will again become a reality as soon as the United States ceases to find enough demand at home for its products and makes efforts to unload surplus stocks on European markets. This American invasion is a subject of frequent discussion at the stockholders meetings and annual conferences of the "aufsichtsraths" of the large exporting kartels. Among others, the German raw copper mine operatives are forming a close corporation to meet the competition offered by the United States exporters, which supply nearly half the amount of copper required by the German electrical industry. American copper is de-clared to be both superior and cheaper than the German product.

Something is being said on the other side. Royal Privy Councillor Goldberg, who recently made an extended trip through the United States, has published an exhaustive volume in four divisions, showing the natural resources of the United States, the workings of the labor organizations and Trusts, and finally the competition between Germany and the United States. Geheimrath Goldberger points out that Germany cannot afford to provoke a war of reprisal against the United States, as its na resources are inferior and diminutive compared to the capitalistic and natural resources which the American competi-tor may employ to conquer in foriegn

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SOCIALISM IN FRANCE

Written for the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE by Henry Nivet, Member of the "Parti Ouvrier Français," Sec retary of the Federation of Seine-et-Dise. Adherent to the Socialist Party France (Revolutionary Socialist

[Continued from last week.]

The Campaign of the Ministerial

Until now, in the French elections, springing up in opposition the ticket of organized socialism a t variegated and abundant crop of that candidates, all vieing with one her in their "independence": christher in their "independence": chris-socialist, patriot socialists, revision-socialists, anti-collectivist socialists auti-sectarian socialists, etc., etc., one brand was lacking to this in-ting collection: the official socialist carating collection: the official socialist candidates of the government. The French ministerialists took the matter in hand and brought it into being. Much over one half of the candidates presented by the thing calling itself "French Socialist Party" were supported by the Weldeck-Rousseau ministry, under present of defending the Republic threatened by their bourseaus connections. In other ir bourgeois competitors. In other socialism was only the label destimed to deceive the working class and to cover up the most rascally log-roll-ings. It is quite plain that under such conditions the class-struggle was entirerefrictions the class-struggle was entire-refrient saids and no pretext for the infication of the socialist forces could invoked. It is true that at the Con-reas held at Tours, March 2nd, 3rd and the 1992, the ministerial groups bunni-tously shopted the long and nebulous declaration of Frinciples" drawn up the social resources to Mr. Journelles ipur of the moment by Mr. Jaures. Iso adopted, instead of the pro-carefully prepared by a few a who had strayed into their rdy one beginning with this omical phrase, "The Socialist ty is not the party of all, or noth-They also adopted, at the insti-on of Mr. Briand, a measure most of Mr. Briand, a measure most us to themselves. They federIn other words they dissolved unisation (2) and made of their committee a simple information without any authority. Thus agment preserves its independant acts as it sees fit. The Socialist Party' is thus divided gallets of the North, Socialists South, journalist Socialists, co"Socialista, etc., etc. During paign the poor candidates of the ampaign the poor candidates of the alist Party" fell heirs to the decprinciples, while the others e and covered the walls of

e with the most wonderful variety ginal declarations; for instance in

ginal declarations; for instance in Lefargue's—he was not a candi-district posters were to be found by direction containing the special mane of that special "Socialist "candidate; its one theme was dvocacy of sweeping reforms to the lot of the "fremen." most typical example, however, furnished by the author of the aration of Principles," Mr. Jaures, well known fact that this "great well known fact that this "great t is a well known fact that this "great ribune" has for the last three years could himself with arder to the task the revolutionary Socialist move-To-day, not satisfied with ad-g accidental alliances with the advanced" bourgeois parties, he he necessity of permanent alli-etween all the classes that de-see egoitalism work out its and ism work out its ende ing upon crises to hasten the coming the social revolution, his preoccupation between the common of action of the working class and middle class. In truth his andjences failing off, and if he does not mend ways he, in appearance, the most ent champion of "unity" is destined become the "grand solitaire." On other hand, the bourgeoisie is beauing to understand to what an extent incontestable talents may serve to intestable talents may serve to the aid resider inert the working Long before the elections the and most influential paper of estern France, "La Depeche de ann most industrial paper or stern France, "La Depeche de s," adjudged the Republicans to candidate in opposition to Mr. who thus made the race alone the reactionary Marquis of On his side Mr. Jaures was in conferenced to make plain to

ns: As a nepublican and social-ain come to ask that you com-me to defend the Republic, to he democracy, to organize and are the industrial and agricul-

ers ago we were defeated by will recall the odious brutalities of to suppress free speech in

rhile the reactionists were silencvoice, I was being odiously defor my seal, in the Droytus
I was a Judas, I had sold out
usmiss of France.

ay all Frence knows the truth,
own that an innocent man had
ademaed to prison by mistake,
was being kept there by rescally
was, by lies, by perjuries and by

France knows of the treason up, the frue culprit, she knows afterion of Henry, the forger, the decision of the court of count of having contributed to special man, and unmask the

the reaction tried once again, four years ago, to strangle the Republic, to kill in

to socialist principles, nor does it mean that the socialists have abandoued one

single plank in their platform. It is the

the right to appeal to all republicans,

cause in times of crisis the Socialist Party has always fought in the front

ranks for liberty and because it has al-ways taken part in bringing about all re-

forms that could make the Republic be

"Never will the Socialist Party aban-

don its ideal, never will it fetter itself

by adopting an uncompromising attitud

that can only strike it with impotency It will second all good intentions, it will

"In all my meetings, always open to the public, held during the past forty-two days, I have explained before you what reforms I shall advocate if elected,

i. e., tax reforms, reduction of the mili-tary service and transformation of the whole military institution. I also ex-plained how would be realized the first stages of collectivism which is destined

to save the nation and the workers, urban and rural—from the domination and ex-

"These explanations are again given, and more at length, in the circular that I have mailed to every voter.

"But here and now I wish to reply to the calumnies and sophisms of the

They no longer hardly dare accuse us

of wanting to divide up, of wanting to take the land from the farmers. Your sound common seuse has spiked this ricliculous accusation. Inasmuch as I

am concerned I shall answer them by

am concerned I shall answer them by acting. I want to organize the rural population of this region, farmers and tenant farmers, into federated syndicates for mutual credit assistance. I wish to teach the country people, so suspicious of one another, so tightly bound up in a narrow individualism, what incomparable rower, for them re-

what incomparable power for them re-sides in association when that association

is backed by the local government and by the republican socialist state. (?)

calumny because that one special cal-

umny is no longer usable.

"But the reaction does not renounce

"The reaction lies when it says that

the pogressive income tax will merely be added to the other taxes, and that it

will weigh particularly hard on the farmers. The progressive income tax will replace the unjust taxes—particularly the tax on land—of to-day will fall upon

the capitalist class that with our prese

"The reaction lies, when in order to xcite religious fanaticism against us

when in order to turn the people away from reforms, it says that we want to

destroy by force religious beliefs, that we want to close and demolish churches. Religious freedom is an essential article in the Republican and Socialist programs.

"Religion is a private matter, for which

a man owes an accounting to nobody. The State has no more right to endeaver

to destroy it than to force it upon any one." (Men of the convention of 1798,

"But the Republican nation, that can only live by liberty, and can only pro-gress by science, must assure to every child in every school teachings in con-

formity with the principles of liberty and the facts laid nown by science. It

cannot allow factious financier-monks,

State must reassume the right of sovereign control and effective direction over all matters pertaining to the schools, control of which was despoiled by the Jesuitic manoeuvers of 1850 that prepared the "second of December." (Mr. Jaures, though a university man himself, formerly professor of philosophy, appears to forget the position occupied by the professors with respect to the clergy.)

"The reaction lies when it says that I am a fomenter of strikes. During the

four years that I was a deputy not a single strike occurred in the mines of my

district, and if, at the outset of the strug-gle, the big glass factory owners had manifested the same spirit of concilia-tion abown by the men, they would have

saved themselves, the workers, and the city, the long contest that followed, and from which the rights of the workers is-sued triumphant. The real agitators, the

real strike fomenters, are those who since 1885 have endeavored to use the miners

"You will not let yourselves be hum-bugged, and led astray by the clamor of the counter-revolutionists. All the So-cialists, all the Republicans, acting to-gether as a unit, will overthrow the en-

The reaction, at one and the same

time, lazy and violent, incapable and in-termeddling, has, in no way, served your

interests and your rights. It has only known how to sow seeds of discord by intreducing politics into the mine and into the glass works.

"A Republican and Socialist victory this district will be the signal of final

or purposes of political domination.

system does not pay its just share.

Oltizens: ._ E.

ploitation of capitalism.

reaction

lution of democracy

ago, to strangle the Republic, to kill France the spirit of the Revolution. "By a close union of all republican

ples; elsewhere we find the governmen jowl: in fact, as for instance when Walleck-Rousseau made the celebrated St. e assault was repulsed.
"This necessary and loyal union which Etienne speech for M. Briand, or when the coming general elections will affirm under various forms, but with equal Ministers presided at the meeting in force and equal success implies for no republican and confusion or any abdication. When moderate republicans, radicals and socialists all vote together against the reaction it does not mean that moderates and radicals subscribe to the reaction of the reaction in the reaction is the reaction of the reaction in the reaction in the reaction of the rea

The "independence," or, if you prefer the "autonomism" of the "federated cialists went so far as to advise the So-cialist workingmen of Orleans to vote for the radical on the first ballot, the same radical that the P. O. F. has republican liberty for which they stand as fighting for the past twelve years, and who to-day, armed with the approval of a unit is their common patrimony, and this common patrimony the absolute condition necessary for the regular evothe ministerial Socialists is in a position to create untold confusion in the minds of the voters in his district. But the "The Socialist Party, whose doctrine and whose entire program I shall al-ways defend with passionate fidelity, has limit was reached when at Dragurguan M. Neton, the "Socialist party" candidate declared himself in his posted declaration of principles in the public press and in his speeches unalterably opposed to collectivism. M. Neton was more or less than secretary to the minister of foreign affairs, he resigned to

uary 10, so as to give the stamp of of-

make the run on the Socialist ticket. These are but a very few facts among many; space forbids my mentioning more, but those cited suffice to show more, but those cited suffice to snow what a ferment of corruption for So ministerialism has been. encourage all those who hesitate, and it will crush with all the power of the organized proletariat all selfish resistcontrast between the campaigns carried on by the "Parti Socialiste Francais" (French Socialist Party), and the "Unite Socialiste Revolutionnaire" (Revolutionary Socialist Unity), is sufficiently established to make it unnecessary to dwell

longer upon the subject.

There was not only contrast but most violent antagonism all through the camtionary Socialist Unity were the enemy for all the bourgeois parties; it was consequently quite natural that the minis-terial Socialists should tumble over themselves in their endeavors to do us harm. Wherever dirty work was to be done for the bourgeoisie, the "Socialist Party" were zealots. The central organ of the gang, the "Petite Republique," out a steady stream of vomit against those of our candidates who had accented to run against their notables. For instance, our friend, Rene Chauvin. who made the race on the platform of the class struggle against the "Socialist minister candidate Millerand was likened unto a common criminal; for the benefit of my American comrades, let it be stated that Messrs. Jaures and Geraut-Richard are the editors of the "Petite Republique." In the department of the North another daily, the "Reveil du Nord," whose editor, Mr. Delessable, had been kicked out of the P. O. F., untiring in lying about and traducing our -our party in this district has 9,000 members in good standing. On account of our strength the "Reveil du Nord" did not dare to come out openly and advise voting for the radicals, but, by insinuation, by innueudo, it endeav-ored to excite the workers against us, and create a current of sympathy for the bourgeois candidates. And it has not been proven that it was not in the of-fices of the "Reveil du Nord" that was cocted the circular directed against venerated comrade, Jules Guesde, and of which 250,000 copies were distrib-uted at Waterloo and Roubaix during the

few hours immediately preceding the elec-We were accused of having made a sec ret compact with the Nationalists, with the reactionists, etc., but space forbids us to state more. Let our comrades of the "Socialist Labor Party" contemplate

the Kangaroos if they wish to form an idea of the French product. The ministerial episode is the most disgraceful affair in the annels of Socialism

(To be concluded.)

S. T. & L. A. CONVENTION

Connecticut Locals Form a District Alliance at Hartford.

who go in for politics to prepare civil wars and coups d'etat by their counter-revolutionary teachings. The Republican State must reassume the right of sov-Hartford, Aug. 5,-On Sunday, Aug. T. & L. A. in Connecticut, was held in S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main St., in pursuance of a call from the General Executive board to form a district Alliance

at Hartford. Wm. L. Brower, General Secretary of the G E. B. was present and took the chair. M. Lechner was elected secre-

The credential committee reported nine delegates present, three from L. A. 307, three from L. A. 397, one from L. A. 305, one for Section Hartford, S. L. P., and one for Section New Britain, S. L. P. All delegates were seated and obli-

After Gen. Sec. Brower exhaustively explained why the call had been issued by the G. E. B., a lengthy debate about the merits of the proposition was held, at the end of which it was moved and carried to form a District Alliance to economic movement could rally in Con-

An election of officers was then held as follows: Organizer, Fred Fellermann, 2 State street; Cor. and Rec. Sec.. James P. Holland, 207 Asylum street; Fin. Sec.-Treas., Mat. Lechner, 7 Bellevue street; Sergeant-at-Arms, John F. Wood; Agita-tion Com., Chas. Sobey, J. B. Williams, 4 M. Bruce.

The next meeting will be held on Aug. 12th in S. L. P. Hall. Moved and carried to sell due stamps to the Local Alliances at 10 cents each a

collection towards raising the charter fee of \$5.00 netted \$2.60, the balance of \$2.40 to be raised by L. A. 307 and 278, for which purpose special meetings

have to be called.

Moved and carried that the secretary send a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to all Locals concerned.

NEWSPAPER WRITING.

Wherein It Differs from Other Literary

Composition.

ficial recognition to the candidacy of the leader of "possibilist Socialism," M. The Socialist writer or reporter for paper like THE PEOPLE has an advantage in writing and the gathering of news over the ordinary newspaper man, for the reason, that his Socialis knowledge should enable THE PEO-PLE reporter to dig below the surface of things to extract the interest and show the motive. Then again the Socialist reporter need have no fear that the blue pencil will cut out anything that is essential to the matter in hand.

> The chief requisite in newspaper rereporting is a photographic mind—the ability to reproduce a picture in words retaining the color and detail without making them burdensome. In other words a sharp eye and the knowledge of how to present plain facts in a simple, yet interesting manner, is the secret of good reporting. Dash and vigor in handling subjects undoubtedly add to their intent, but there is danger of overdoing it and the "fine" writing may detract from the story. The reporting field is practically un

limited, but it doesn't follow that reporters are turned loose to browse therein. On the contrary there is hardly any modern industry that is so organized as a modern hewspaper. The popular idea is that a regoes out to gather news when ever he may happen to find it. Instead he is assigned to certain duties and under no circumstances must be deviate from the assignment given him The editor directs the movements of the force and at any moment can tell just what each man is doing. There are many sources of information work ed by the newspapers. Regular news centers are such places as police head quarters, the courts, City Hall and political headquarters, where routine news comes in daily. Many people have learned that the newspapers pay well for "tips" that will lead to news stories. For unusual happenings, or things of importance needing investigation that the man at police headquar ters, for instance, cannot give attention to, emergency men are on hand ready One of the important things in newsstory or the future developments of a the beginning of an affair and it must not leave its readers in the dark as to

the final issue. The question of what is news is a de batable one. Except newspaper man few persons really know, and are not agreed as to Just what is news or its value. Some of the best stories that have appeared in THE PEOPLE have been brought to the office men who merely dropped in to "post" the office on certain goings on, not re-alizing that they then had a valuable

piece of news; The average newspaper seems to value news by the number of people affected. The touchstone for the Socialist reporter should be does it in-ferest the working class. To the extent that it does, should depend the amount of detail given to the story; To illustrate: The writer of this one wrote for THE PEOPLE an account of a shop "accident" in which a workman had been mangled. It was learned from the workmen that the company had recently speeded up the machinery and the men not having become ac-customed to the increased speed were in constant danger; the "accident" was due to this. THE PEOPLE reporter compared notes with a capitalist re-porter. That gentleman laid great stress on the statement of the superintendent that the accident was due to the "carelessness" of the injured man. The capitalist reporter observe "your account practically puts the blame on the company. While you may be right in this, no regular paper uine human interest of the story was

Newspaper writing has a form peculiarly its own. It seems to defy the or-dinary rules of composition. Instead of leading up to a climax the story begins with the climax and proceeds from that to the details that led to the cul-

mination of the story. There are several reasons for this, chief of which is, first, expediency. more important story may come after others are in type. Any of the others may then be "chopped," paragraph by paragraph, beginning at the bottom, without destroying the sequence of the story, thus making room for the other matter. Second, some readers can gather all they wish to know of a story from the opening paragraphs and the newspaper method mits them to avoid the details if they

so desire. show them note book in hard jotting down information. The reporter who would do this -unless reporting evience which requires a short hand writer-wouldn't earn his salt. Unless they are anxious to give information people usually "shut up tight" when they find their interviewer is a reporter Some labor fakirs who were conduct ing a strike recently, passed the word around their headquarters "to get wise whenever THE PEOPLE man appear-ed. Of course that didn't shut out THE PEOPLE by any means.

The writer has gotten many stories for THE PEOPLE from men who did not know of his connection with the paper or that they were talking for publication. The point to be emphasized is this, note books are a hindrance. Notes sufficient to recall the story can be taken on a slip of paper without letting everybody know

vious newspaper misrepresentation while the labor fakirs give the reporters a lot of bombastic stuff by way of news. The reporters usually get the news "straight" by going to the office of the concern affected, where they will likely as not receive typewritten "interview" will probably state that the strike is due to outsiders—agitators,—that the men are well paid, etc. The reporter goes to strike headquarters and learns little, so takes the cue from

gives "both sides of the question." A Socialist reporter should cultivate the friendship of the rank and file of as many different trades as possible. and when in time of trouble he appears on the scene and the labor fakirs cry ut "get wise," they will do so in vain

typewritten interview and thus

In the field of journalism a Socialist paper must stand first, last and all the time for labor. Giving all the news possible concerning the working class exposing the shams of the labor fakirs and other misleaders of labor, and utilizing such news to point out the class struggle; all of which followed up by editorials frankly revolutionary will make such a paper beloved by the workers, and one whose blows the enemy will not invite. J. H.

RESULT OF GENERAL VOTE on amending Art. XI, Sec. 1, of the constitution of the S. L. P. with a view to lengthen the time within which a general vote on amendments to the con-

Two amendments were submitted; one, first, by Sections Cleveland, Ohio; Easton, Pa.; Everett, Mass.; Lynn, Mass.: New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Roanoke, Va.; Tacoma, Wash., and Westchester Co., N. Y. This will be designated as Amendment No. 1. The other, submitted by Section Kansas City, Mo., will be designated as Amend-ment No. 2.

Am'd't Name of Section For Phoenix, Ariz...... 3 Los Angeles Co., Cal 15 Santa Clara Co., Cal 3 For Ag'st For Ag'st 1 16 San Francisco, Cal.. Members-at-large in Cal.

Denver, Colo.

Bridgeport, Conn...
So. Norwalk, Conn... Members-at-large in Madison Co., Ill Peoria, Ill..... St. Louis, Mo..... Adams, Mass..... Boston, Mass..... Everett, Mass..... 13 Fall River, Mass Lowell, Mass..... Lynn, Mass..... 15 Medford, Mass.... 10 Somerville, Mass Members-at-large in Mass. St. Paul, Minn.... Winona, Minn Members-at-large in Minn. Hoboken, N. J....

Passaic Co., N. South Hudson, N. J. Albuquerque, N. M., Member-at-large. Auburn, N. Y..... Amsterdam, N. Y... Monroe Co., N. Y... New York City.... 163 Oneida Co., N. Y.... Onondaga Co., N. Y. Richmond Co., N. Y. Schenectady, N. Y... Ciucinnati, Ohio.... Cleveland, Ohio.... Columbus, Ohio.... Dayton, Ohio..... 5 Allegheny, Co., Pa.. 22 Easton, Pa..... Sutersville, Pa..... SanAntonio, Texas. Salt Lake City, Utah Newport News, Va.. Richmond, Va..... Seattle, Wash.... Milwaukee, Wis.... 19

Totals 550 97 The vote cast is an extremely light one, many sections not having made any re-port, but as shown by the figures, Amendment No. 1 has been adopted last sentence of Art. XI, Sec. 1, of the Party constitution will bereafter road as foliows: "The result of the vote must be reported to the National Executive nmittee within fifteen weeks after the first call was issued."

The National Executive Committee,

HENRY KUHN, National Secretary.

JOINT MEETING OF D. A.'S 4 & 49. A joint meeting of D. A. 4 and 49, S. T. & L. A. was held at Daily People Building, 2 and 6 New Reade street, Sunday, August 10, 1902.

Meeting called to order at 3 p. m. by Chairman W. L. Brower. Nomination for members of General Executive Board to fill place made vacant by Comrade Thomas Crimmins were made. Comrade Frank Campbell, of L. A.

257, Jersey City, was nominated and elected to fill vacancy. The matter of the fair of D. A.'s 4 aud 49 was then taken up and the fol-lewing report was made by the commit-

Beethoven Mannerchor Hall, 210-211 Fifth street, N. Y., has been engaged for Saturday and Sunday afternoon and evening, September 20 and 21.

Motion made and seconded that each local appoint one member to act in conwith committee of D. A.'s 4 and 49 in distribution of tickets and general work for the good and welfare of the fair.

Motion made and seconded that committee elected by this body draw up a request for prizes for the fair and have same inserted in party organs.

It was regularly moved that the question of signs be referred to committee in charge of fair. Upon motion it was decided to have Comrades Brower and Bezzell take charge of tickets for fair of D. A.'s



RABBI JACOB JOSEPH.

An Elequent Analysis of His Life and Death, By a Jew.

(Written especially for the DAILY PEOPLE.)

And thus I clothe my naked villainy With old odd ends, stol'n forth of holy

writ. And seem a saint when most I play the —Shakespeare.

The attention of our great nation was directed last week to the lower East Side, New York. That attention was drawn by Death, which claimed Chief Rabbi Jacob Joseph, and by a few ruffians at the Hoe factory, who turned the Rabbi's

funeral into a bloody riot. Death brought before the public eye, and to some extent also into public esteem, the man who had for years lived in oblivion.

Jacob Joseph was fourteen years the head and leader of Judaism in this country-but in name only.

Jacob Joseph has fallen a victim of the heartless and contemptible Jewish bourgeoisie in this country, which has turned religion into a business institution. Every prayer and every other religious performance is measured by dollars and cents. That unfortunate Jew who can afford to pay for a seat in a synagogue is not allowed to come in and pray on such sacred days as Rash Hashanah (Hebrew New Year), and Yom Kippu: (Day of Atonement).

Jacob Joseph was born in the town of Tavrig, Government of Koono, Russia. It was the ambition of his parents to see their son a rabbi, and that ambition the studious young Jacob gratified. It is not so very difficult for a had slandered and abused the rabbi diligent and studious young man in Lith- when he was alive, and had, perhaps, uania to acquire the education necessary for a rabbi, but it is infinitely more difficult to secure a rabbinical post.

Young Jacob, however, succeeded in both. He served as rabbi in three small towns, and later became a preacher in Wilna, which is called "the Jerusalem of Lithuania." In Wilna the preacher is the head of the Jewish community. It is an office both of honor and power. The title of rabbi has not been bestowed upon any one for many years, because so far no one has been found fit and worthy to succeed the immortal "Go-on" (genius) who was the last rabbi in that great

city. In 1888 Rabbi Jacob, the preacher of all sorts of scandals, every one battling Wilna, received an invitation from the for the honor of having the "sacred Jews in New York to come hither, come their chief rabbi, and be the head and leader of Judaism in America.

The title of chief rabbi had not been nown in this country before, but created as a sort of temptation for Rabbi

The prospective honors and the high salary dazzled the preacher of Wilna, and he accepted the seemingly brilliant

Proposition Rabbi Jacob left the people by whom he was held in high esteem, and came to the new world to end his days in

misery. belloonshisiarrival in this city a dual reception was given the rabbi: One by his votaries, another by his enemies The former placed him with great pomp on the throne of chief rabbi, to preside over Judaism in this country; the latter began a campaign of slander and abuse, particularly in the papers, and told all sorts of disgraceful stories, which were in the main fictitious and ridiculous.

But what divine power made the Jews so ridiculous as to look for a man in the old world to come hither and lead them on the "right path?" And why had they chosen Jacob Joseph as that great leader? It is true that Rabbi Joseph was an able Hebrew scholar, for which he was awarded the title of Chariff: but Rabbi Jacob was absolutely ignorant of secular affairs, and belonged more properly to the fifteenth or sixteenth than to the nineteenth century. He was certainly not fit for this coun-

But all that was made clear by further developments. When the rabbi arrived here he found

a great and wide field open for him, in espect of religion, as well as in any other respect. He was then in the prime

of his life and could do very much.

But the first, last and only "improve-

were imposed. Kosher meat signs and tags were issued in the rubbi's name, and they proved to be an inexhaustible source of profits, which is monopolized by the Jewish meat trust. Large sums of money have been extorted from the kosher butchers, and these, in return, have thrown the burden upon the consan.ers, who are principally poor work-

For a butcher to be slow in handing over the cash to the kosher authorities meant to invite ruination to his business,

The kosher meat capitalists, who themselves often found pork chops more to their taste than kosher beef, have

reaped a rich harvest.

The money spent on the rabbi was considered an investment, which was bound to yield large profits, and there was no mistake made in that. The name co ic connection with anything of importance our kosher meat. The only other service of any significance that the late rabbi had, to the knowledge of the writer, performed for his masters publicly, was to warn the Jewish workingmen against the trade unions, of which

he knew less than nothing. Whatever happened in the Jewish world did not concern the table or his were paid, Judaism in this country was absolutely safe. Perhaps something other than meat did interest the rabbi,

but he was not allowed to manifest it." A few years clapsed, everything was in good working order, and the rabbi was found to be no more an urgent necessity for the business purposes of the God-fearing cut-thorats. They forscok

their rabbi, and left him to his fate. Eight years ago the ranh received a stroke of paralysis, and five years inter-his entire body became na alyzed.

Three long years the poor man suffered until death finally came to his relief. O, but look at that! While the five dead rabbi has so many friends. Great nultitudes of people gather about the house where the corpse lies. They mourn their loss, weep, cry, and unceasingly eulogize the dead rabbi.

The orthodox Yiddish papers, which broken his heart, have now put in play all the hypocritical powers at their command—and they have an almost unlimited amount of it—and shed crocodile tears at the rabbi's death. Now they suddenly discovered the rabbi was a "genius," that his person was "sacred," and that "on the sky of Judaism a great the billion of the sky of Judaism a great the base of strands of the sky of Judaism a great to be seen or singulated." shining star has been extinguished," and such other false, disgusting and nauseating talk. Every paper reproached all the others for having villified the rabbi

when he was alive. The same congregations which had forsaken their rabbi when he needed their help, began to wrangle, fight and make

rabbi" buried on its own buriel ground After having made all sorts of threats in case they fail, the Beth Hamedrash Hagodal succeeded in securing that honor, being awarded it by a com-mittee of rabbis. The president of the synagogue then announced in the name of his congregation a pension of a few

dollars a week for the rabbi's widow. But, dear reader, make no mistake about the sense of business of the Beth Hamidrash Hagodal people. They pro-pose to make capital even of the dead rabbi. They will fence off a large piece of ground around the rabbi's grave and sell plots at a very high price to any one who wishes to have the honor of resting near the rabbi.

We can now see quite clearly (1) why the rich Jews here had suddenly been seized by such a violent attack of piousness as to import a chief rabbi from Russia, and (2) why they chose Jacob the

As to the first, it was very plainly a matter of business. The meat capitalists could not exercise any influence or authority over the poor Jews and force them to pay exorbitant prices for alleged kosher meat; a chief rabbi, imported from Russia, could quite easily perform

As to the second, the shrewd capitalists found Jacob the Chariff to be tilled desired person. They needed a "holy man" merely to put the machinery of superstition and fanaticism into working order. That accomplished, they were able to take care of it themselves later on. They knew that they could easily exploit Jacob the Chariff, then discard him, and be relieved of every responsibility.

And so have they done with their vict

tim, Jacob Joseph.

After his death they came to his help

and-buried him.
And they continue, as ever, to pose

as "virtuous Jews."

reconcidations between the mine workers and the plans workers.

"Forgettine their divisions and quarrels of yesterday, they will work with vigilance and wisdom in peace for the common emancipation. sich, was imputed to me a scalt or their dupes. I claim scalable bosoe of my life. yet of the confusion croated. The Socialist Republic forever ment" he made in Judaism here was a so-called strict observance of the kosher you are a reporter.

Workmen on strike are generally Motion to adjourn carried. "Jean Jaures." meat rites. High prices on kosher meat Mat. Lechner, Sec'y. suspicious of reporters because of pre-I. SOHERER, Secretary.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES Ja 1888..... 2,065 In 1896......86.564

The world has never had a good definition of the word "liberty" and the nerican people just now, are much want of one. We all declare for liberty; but in using the same word do not all mean the same thing. With some the word "liberty" may mean for each man to do as he pleases with himself, and the product of his abor; while with others the same word may mean for some men to do as they please with other men, and the product of other men's labor. LINCOLN.

THE REVOLT AGAINST TOBIN.

The attention of the readers of THE PEOPLE is called to the revolt of the workers of Lynn, Mass., agains Tobin and his organization, as described in the article on another page, entitled "To Fight Tobin." Therein the reader will note a remarkable industrial phenomenon, such, perhaps, as was never noted before: that of working men giving up their jobs rather than submit to the degradation of a union avowedly organized in their interests; of workingmen compelled to combine to fight that organization in order to prevent themselves from becoming its victims! Where has anything of a similar kind happened before? We have heard of scabs organized to fight inions, but never before have we heard of unionists fighting "unionism."

These shoeworkers object to being oled by labor fakirs for the benefit of the capitalist class and, though they have never been awakened to their class interests, they, prompted by their conditions and of their own accord, de ince Tobin and his gang as accomplices of the bosses, whose organization neither raises their wages nor betters their conditions, and whom they will not submit to but fight instead.

This revolt is indeed cheering! It is to be hoped that it will be wide-spread; that it will include all those within Tobin's organization and extend to the rank and file of all the pure and simple ions that are nothing but bosses organizations, organized to keep the workers in line through arbitration, mion labels, and other devices, while the bosses conquer world markets, lower wages, intensify labor and increase the cost of living

All hall to the revolt! It is a prac tical vindication of the truth taught by the Socialist Labor Party that the ern labor fakir is a traitor and an ny of the working class, and a d. a labor lieutenant, of the capitalist class. It is the reaction against mutual interests of capital and laborwhich the S. L. P. denounced. It is the triumph of the class struggle which will not down, though blurred over by r fakirs, social democrats, kangaroos and capitalists.

THE "L" ENGINEERS AND FIRE-MEN.

The irony of economic fate is hitting the lordly engineers on the "L" roads hard. After having been bamboozled to an agreement by which their lara were lengthened without a corre nding increase in their pay they find themselves much against their desires unable to remedy the matter. They are not insist upon the abrogation of agreement by compelling the adoption, on the part of the "L," of anand more liberal one, because they dare not strike. Should they strike the lowly firemen, whom they the lordly engineers, have misused and abused, threaten to fill their places. This certainly must be galling to the Mirocrats of labor. For years the By engineers have looked down with ision upon the lowly firemen their inferiors in skill and position They have utilized the firemen's grievand strikes to their own advantage, never dreaming that the day ild come when the march of invenwould reverse this state of affairs and make the lowly firemen the masters of the situation and the lordly en-

While this condition of affairs is to

be deplored as destructive of the development of working class consciousness, it is hoped that it will convey a much-needed lesson to the lordly engineers and other aristrocrats of labor. It is hoped that it will teach them that no branch of labor, whether manual or mental, skilled or unskilled, is exempted from the effects and workings of capitalism and that the entire working class must rise or fall together. If this lesson is learned, if this truth is grasped and the supercillious conduct of the lordly engineers is modified, then this humiliatory spectacle now witnessed of one branch of labor triumphing at the expense of another, will not have been without its value, and in vain.

THE P. R. R. AND THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

The movement to insert a clause in the Pennsylvania Railroad turnel franchise calling for the prevailing hours and rates of wages, in conformity with the eight hour law, does not seem to worry that corporation much. It has answered President Cantor's threat not to grant them permits to open streets unless it agrees to such a clause, by stating that it will apply to the court for a mandamus, and that Cantor will be obliged to issue the permits.

The Pennsylvania claims that corpor ations cannot agree to-do a thing which the courts have decided that no corporation can agree to do. It claims that it does not propose to do a thing that it knows will be a violation of the law.

To the lay mind the position of the Pennsylvania may appear paradoxical That it should be guilty of a legal violation by agreeing to observe a law may puzzle the layman; but then it is not the first time where capitalist law and capitalist interpretation and enforce ment of that law, have conflicted and been contradictory. This is a regular use to which the law and the courts are put by the capitalist class and their legal and judiciary lackeys. This use is meant to preserve capitalist interests, not those of the working class. And this use of the law will continue so long as the capitalist judiciary and the capitalist system prevail.

There is only one way for labor to get law that will be laws, i. e., that will be interpreted and enforced, for labor, after being enacted in its interest. That way is the socialist way, which provides for the enactment, interpretation and enforcement of law by legislatures, judges. police and militia, elected from, by and for the working class. In this way and this way only-make no mistake, for there is none other-will the working class have laws by, and for the working class.

THE "L"-CENTRAL MERGER.

Right merrily the murch of coacen tration goes on, and that through no artificial cause like the tariff, as the superficial "economist" of the Single-Tax or "Liberal-Democratic" school would have us believe, but through the workings of the very competition, for which they howl so loudly and so much.

The "L" roads of New York City and the New York Central Railroad, it is rumored, are going to merge. This merger is the logical sequence of the invasion by the Pennsylvania Railroad o. a territory heretotore monopolized exclusively by the "L" and the Central.

The proused new elevated rall oud on West street, with spurs to important piers, will provide for a most co unceheasive system of trans-Atlantic false principles—those regarding the freight traffic, with local and national which the labor fakirs taught and cut large holes into the profits now accruing to the "L" and the Central from their more ancient and cumbersome said, will save their traffic and their "cernings" from the loss with which tney both are threatened by the Penns/lania.

This "L" and Central merger is the tion between the Gould and the Pennsylvania systems, in which the Pennsylvania has so far come out victorious, by entering into new and greater combinations First there came the "Pennsy's" alliance with the Postal Telegraph and the qusting of the Western Union from "the right of way" on the Penn. roads. This was followed by the "Pennsy's" gaining control of the Philadelphia and Reading, in order to keep the Gould roads out of Pittsburg. And row comes the threatened invasion of New York City, that necessitates the "L" and Central merger.

If there is any truth in the fool doctrine that the cure for combination is competition, it ought to manifest itself in all these bouts between the Gould and the Pennsylvania systems. Instead of both these roads extending their ramifications and creating new and greater combinations they ought to be relinquishing their connections and decreasing in size. The fact that they are compelled by that very competition

action on the part of the firemen is to life of concentration. After a few years we will hear of a "Gould," Central and Pennsylania merger. Compe tition will compel even that combination.

THE PROJECTED HOME FOR IN VENTORS.

If one were to judge from one of the stock "arguments" of capitalist society against Socialism, the inventor, under capitalism, is the special protege of the capitalist class, and, as such, is the ob ject of its solicitude and the beneficiary of all its laws, its thoughts and its ef forts.

"Socialism," cry these defenders of the capitalist faith. "Socialism would rob the inventor of the tremendous wealth which is secured for him under the bene ficent arrangements of capitalism."

This arguments has been repeatedly shown to be false, both in the statement regarding Socialism and the inventor, and in the claim regarding the enormous wealth secured to him as a result of his invention by capitalism. It has been shown that after making due allowance for the contributions of society toward the invention, the inventor will, just as every other laborer, mental and manual under becialism receive the full product of his toil-his invention. It has also been shown that under capitalism the inventor is compelled by the require ments of modern capitalism to sell his inventions to capitalists, who form cor porations for their exploitation, with the esult that in the end the capitalists own both the inventor and the results of his invention. It has further been shown that many inventions are the products of mechanics employed at a stipulated weekly wage in lien of which, and for steady employment, they contract to surrender all their inventions and the improvements that they may make and devise on other inventions to the firm or corporations employing them, so that in the end most of the inventors, instead of being millionaires, are indigent mechan ics-in other words, paupers.

Now, it so happens that there is a novement afoot which makes these points very clear, and this movementoh, hark ye, who believe capitalism is the divine protector of the inventor:this movement is to plan a home for needy inventors! This home will be established at West Medford, Mass. The home will be controlled by a company, who will exploit the mechanical genius of its inmates; just as they were ex ploited before they were driven to seek shelter within its portals.

"We shall have," says the promoter of this company, "in connection with this home a workshop, or laboratory, where the inmates may spend their time developing their ideas. If it should happen that something of value is devised, the company in charge of the home would immediately put it upon the market, and the profits would go in part to the company, but largely to the home."

Here we have indisputable evidence of the robbery of the inventor. We see him reduced to the condition of a pauper, and we see him, when in that condition being further exploited by the very means that have contributed to and brought about his downfall.

"Capitalism, the divine protector of the inventor"-bosh!

THE HEROIC HANNA.

Senator Hauna's desire to sacrifice himself to the welfare of the working class, by devoting his life to the adjustment of differences between Capital and Labor. as expressed before the Urbana (Ohio) able. Heretofore the sacrifice has, under Senator Hanna's disinterested and maguificent leadership, been all on the side systems. The so-called alliance, be- Hamis, the ironworkers of San Francisco, of the working class. Under the heroic tween the "L" and the Central, it is the Teamsters of Boston, the authracite miners of Pennsylvania and others have been treacherously led to defeat and made to succumb to the conditions against which they revolted. They have found that the artificration to which binations growing out of the competiin the struggle for world's markets, at less wages, intensified labor, and a greater cost of living. That Hanna should forsake the Senate to give himself to a work that involves so little profit to himself and his class, shows that his conception of duty is as liberal as the sacrifice it involves. All hail to the beroic Hanna, who has a heart as big as his carcass.

On Sunday, June 22d, the members of Section New York, by their attendance, made the excursion for the bene fit of the "Arbeterean," the Scandin avian organ of the S. L. P., a financial and social success. On the Fourth of July, the section members again turn-ed out in force and made the picnic in aid of the DAILY PEOPLE a greater success than ever before recorded. Next Sunday at the excursion in aid of the "Arbeiter Zeitung," the Jewish party organ, it is hoped this successmaking and record-breaking tendency will be kept up and that a large crowd and a jolly good time will result. The tickets for the excursion are only thirare compelled by that very competition ty-five cents. Push them. Don't let to do the reverse, shows that instead of it be said that Section New York ever while this unfraternal competition being the death, it is the goes back on the Party press.

Political and Economic.

It will aston.sh some people to learn that the author of the article in rela-tion to the Paris Commune, published in resterday's PEOPLE, was not in his lifetime a communist, Socialist, or even sympathizer with the working class; and for that very reason his testimony in behalf of the extraordinary "Red Terrors' is the more valuable and convincing. Mr. Frank Pixley, the proprietor and editor of the San Francisco "Arconaut," was a rich and distinguished lawyer in California. Though acting generally with the Republican party, he was a thorough believer in aristocratic the rule of the best-as he put it. In public speeches and in the columns of is paper he spoke his mind forcibly on all subjects, wholly indifferent as to whether he pleased people or Among the public men of the Pacific Coast there were none so absolutely free rom demagoguery as Frank Pixley. It was this independence of thought and expression, coupled with his distinction as a lawyer and his high personal character, that for many years made him a noted character in the political and intellectual life of California. At the time of the Franco-German war Mr. Pixley was traveling in Europe, and it so hap pened that he was in the city of Paris during the period he describes. The "Ar gonaut" article embodies what he witessed, though in public speeches in Francisco, he narrated some details of the atrocities committed by the Government troops that were deemed too hor rible to appear in his paper.

It is again announced for about the huadredth time that Mr. Croker will not return and take charge of Tammany. fact is Tammany has fallen so low that the immaculate Mr. Croker, who now follows the lowly and honest occupation of dairyman at Wantage, England. the breeding of bull pups as a side line, cannot afford to imperil his reputation by further association with that rotten organization. Besides, since the American invasion of London, the lowly and houest Mr. Croker's peculiar genius in practical politics will find ample opportunity for profitable display nearer Tommany needs a badly, what's the matter with Bill Devery? He is quite as good as the organization he aspires to rule.

A bulletin just issued by the astronom ical department of the University of California announces the discovery of 100 pairs of double stars never before catalogued. Now what is the use of these new discoveries unless some plan can be levised to reach them? Why tantalize Messrs, Morgan, Rockefeller & Co.? It would take these gentlemen a lifetime to "develop" the world's already known, even if they could reach them. the problem to be solved. Until Santos Dumont and his fellow aerilists have per fected their flying machines, it is a heartless mockery to be discovering new

Harry De Windt, the famous tray eler, who has crossed Siberia and the Straits of Behring, declares that the tunneling of the straits is practicable, the distance from shore being about fortysix miles, while the ocean is only about twenty-seven fathoms deep. This will undoubtedly be accomplished some day, and then one can travel around the world by rail. After all, nature arranged things about right. The only awry thing is

President Palma, it is said, will ask President Roosevelt to call a special ession of the Senate to ratify some kind of a reciprocity treaty for the benefit of the bankrupt island. The green goods game is being worked to finish in Cuba. A few big sugar corporations are the beneficiaries, while the mass of the Cuban people are the

It does not speak well for the com mon sense or humanity of policemen that they should compel a man dying from the effects of a fractured skull to pass the night in a prison cell. This was the treatment accorded John

Society in Newport, Rhode Island is deeply stirred over the conditions of attendance at a Colonial Ball to be given by one of the feminine leaders of the Four Hundred on the 22d inst. Gentlemen will not be admitted unless they leave their mustaches at home Considering that the major portion of the "masculine" element in "our" fahienable set seemingly delight in appearing as effiminate as possible, we grievance in being required to appear would not be inappropriate for some of

New Jersey seems to be the home of the unusual. Robert Scott, a thirteenrear-old boy, after a tumble of 350 feet from a precipice, broken by a tree and bushes, at Englewood Cliffs, was not seriously hurt. After laying unconscious in the brush, where he had fallen, nearly two days, he was found by other boys, who, thinking him dead, notified the coroner. When that official arrived, and asked how long the boy had been dead, the little fellow sang out, "I ain't dead. Take me home! Doctors say no bones were broken, and in a few days he will be

Up-to-date, pulling down the walls of the Seventy-first Regiment Armory has cost about \$43,000. What it will cost to build a new shelter for our uniformed strike-breakers is not stated. "Socialist" party should try to work a few of its "comrades" into the board of Aldermen so that they will have a chance to vote on the appropriations, a la Carey.

International capitalism: being an a complished fact, it is entirely in keepwith the fitness of things that Washington City should be graced with a statue of Frederick the Great, the personification of absolutism.

LEWIS'S NEW APPLICATION OF AN OLD IDEA.

National Vice-President T I. Lewis. of the United Mine Workers, is out with a plan to prevent injunctions that stamps him as a friend of the capitalis class. Lewis, of course, would make it appear that his plan is calculated to have just the contrary effects and so it plan has been tried and found wanting.

Lewis, in speaking of the West Virginia injunctions, has placed himself on ecord as saying that it is useless to inveigh against the judges who enjoin strikers; that they are only out the law of the land and that the thing to do is to vote . for congressmen who will change the law.

In order to accomplish this end, Lewis advocates the following plan: "I should have every union in the country take it up and form a national trade-union committee of fifteen or twenty-one members to bring the subject to the careful and anxious attention of every candidate for Congress this fall. I should avoid party politics. should not have the committee tell the unions whom to vote for. I should have them take negative positions and advise the unions and the public whom There is nothing new in this plan ex-

cept its national scope. Such a plan has been tried often before, in fact, is put in operation at every election when the various trade-unions affiliated with such organizations as the State Workingmen's Federation are urged to vote against this or that candidate who has failed to vote for this or that state labor law. Under this plan of action state laws have been passed by both Assembly and Senate, signed by Governors and placed on statute books only to be declared unconstitutional Especially has this been true of a state which Lewis's organization is now playing a prominent part, that is, the State of Pennsylvania, where the mining laws, known as "The run of the mines and the Checkweighmans," declared unconstitutional, when the miners sought to enforce them.

Are we to suppose that by a mere shifting of this plan from state to national lines that the outcome will be different? What guarantee have that the United States Supreme Court will not declare unconstitutional any law passed by Congress. Did not that court so declare the income tax bill. a measure that certainly invoked as great national support as any measure likely to be promoted under the Lewis plan?

We have no guarantee that the results are likely to be such as Lewis would lead us to believe. Experience and history do not furnish such guarantees. Relying upon them, the only guarantee we have is the guarantee that while the "workingmen's candidates" will pass laws that are of no benefit to labor they will be also passing laws of great benefit to capital. Backed by the suffrages of the working class they will enact laws that will fasten the capitalist system more securely upon the backs of that class-laws which are "properly" interpreted and never declared "unconstitutional."

What is needed then is an all-around programme in favor of labor, not a op-sided one. It will not do to capture one part of capitalism and leave the remaining parts in the hands of the capitalists. Not only must the lawmaking, but the law-interpreting and the law-enforcing functions of the state he controlled and used in the interests of labor. To stop short of this, to vote for occasional remedial legislation, is not to act for the working, but for the capitalist class. It is thus that Lewis plays into the hands of the capitalists, it is this, that despite his non-partisan avowal shows him, to be a capitalist, partisan, working and talking in the interests of capitalism.

Workingmen, if you would vote, vote vote for the Socialist Labor Party and its all-around programme in the interests of labor.

THE GERMAN OBSERVER WHO FAILED TO OBSERVE.

A German observer has just given to the world his impressions of the economic conditions of this country, as gathered in a visit of eight months. He dwells long and glowingly upon the unbounding sibilities of this country and though he does not deny that in a country where state of prosperity is reached, there is bound to be a reaction, he believes the greatness of the country made their exit from the stage of life without causing so much as a hitch in the industrial drama; "Of more recent date is the death of John W. Mackey, to whom was attributed the strength of an Atlas supporting the industrial world, and whose departure from life left that world intact and possibly better off. Had our German observer observed these facts his theory of the dependence of American industrial life upon the individual capitalist might not have been given to the world, as it is foolish in the extreme. Since, however, it is the work of capitalist writers to extol the individual capitalist at the expense of society the spread of such foolishness is, likely, what he desires. The DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE

has often pointed out that the greatness of America consists not in her individual capitalist but in her application of industrial co-operation. In no other country in the world is the principle of associ ated labor and capitalist exploitation carried to such great results; in no country in the world has the small workshop. operated and owned by the individual workman, who took to himself all he produced, been replaced by the large factories, with their thousands of laborers, working in co-operation for the benefit of the stockholders of the corporations owning and controlling them. robbed workers it is who perform the such that it will be enabled to weather this winter storm, as he called it, without any difficulty. This observer sees, however, a, to him, more serious dauger. The industries of this country according to him, are so closely associated with pow-erful individuals that their withdrawal would lead to embarrassment for a con-siderable time. If J. Pierpont Morgan, for instance, were to be called away,

were to die, the value of all the great creations with which he is connected, acording to this observer, would be thrown nto confusion and disaster.

This peculiar view recalls to mind the scriptural text about those who having ears, hear not; and who, having eyes, see not. For this observer has failed to observe that during the eight mouths of his visit to this country, many great capialists have passed away and industry has gone on without them, unattended by any confusion or embarrassment of any kind. Collis P. Huntington, Jacob Rogers and other capitalists of mote necessary to keep the industrial world in motion. The deaths of large numbers of these workers affects the industrial world seriously, while the death of the individual capitalist does not affect at all. Industry is not dependent upon him, but he is dependent upon industry not his own, but that of thous ands of others, whom he robs of the difference between what he pays them and what he receives for what they pro duce-the surplus value. And if a crisis comes it will not be due to the death of any capitalist, but to this robbery of the working by the capitalist class, for this robbery will create an underconsumption that will, in the event of a lack foreign markets, create an overproduction and a crash!

AN ANTI-LABOR-PRO-TRUST AR-GUMENT.

A writer in a capitalist newspaper makes a peculiar defense of the trust. comparing what he is pleased to call the Labor Trust with the industrial

Trust, he says: "The Labor Trust dictates not only the price at which its commodity, labor, shall be sold, but, unlike the industrial Trust, it says how many men shall be employed to do a certain piece of work, how long its members shall work, the proportions of apprentices to journeymen, and hosts of other matters which are theoretically out of its

This is like saying that "the industrial Trust not only dictates the price at which its commodity, oil, shall be sold, but, unlike 'the labor Trust, it says how many dealers within a certain district shall sell that commodity. how long they shall sell it at a certain price, and what the proportion of production shall be to consumption, and a host of other matters which are theoretically out of .ts province."

This writer endeavors to show that what is sauce for the labor Trust goose is also sauce for the industrial Trust gander. So say we. If one acts to further his own interests, so should the ther be allowed to do likewise. That these interests should conflict—that they should be to the interests of the working class to apply the same principles to its commodity, labor, that the capitalist applies to the commodity oil-should not be converted into an argument against the working and in favor of the capitalist class, for, in doing as it does, the working class is emply reflecting the capitalism which is organizing it for the inauguration of Socialism.

THE STANDARD OIL CO. AND THE INDIANS.

All men capable of exploitation look alike to the Standard Oil Co. This tremendous and world-encircling monopoly. unlike the foolish workman who stands in the way of his own progress by ountenancing national and race prejudice, knows no distinction between Chris tian, Jew and Pagan, or between white, vellow and red men. Intent upon adrancing its own interests and strengthening its hold upon the oil industry of the world, the Standard Oil Co. makes alliance with the christian Nobel, the Jew Rothschild and the oil monopolists of Pagan Japan. The white races of Eur-ope, together with the yellow ones of Japan and China, surrender their oil wells to its manipulations and profit. And now comes the news that the red-men of the Cherokee Indian nation are casing their oil lands to this pionee of modern national and international

The leasing of the red man's oil lands is said to have been accomplished by fraudulent means. Chief Buffington will appeal to the Interior Department for the purpose of having the matter righted. the might as well appeal to ish sin. The oil company that can force a Rothschild to his knees, will yet bring an Indian chief-though he may be a 'heap' partiality displayed by governments of all nations to the Standard Oil Co. will not be abated in the interest of "the poor Indian. Here there is a double lesson for the

working class. Unite, if you would win. Throw race and religious prejudices to the dogs. Get together on class-conscious lines and advance your own interests in all nations and places. Unite, if you would be powerful. Vote your class in control of the government, to be used for the advancement of the working class and all its institutions, aims and objects. With the government in your control you will be all-powerful and not as weak, as puny and as impotent as the red man who is defrauded of his oil lands. Workingmen of all countries, unite!

You have nothing but your chains to lose, and a world to gain!

Governor Stone, of Pennsylvania, refuses to order the withdrawal of the roops at Shenandoah at the request of the officials of District No. 9, of the United Mine Workers, evidently not taking much stock in the declarations of the union leaders that they can "control the situation and keep down lawlessness." It is useless to set up a howl ngeinst Governor Stone. As an executive official of capitalist government, he could not, without disloyalty to his masters, pursue any other course. Perall other workingmen will have scuse enough to go to the polls and vote themselves into possession of the public powers.

Sleeping in church has been raised to the dignity of a crime in Brooklyn. ten days in jail for that offense if such



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN-I am glad o see the rich are trying to relieve the misery of the poor. UNCLE SAM-What else would you

have them do? Do you think they are fools altogether? Where would they be if there were no poor; what would be-come of them if all these unemployed were to die? Who would there be left for them to fleece, to work for them so that they may live in luxurious idleness? Of course they must do something to prevent these people from dying outright! B. J.—Oh, that's the scheme?!
U. S.—Yes, and that's all there is

in this "charity" of the rich. They will do anything in their power to keep the poor alive—so that they can ride them. They can't ride vorpses.

B. J.-What effrontery on the part of Lord Salisbury to claim that his government has done much for the working

U. S .- It it cheeky; but not any more so than similar claims put forth here by the Republicans and Democrats, both of which ride on the backs of the working lass, and live off the sweat of the brow of labor. As capital is international, so is Capitalist Cheek.

B. J.-What would you think of a fellow making dynamite bombs; creeping into a labor union; telling its members they can "free" themselves by the "economic movements"; never opposing the political heelers of the Republicans at 1 Democrats, but working with them, hand in glove; and then telling and writing ics about the Socialists, who, at present are recognized, the world over, as the only formidable power, feared, hated and persecuted by the capitalists and

U. S .- I should say he was a Pinkerton spy.

THE "ASSAULT" ON KNOX.

The strenuosity of the members of the capitalist class is something terrific. Three of them go into a hotel cafe at Atlantic City and attack a fourth. The three are said to be Charles T. Schoen, multi-millionaire from Philadelphia, Theodore Cramp, the shipbuilder, and a Mr. Stevenson, both of whom also hail from the Quaker City.

The fourth is Attorney-General Knox.

Just why the three "gentlemen" from the City of Brotherly Love, should want to demonstrate the particular quality for which their native place is noted, by slugging a fourth party. is not evident. Some people are inclined to believe the excessive emotion displayed was due to an excessive indulgence in wine, as they fail to see any other cause that would give rise to it. The belief that Knox was atacked because of "his anti-trust" attitude, is almost incredible to them man who lies down and invites people to walk over him. As such it is more apt to win the praise than the blows of the excessively emotional capitalist "gentlemen" from the City of Broth-

Still others, again, are inclined to the belief that the strenuous President and his cabinet have hired a press agent, one who has had ample experience turning the sympathies of the public to the box-office advantage of actors and actresses who lack the necessary intrinsic drawing qualities. This genassume virtues for Knox that he hasn't got, in order to win the sympathies of voters who may be inclined to view his "attitude" on the trusts with some-thing akin to disgust and pain. Hence this gentleman makes it known that Knox was hit because of a feeling against him arising out of his antitrust fight.

Of course, it is difficult to tell whether it is a case of "booze" or press agent. or both. In any event, there is one thing sure: it is a case of strenuosity of the truly capitalist kind.

The great coronation show is over erd Edward, being duly theoretically rules by divine right. while as a matter of fact he is a parliamentray king, and as such does not rule at all possessing less actual power than the President of the United States. His death, it is hoped, will about put an end to the gorgeous tomfooleries that have come down from ancient times. .

General Funston has undergone another operation. His friends assure us that his condition is not alarming. What really alarms the public is that Funston may set his tongue in motion again.

It is announced that a \$10,000,000 trust, to be known as the United States Publishing Corporation," has been formed. R. F. Collier is to be the executive head, while the financial end of the corporation will be looked after jointly by a Wall street banking house and a strong trust company. Of course the effect of this will be to freeze out all the small fry publishers, except such as may be lucky enough to get into the mains in the newspaper world will be stamped out. The "great editor" on the trust papers, will soon be as much a wage-slave as the Mergenthaler artist.

and then back again is of no use. To shift from the Republican to the Demo-

cratic party and back again, over and over again, as the American people

have been doing for the past quarter

of a century, is like the bear in the

the other end; and when in his ange-

he gives this end a still harder push,

he only receives a still harder blow

from the other end until, finally, he

dashes his own brains out with an

affair that should not concern him at all. If he would let it alone, it could

not harm him. It is only by the force imparted to the log by the strength

of the bear that the log has the power to slay the bear. And it is just so with

the working class and the political par-ties of his master's class. If he would

abstain from attending to his master's

politics and attend to his own; vote

his own class into the power behind

the court injunctions, the policeman's

club and the soldier's gun, these things

tablish a condition of economic justice

in, which every one willing to work should be guaranteed the fullest possi-

be guarded in the possession of the

product of his toil, and he would not

In a word, the only remedy for our present condition of economic injus-

tice lies in REVOLUTION: my war-

rant for which, if warrant there need

be, is to be found in the preamble

Both the Democratic and Republican

capitalism: of wage slavery for the

working class and purloined wealth for

the capitalist class. The Socialist Labor

Party stands for a condition of eco

nomic justice based on the collective ownership of our wealth producing

plant and the operation thereof for the

benefit of those who are willing to work to produce the wealth they desire

I enclose herewith an article from

the PEOPLE, the official organ of the Socialist Labor Parly on the "Child

Labor Evil." You will note that it speaks in no uncertain tones of the

remedy for these hellish conditions.

Particulars of Comrade Stodel's Death

To the DAILY and WEEKLY POPLE: On Monday, August 4, about 3.30 p. m., Charles J. Stodel breathed his last breath at the residence of his

brother Andrew in New Haven, where

the past few weeks Comrade Stode

and have rest, the and his wife left here

Chursday, last for his brother's in New

During Monday word had been re-

ceived that he was improving. We there-fore were taken with complete surprise,

when, the same day, about 9.15 p. m. a despatch was received announcing his

death. Later it was learned that his

purpose his body was conveyed to the

New Haven depot early Wednesday morning. For this reason there was no

funeral procession, although Section Hartford and Rockville, as well as many

of his other friends were preparing to pay him the last respect and honor.

pay him the last respect and With the death of Chas J. Stodel the

S. L. P. in the New England States

loses one distinct landmark. In the early days of the movement in this State

he performed pioneer work in New Haven, where he was residing for many years. While there he was one of the

most active in the Progressive Cigar-Makers' Union, being an officer of the Executive Board of the union.

For about eight years he has lived in Hartford and has actively partici-pated in all the various vicissitudes that have transpired in these years, but un-

fulteringly he always stood for the in-tegrity of the S. L. P. Even the last

attempt of the lampoonists he vigorous-ly opposed, and thus fighting to the very

last he fell on the battlefield as a tru

served the Party as banner bearer, hav-

ing been nominated or various offices, the

last one was that of mayor for this city. Therefore honer to his memory; but,

our ranks, let us fall in and close it again. Onward the S. L. P.!

An Appreciation of Comrade Stodel.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO

PLE.—It is with much regret that I read in THE PEOPLE of this date of

try, one of its most sincerest friends

the S. L. P. of New Haven, Conn.

Most true are the words of his wife

at his deathbed: "He dies a martyr to

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 6.

omrades, though a

On various occasions he has

FRED. FELLERMANN.

gap has been made in

Very truly yours,
J. R. FRASER,
15 DeKaib Street, Dayton, Ohio,

Away then, with capitalism."

August 1, 1902.

Haven.

ble opportunity to do so and he

work, being able, should starve.

yould be deprived of the power

CORRESPONDENCE:

errespondents who prefer to appear but under an assumed on me-cill a pech name to their columnication or their som signature and address wither will be recognised.]

First—What should be the at

itude of the S. L. P. on the subject of the economic organization of Labor? Should it hold such orranket tiens to be needed, or to be wholk seedless?
Second—What is the present attitude of the S. L. P. towards the pure and simple trades or-

Notice is hereby given that, with the issue of the DAILY of the last Monday in August, the 25th, and of the WEEKLY of August 30th, these col-umns will be closed to this debate, and will remain closed until after election, the space being needed for campaign matters. After election, if so desired, the debate can be resumed.—ED. THE PEOPLE.

. If a so-called trust is to succeed, it is

fiters and speckers. Third—The same as against religious.
Every one who has studied evolution
of mankind knows that religion has been
one of the principal factors in said evoluranother. This is an undeniable fact, but it is at the same time true that it organised churches in all ages have sen, and are to-day, one of the principal tools in the hands of tyranny and action, but the S. L. P. did not go action, but the S. L. P. did not go work and organize a Socialist Church and Faith Allance.

and development of the old inherent trait, and for me it is impossible to perceive how it can gain in efficiency by changing the name from pure and simple to S. T.

growth on our party; have come together with a good many members of the S. T. & L. A., but as yet I never found one whose knowledge in economics had been developed, or whose class-consciousness had been awakened, in the S. T. & L. A. Pirth—It has undoubtedly weakened the movement all along the line, 'I will not dwell on that.

All sorts of the "sinews of war" have

doubled energy in the shop and on the street corner; everywhere in town and hamlet let us expose the unjust conditions, the rottenness of the present sounder which the wage slaves suffer. Let us create an unquenchable are of hat-red against all kinds of robbery and theft, also show the way out of the wilderness; but let us not sully the fair colors of the S. L. P. banner by dragging it down in the dirt to be trampled under foot in the quagmire, where the are fought; nor let us tell the untruth that the S. T. & L. A. is better able to light the boss than any other-union. The culy weapon the trades union can ne is capital, and that is the very thing they do not possess. This has been polated out over and over again by S. L. P. speakers and writers, but forgotten when the S. T. & L. A. was touched upon. C. G. TECHE.

The Anthracite Mine Strike Exposed.

Introductory.

The letter given below was sent to this office for publication. It was rejected by "St. Louis Labor." "St. Louis Labor's is the monthpiece of the "Social-Party." It claims to represent the interest of the working class. refused to publish the letter, claiming the man who wrote it is a seab.

Comrade Cox is a member of the fighting S. L. P., also a member of the U. M. W. of A. He undoubtedly thought. he'd show that if there was a scab in the case it was the "St. Louis Labor." There can be no other reason for his asking Dunn to expose the fact that his paper is not published in the interest of the working class, but in the interest of John Mitchell, and his capitalist friend, the soft coal operator Mark Hauna. "Collineville, Ill., July 13, 1902.

"Editor 'St. Louis Labor,"
"No. 22 N. Fourth St, "St. Louis, Mo.:

'Dear Sir:

"Having noticed that you give space to correspondence pertaining to the United Mine Workers of America and their craft, especially the anthracite strike and the much-talked of sympathetic bituminous suspension of work, and believing it is the imperative duty of every workingman to uphold the interest of the workingclass, I therefore ask you to kindly give the following facts on the anthracite coal miners' strike space in your paper.
"First, President Mitchell, not desir

ing to impose the responsibility upon the National Executive Board, issued a call or a convention of the anthracite miners, after giving the operatives a 57-days' truce in which to stock up coal, and the miners 57 days to stock up their pennies

"The following appeared in the editorial column of the U. M. W. Journal of July 3d: 'Talk about the anthracite miners losing by a strike. There are 313 working days on an average in a year. The authracite miners work on an average 188 days; so they will have to be idle 125 days before they begin to

"One hundred and twenty-five days and 57 days make 182 days before the anthracite operators would need more coal produced while they could be filling their trade orders all the time. 'Does this look like a scarcity of anthracite coal? and yet the price went up sky high. "Second: Immediately upon the

auguration of the anthracite strike, the suspension of work by the bituminous miners, in sympathy with the anthracite was issued for a national convention. giving the bituminous operators a days' truce. The result was that the and all the eastern starboard cities that had not used soft coal for years began to burn it, thereby enabling the soft coal operators to get rid of their surplus stock that was wasting on their hands, at an advanced price, and laying in a new stock at home, with which to beat the sympathetic strikers. While this was sympathetic strikers. While this was going on the sympathising bituminous miners were stocking their pennics (while scabbing also on the authracite miners

will have to be idle before they lose. This, together with the 57 days truce, added to the 30 days truce in which the "sympathizers" filled the strikers' trade (the anthracite coal remaining in stock). makes 212 days before the authracit miners will be needed to produce coal.

may say that the matter of supplying hard coal trade with soft coal is Reader, don't you believe any such ent. I am a coal miner and for the Donk Brothers in one of their es in Illinois, and I never knew them to load coal in any cars but their own namely the Troy & Eastern, but since the anthracite strike, they have been tonding all kinds of Eastern cars, especially the Penusylvania and B. & O., which all go direct East.
"The third clause in the Illinois State

agreement between the operators and miners, reads as follows: 'Any operator paying the scale rate of mining and day labor under this agreement shall at all times be at liberty to load any railroad cars whatever, regardless of their own-ership, with coal and sell and deliver such coal in any market and to any person, firm or corporation that he may desire.

"This clause, no doubt, is to balance with the 17th clause, which reads as fol-lows: The operators agree to check off union dues, assessments and mes, from the miners and mine laborers, when desired on proper individual or collective continuous order, and furnish to the min-ers' representatives a statement sliowing ers' representatives a statement showing separately the total amount of dues, asseasments and fines collected.") and should the coming convention decide for the bitutations miners to continue at works and pay 10 or 20 per cent. of their ernings to the support of the anthracite strikers, the same will be checked off by

"No there is no victory for the working class on the economic field, exclusive of political action of a working class type. the anthracite miners in their former strike received a 10 per cent, raise; but that was principally consumed in an additional cost of powder, and even if it had not been consumed that way, he also states that the price of living has goue up from 30 to 40 per cent., hence

"This method of digging holes and fillsystem whereby we will get all we pro duce, namely the Socialist Republic. "WILL W. COX, a miner,

"Collinsville, Ill."

(A LETTER TO AN EDITOR.) Editor Dayton Daily News,

dissatisfaction existing in the ranks of the laboring classes with their present conditions of working and living, as is evidenced by the numerous and great, as well as bitterly contested, trikes going on all over the countrystrikes that are contested even to the oint of bloodshed-it behooves every citizen who has the well being of his country and his kind at heart to study carefully anl candidly the causes of ese conditions, and to ascertain beforehand what will be the outcome of cope with that outcome intelligently

ous communication, I said that the development of capitalism—the industrial required ever cheaper and cheaper lasively cheaper labor, it was necessary for the ruling capitalist class to exploit the Chinese and the peoples of Southern Europe, with their low standards, of living, and consequently low wages and the labor saving invention of the working class itself, as well as the women and children, the mem ers of the working class less capable of resistence than are the stalwart able bodied men. Right on too of this

to be ground to death by this fearful

What are these working people striking for? The latest United States cen wealth produced by a day's labor of an American worker is about \$16.00 (and those same census reports do not show that the capitalists produce any thing, but that they only gamble with the wealth produced by the working class and that, counting numerous high salaried officers and clerks in order to pad the reports, the average wage received in payment for this product of \$16.00 is but little more than \$1.00. So this is what these working people are striking for, the product of their own labor that is filched from them (legally of course) by the members of the

capitalist class, who produce no wealth.

In your editorial in to-night's issue of the News you say, "No man or body of men has the legal right to prevent another from pursuing his legi-timate occupation." I beg to differ the members of the working class from working to produce the wealth they require whereby to live; and it uses that right to the fullest extent, and, in effect, says; "Although the land was given by nature for the use of all, and the labor saving wealth-producing maand skill, we have so manipulated the law making and executive powers of the country that they are legally ours; and we will not allow you to use nature and machinery unless you will agree to turn over to us a proportion of the product of your labor, regulated by the necessities of the man who is starving on the street or who has a sick and starving family at home to provide for more. If he will work for 50 cents rather than see his family starve and die, I will not give you more. Now help yourself if you can; but beware how you try. Remember, I have the courts, with their injunctions; the police, with their clubs and pistols, and the militia and army, with their guns, to use on you (again legally of course) if you should be so foolhardy as to re fuse to work on my terms; and the more easily can I use these instruments on you if you should dare try to induce the starving man on the street to as-sert his manhood and refuse to take your place when you go on strike to obtain such wages out of the plenti-

tude of your production as will prevent you from starving likewise.".

Now, Mr. Editor, this being the con-

tion and slander against the S. L. P. and its officers; it was Charles Stodel who left his home in Hartford and came to New Haven the seat of the State com-mittee of the S. I., P. of Connecticut, arguing and reasoning with the comrades who were mostly German, and readers of swinging bear trap: he pushes one end of the log from him only to be hit by that nasty sheet, over whom the influ-ences of the "Volkszeitung" was domiant to some extent: with the result that the Connecticut State Executive Commitcountry to condemn the conduct the 'Volkszeitung" and expose the false doo trine of the Kangaroo organ that the working class pays the taxes. His words then are now living facts We all know now that the

tung" and its supporters, with the ex-ception of its dupes and the outspoken enemies of the social revolution-or, as Charles Stodel, when speaking to me personally, said: "That these people are nothing but reformers and sooner or later will be (meaning the Kangaroos), on the side of the capitalist class. tl is too bad that Charles Stodel

should have passed away at a time when the ambition of his life had reached its realization. What was uppermost in the mind of Charles Stodel wasnithat the working class of America need first of all an organization that can not, will not be shaken by the attacks of its enemies from without or within; or its member be blown to the four winds on account of temporary loss. I remember the words of our departed comrade some two or three years ago: "We have been fighting the capitalist class for the past eight years onlines as outlined by the S. L. P., and if we are to continue the balance of our lives we will keep up the battle until victory is in Charles Stodel died with the satisfaction of knowing that the houest men and pioneers of the labor movement in this country have at last been able to estab-lish in the S. L. P. au organization that will bring about the consummation of their aim—the emancipation of the wage vorking class from the domination of capitalism.

And now, you who have known him, and especially you of the Stodels who are of his flesh and blood, you can not better spend the days of your lives than by emulating the example of Charles Stodel the husband, the brother, the uncle

It was fitting, especially for the last moment of the obsequies of our departed comrade, that such pioneers as Faustian Serrer and Timothy Sullivan should be present. Comrade Oatley, the candidate of the S. L. P. for Governor of Conecticut delivered the funeral oration. The body was taken from New Haven at 9.35 a. m. train yesterday to Fresh Pond, L. I., for cremation. May his ashes rest in peace! suffered with attacks of various etomach complaints, and in order to overcome this

ADOLPH ORANGE. New York, Aug. 7.,

Gompers In Denver.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE.—Denver has good reason to be proud (?) of herseif, for she has had a visit from the noted labor leader, or rather misleader, namely, His Worthi-ness, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and member of the National Civic Federa-tion. This man claims to have the interest of the laboring class at heart, but despite this a "gentleman," Wolf Lon-doner, by name, and millionaire grocery man of Denver, who is a large exploiter of labor, had the honor of sitting on the same platform with Gompers. Consistency, thou art a jewel!

The chairman, in his remarks, thanked he audience for the demonstration they had shown in coming to hear the truth If falsehood is truth, then the chairman was correct. He, the chairman also said something about solving the difficulties arising between the capitalist and laborer. He forgot all about the N. C. F., for that is their "duty." suppose that is why Mr. Londoner was there to see how these difficulties could be avoided, that is, to reduce the wages of his employees without any murmur from them. Among the audience was manager of one of the largest department stores of Deaver, who, I suppose, came for the same purpose. This store is notorious for working its employees worse than any other in town. ing sales with which this store is fre-

After this, the chairman introduced Mr. Samuel Gompers. Sammy rose in all his dignity, put his hand to his breast, and said: "It is with gratification that I meet my fellow workers here." He didn't mean us by any means; but I suppose Mr. Londoner and the other fellows. They were working the workers and so was Sammy. His clothes were indeed worthy of being

loudest are least competent and least likely to do anything for the tolling masses." You stand self accused, Sammy, for do you not shout in loud tones your love for labor? And did you not say that those whose love for labor is loudest are least competent and least likely to do anything for the toiling masses. And what you have done for the workingmen is to sell them out, as rou did in Boston and San Francisco; therefore. I can only repeat that you have accused yourself. Do you know, Sammy, that wages have gone down in the last few years in spite of your glorions union? During Sammy's speech a man who

claims to be a "Socialist" (kangaroo), shouted, "What about the ballot box?" This remark somewhat disconcerted Sammy, and he said those that do not wish to listen should hire another hall. Further he said, "We do not wish to wait until these dreamers get their Utopia, but we want somehing now." Sammy is correct. Under Socialism he sum he had contributed to the defense dition, what is the remedy? To shift | zeitung" began its campaign of villifica- fund of the Western Federation of Min- | PEOPLE?

SOCIALIST - LABOR - PARTY - DAY!

For Western Pennsylvania, East Ohio

and Nearby New York. AT CONNEAUT LAKE, PA., SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1902

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF SECTION ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., S. L. P.....

SPECIAL TRAIN WILL RUN VIA THE PITTSBURG AND LAKE ERIE R. R. AS FOYYOWS (CENTRAL TIME):

McKeesport, 7.20 a. m., fare \$1.75 Braddock, 7.30 a. m., fare \$1.75 Hankin, 7.32 a. m., fare \$1.75 Homestead, 7.37 a. m., fare \$1.75 Pittsburg, 7.45 a. m., fare \$1.50

McKees Rocks 7.50 a. m., fare \$1.50 Coraopolis, 8.00 a. m., fare \$1.50 Monaca, 8.15 a. m., fare \$1.25 Beaver Falls, 8.30 a. m., fare \$1.25

SPECIAL RATE FROM ERIE \$1.00 FOR THE ROUND TRIP: TICKETS
GOOD ON ANY REGULAR TRAIN. CHILDREN BETWEEN 5 AND
12 YEARS, HALF FARE. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION OR
PARTICULARS WATCH THE COLUMNS OF THE PEOPLE, OR AD-DRESS, WM. J. EBERLE, 510 WY LEE AVE., PITTSBURG, PA.



Figure 8 Toboggan, Boating, Bathing, Fishing Steamers, Merry-Go-Round, Hotel, Refreshments, Music, Dancing, Plenty Shade and Shelter.





A POSTAL CARD addressed to us will bring to your door

(free of delivery charges in NEW YORK CITY, HUDSON and ESSEX COUN-TIES, N. J.) a pound or more of our choice Teas or Coffees. Quality

BEST JAVA, 30c. MOGHA & JAVA, 25c. TEA, 45c, to 60c.

and price will delight you. SEND USA TRIAL ORDER. GLOBE TEA CO.,

Importers of Teas, Coffees, Spices, Extracts 95 Bergenline Ave., UNION HILL, N.J.

ers, to fight the case (in the capitalist courts, of course), to secure the release of the falsely imprisoned miners in Idaho. According to Sammy Gompers and his union, the workers must not elect their own representatives to con-trol the executive and judicial power. A DENVER COMRADE. Denver, Col., July 14.

Echoes of That Russian Meeting. To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-

PLE.—There are some points connected with that meeting for "Free Russia" at Cooper Union, which have not been touched upon editorially by THE PEO-PLE, to which I desire to call attention. The first point that I would like to call attention to was the Yellow Journal's report of the meeting. This report referred wholly to a clause in the Auti-Anarchist bill now before Congress, which was touched upon at Cooper Union; but that report, outside of booming Isaac Hourwich, of Washington (and Winsk), said very little in reference to the meeting. Now, it so happens that the Democrats are going to make polit ical capital of this clause, and it log-ically follows that the Yellow Journal, being a Democratic sheet, should help them in their efforts; hence its notice of that part of the proceedings relating to that clause and its failure to help "I'ree Russia,"

The second point is that A. Hillman-Russin in his letter to THE PEOPLE, venching for the genuineness of the revolutionary churacter of that meeting, named five societies, every one of which, with the exception of the Polish Society, which is a kaugaroo organization, whose members cannot read Jew-ish, BOYCOTTED THE ABEND-A. Hillman-Russin did no mention that fact, as it would have destroyed the validity of his voucher.

The third point is that the arrest of ing sales with which this store is frequently bresed, the employees must, on some occasions, work on Sundays and holidays.

The third point is that the arrest of the employees must, our Buffalo comrades, when taken in the Leon's pamphlet on the "Trust" that "The Revolutionary Fathers did not give us political liberty: the ballot was conence; for while these "revolutionary" Russians were listening to Democratic spenkers, praising the "free" institutions of America, a real Russian revolutionist was being arrested for maintaining the right of free speech under those same free" institutions. I refer to Comrade B. Reinstein, who was an actual par-ticipant in the revolutionary movement in Russia, and who was compelled to fleg the old world and come to the new o consequence. Comrade Reinstein, unlike Comrades

A. Hillman-Russin and Tzemak Cooper is still a revolutionist, and the mere mention of the phrase "Free Russia" does cause him, as it does them, to embrace an Anarchist-Populist-Democrat even like Hourwich, who paraded for "the champion of labor," William J. Bryan,

in 1896, or a single-tax Democrat like the Hon, John S. Crosby. Comrade Rejustein has sined up with the Socialist Labor Party, and is now actively engaged in furthering its propaganda, his arrest eloquently testifies. knows what all true revolutionists know, that Russian can only be helped, either by going back to Russia and fighting for it there, or else by developing a rev olutionary movement in this country, which will help the one at home. Comrade Reinstein is no fool, and conse quently believes that, as the Russian movement grows more class-conscious, under the pressure of the rapidly developing capitalism of Russia, it will be folly to seek aid from the capitalist class and its politiciaus in America.

A RUSSIAN JEW.

New York, July 20.

"A Bridgeman," Attention! Will the writer of the letter dated 'New York, Aug. 2, 1902," and signed "A Bridgeman," please forward his name and address to the editor of the DAILY

LETTER-BOX

spandents. No questions will be considered that come

Off-Hand Answers to Corre-

in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

M. F., NEW YORK CITY.—Socialism is the ownership of capital by society. This is about as brief a definition as can be given.

I. S., NEW YORK CITY.—You are referred to the articles written by Luciea Sanial, entitled "The Economic Situation" and "Facts for Workers," the first of which appeared in the DAILY PEOPLE of Sunday, June 29, and the WEEKLY PEOPLE of Sounday, July 6, and the second in the DAILY PEOPLE of Sunday, July 20, and the WEEKLY PEOPLE of Saturday, July 26.

the WEEKLY PEOPLE of Saturday, July 26.

In the article on "The Eeconomic Situation" Sanlal, with the aid of the census figures of 1900, shows that the annual wealth production amounts to twenty billions of dollars. Nine-tenths of this wealth was created by wage-workers, who received neoninally one-quarter, but actually less than one-fifth of it, "if proper deduction he made for the sum they must pay back as rent to the capialist class." "Anoher quarter," Sanlal further estimates, "may be set down as the share of the farming and commercial middle-class, leaving one-half—or ten thousand millions—in the hands of the numerically small but financially great plutocracy.

In the article on "Facts for Workers" Sanial, again aided by statistics from the census of 1900 showed that "the average annual earnings per worker fell from \$444 in 1830 to \$437 in 1900, although the value of his gross products was only \$2,200 in 1890 as against \$2,450 in 1900."

About twenty millions in cound numbers

1890 as against \$2,450 in 1900."
About twenty millions, in round numbers, constitute the army of wage workers.
Read the articles mentioned. They will help you immensely in your efforts to find out how much wealth is produced by the workingmen and how much they get in return.

I. S. PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The address of "Il Proletario" is 2 Hancock Street, New York City.

rive us political liberty; the ballot was conditional on property qualifications" is true. Property restrictions were not removed from the ballot until about 1817, or almost thirty years after the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.

From this you will see that the questions you ask, "Don't you expect the working class to vote the Socialist Republic into existence some day?" and "How can they do that if, as you say, we haven't got political freedom?" are founded on ignorance and on implication that originates in it.

We certainly expect the working class to the the Socialist Republic into existence

We certainly expect the working class to vote the Socialist Republic into existence some day, and we expect them to do it with the ballot, from which the property restrictions were removed thirty years after the Revolutionary Fathers gave it to us with property qualifications.

By "property qualifications." real estate and assessable property is generally meant. Property qualifications exist, but are exceptional nowadays, Rhode Island has a law for voters which permits a citizen who is a real estate owner to vote after one year's previous residence in the State; while the citizen who is not a real estate owner must wait two, years before he can cast a ballot. In Louisiana and South Carolina three hindred dollars of State assessed property is named among the qualifications for citizenship.

Section Minneapolis, Minn.

Headquarters at

LABOR LYCEUM. 34-36 Washington Avenue, South.

FREE READING ROOM Open Every Day and Evening. Lunch All Day Ice Cold Beer on Tap At All Times.

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thirtieth and Washington Sts. MARION, IND.

Third—What hould be the at-titude of the S. L. P. towards pure and simple organizations? Fourth—Does the S. L. P. need the S. T. & L. A. to expose and overthrow the pure and simple organizations?

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

The Roman figure over each letter indicates the numerical order in which the letter was received since the debate started under the Curran system. The Curran letter inougurates that system is numbered Letter I.

No letters have been received during the week.

As a part of the S. L. P., it abould hold the economic organization to be wholly needless, because labor, under capitalism, is a merchandise whose price is decided by supply and demand, and the average cost to society of producing the workingman. This was vaguely personalized by Adam Smith clearly demonstrated by Adam Smith clearly demonstrated by Adam Smith clearly demonstrated. ceived by Adam Smith, clearly demon-strated by Ricardo, absolutely proved by Mars, and, if possible, put in a form more gapily quelerstood by the untrained minel in the PEOPLE during the "tax

cause in the long run it can lower the price of commodities, and not otherwise.

The object of the trade union is to corner the market, and in this it will never succeed, because, as has been so often said: "Lay a dollar on the shelf, and after six months you have a dollar: out a workingman there, and after six houths you will find a skeleton." ond-An unmitigated hostility by

n, fut that it has altered form in a same ratio as the mode changed cough which man gained his living, and ther, that it will remain in one form another. This is an undeniable fact.

The "beasts of burden" have in all mes tried to resist unbearable conditions. The jackass kicks, the camel won't raise and an old adage says that the the the camel was the camel won the camel was th trades unions are only an outcome development of the old inherent trait,

Fourth, No! Emphaticelly no. First, because all trade organizations, the S. T. & L. A. included, are like churches, armies and so forth, an outgrowth of prenic conditions and cannot, taking economic conditions and cannot, to, any extent, be overthrown before, said conditions are changed. Becond—it exposes nothing but petty struggles for a piece of bread between animosity. Since the first beginning I have been watching this parasitical out-

All sorts of the "sinews of war" have sen divided on all the arguments, and sits, which have occurred in our own canks between those, who like good Christians, blindly believed in the S. T. & L. A., and those who did not, nor on the trouble with outsiders; all the on the trouble win outsiders, in the bad names oud false accusations huried against us, which certainly did not tend to lightee our work and speed our pro-gress. These, and a great many more gress. These, and a great many more ons, sufficiently discussed in the postance, but I contend that ingethe connection of the S. Iz P.
S. T. & L. A. our foremost
have resorted to dialectics and
, and gone back on the very
lacelles on which our party is

15 days more in which to pile up coal?
"What use will they have for coal producers for the next 3 or 4 months? from one capitalistic party to the other

"In conclusion, I ask can the miner win? every way they turn they find the operators masters of the situation. On one hand they run up against the iron-clad agreement between themselves and the operators (that iron-clad pre-arranged by certain of the operators and U. M. W. of A. officials), truces given by these same officials; or injunctions. sheriffs, Pinkerton thugs, militia and State troops, and lastly, if not killed, after passing through all of these. brought before the courts, that institu tion which Mother Jones said recently she had the highest respect for, pression, I presume, with the fact that she is a woman, gave her her libety, while the rest on the roll of honor went to jail.

you see they got a reduction.

ing them up is but leading the workers to their own slaughter. Fellow workers let us quit this, and begin to organize on class lines on both the economic and po-litical fields, march to the ballot box, overthrow these blood-sucking parasites, and stop this fight for more wages, by abolishing all wages, by establishing a

The Discontent of Labor.

In view of the widespread unrest and

successfully. You will remember that, in a previ-

mes your editorial in the News of the 29th ultimo on the "Child Labor Evil," in which quoting the Washing-ton Post you say, "It would be less cruel for a state to have children pain lessly put to death (what children? the children of the idle, useless capitalist working class?) than to permit them

with you on this point. The capitalis class has the legal right to prevent chinery is the product of your labor

1 mm all 2 3 mm 2 1 mm 2 2 mm

bounded. He never wavered. He pos sessed the necessary virility that make I remember when the infamous "Volks

the passing away from life of Comrade Charles Stodel. It is necessary to have worn by some millionaire. known the man in order to-fully realize In the course of his remarks he said: the loss sustained by our party. The So-cialist Labor Party has not only lost one Political parties vie with each other n their professions of love for the laof its staunchest and most active memborer, and the politicians are earnest bers, but the working class of this counin their aunouncements for their fove for labor, but those whose love fs the

I have known Charles Stodel well. remember in the year 1897 I first saw him as a delegate of Section Hartford to a Connecticut State convention, which met in New Haven, of which city I was then a resident. His clear language its unmistakable tone, attracted attention, to his personality in such a manne that some of the capitalist press of that city paid its respect to him. Charles Stodel leaves a wife and a brother, Andrew J. Stodel, whose three sons are members of long standing in

the working class." There is not an or ganization that had the least semblance of labor before the days of the S. L. P. which Charles Stodel did not join an participate actively in its work. He was ne of the first to join the S. L. P., when first founded in New Haven, and let it be known that New Haven was among the first cities in the union to organize au His faith in the S. L. P. was up

couldn't work his well paying graft, but pow he can. To show how loud his love labor is, he showed the audience some receipts and letters for \$750, the

OFFICIAL.

MATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE— Heary Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade Heary Ruhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Address, New York CIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA -W. S. Carbin, Secretary, 70 Colborne street, London, Ontario.

SEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—
2-6 New Rende street. (The Party's literary eigency)
Notice—For technical reasons, no Party

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

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COM-MITTEE.

gular meeting held on August 8, at 26 New Reade street. Absent and exed. Hammer, he being out of town. Gillhaus in the chair and John J. Kinneally elected ecording secretary protem. The financial report for the week ending August 2 showed receipts in the amount of \$71.40; expenditures, \$51.18. The cash report of the Labor News Co. for the mouth of July showed receipts, 8714.99; expenditures, \$047.72. The general vote on amending Art. XI...

ec. 1, of the constitution so as to to be taken, was taken up and canvassed, the matter having been laid over at last meeting for lack of time. The vote showed a majority in favor of amendit. No. 1 and a majority against ridment No. 2. A very light vote a cast, many sections not voting at The tabulation of the vote was or-ed published.

published.

e editor of the Jewish "Arbeiter itung" called attention to a statement the call for general a vote on conven-a, apt to create a wrongful impros-m. It is in reference to the "Abend-tit," and the sentence "it was next to att," and the sentence "it was next to apossible to secure competent writers or the paper," should read "it was next to impossible to secure (enough) competent writers for the paper," Agreed a Section Roanoke, Va., sent copy of mphatic letter addressed to Thomas survan; also resolutions defining its potion in the matter of Pierce and R. I., he resolutions to be published. So orered. Section Chicago, Ill., in answer to a questions asked them by the N. E. C. lative to their resolutions, sent word tive to their resolutions, sent word t they decline to answer these ques-is until such time as the party press pen for discussion. Believing that it for discussion. Believing that it ions with this correspondence, it was lived to embody the resolutions and letters exchanged upon that subject circular and send the same to the in a circular and send the same to the sections; also to now take up the second communication of that section, containing resolutions in condemnation of the National Secretary. The latter was instructed to prepare a draft of the letter to be sent and submit the same at next meeting. The communication of the R. I. State Executive Committee on the same unject was taken up and the secretary instructed to likewise prepare a draft and submit at next meeting.

Section Richmond, Va., sent copy of

ion Richmond, Va., sent copy of mastery letter addressed to Thomas a and resolutions endorsing the C. in the matter of Pierce and N. E. C. in the matter of Pierce and R. L. the latter for publication. The accretary reported that the canvasser of the DAILY PEOPLE, when calling upon the firm advertising in its columns the "Buffo" cigarette, was confronted with a copy of the Pierce lampoon which he secured and brought to the office. The said copy was exhibited and bore in its title page the bise-pencilled in

The said copy was exhibited and bore its title page the blue-pencilled incription. "See Page 7 for DAILY PRO-YLE CIRCULATION." On page 7 the ligged circulation statement was framed a blue pencil. Resolved to refer the opp to Section New York for the use of the Grievance Committee.

Section Allegheny Co., Pa., sent copy of minutes of County Committee addressed to N. E. C., containing resolutions bearing upon the publication of unnawer to the Chicago resolutions and the publication while the esolutions were not published also desanding that publication of all constitutional action of any and all sections be sublished in the party organs! As to the

main action of any and all sections be ablished in the party organs. As to the set, the N. E. C. ruled the point well ken and the attention of the editor is a be called to the fact that matter ruled at by the N. E. C. is not to be anwared in the party press in the future. It is to the second point raised, the secrety was instructed to reply that, under st. IX., Sec. 1, of the constitution, the E. C. will continue to determine every ich case upon its respective merits until och time as the party sees fit to place the responsibility for the contents of the arty press upon a body other than the E. C. The following sections regard the Curran voting blank with the others thereon, as per call of the Curran of the Curran voting the contents. to thereon, as per call of the Cur-mmittee: Fall River, Masa., Our and I against on the three ques-suresville, Pa., 6 in favor and

The form and I against on the three questions. Fig. N. Y., wooled wissers, Canders, S. In favor and a gainst on the constituent of the constituent

the Curran-Reid-Keiser committee and criticising their action received from H. J. Schade, Los Angeles, Cal. The organizer of Section Monroe Co., N. Y., sent a rather amusing set of non-complimentary letters exchanged between himself and Thomas Curran, two by h three by Curran. Section Cambridge, Mass., reported to have voted to ignore the Pierce lampoon, to consign the R. I. document to the waste basket as not worthy of attention and to endorse the position of the N. E. C. in regard to both. Election of officers reported by Sections North Hudson, N. J., Cleveland, Ohjo, East St Louis, Ill., and Indianap-

olis, Ind. The request of Penusylvania State Committee for permission to publish a monthly paper at the subscription price of ten cents a year for the disseminati of party notices, etc., was granted with the provise that the provisions of Art. IX., Sec. 5, must be compiled with. , Section Fall River, Mass., sent a

lengthy letter stating that, being on the State of R. I., and close to Providence, questions and statements are brought be fore us creating dissatisfaction in this district with regard to party affairs." That the N. E. C. ought to have published in the party press the matter of Section Providence and thus avoid having the counter statements, etc. The oganizer of Section Lawrence, Mass, reported that the section had hitherto taken the Pierce and R. I. matter too lightly, but at the last meeting had voted to er the stand taken by the N. E. C. in its statement. Adjourned.

JOHN J. KINNEALLY, Recording Secretary, pro tem.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, S. T. & L. A.

The general executive board met in special session on Monday evening, June 80, with the following members present: Green, Frazzelle, O'Rourke and Brower. Comrade Green elected chairman.

Communications.-One from the joint meeting of District Alliances No. 4 and 49, held on June 27, stating that they had elected Comrade Chas. M. Estes, of L. A. 380, a member of the G. E. B., in place of Heury Harris, expelled.

Action-Received, and as Comrade Estes was present, he was obligated and seated.

One from W. J. Eherle, organizer of D. A. 15, Pittsburg, Pa., replying to one sent by the general secretary, informing D. A. 15 that grievance committees had been abolished, and all trials must be rade Eberle states in his reply that the grievance committee of D. A. 15 is in name only. Its duties are to collect evi-dence and present the same to the Dis-trict Alliance, who pass on the same.

Secretary read his reply, which stated that D. A. 15 would have to live up to the amendments passed at the last convention. Action—Received and action

of secretary endorsed.
One from Comrade Payton, L. A. 368,
Plymouth, Mass., reporting on the woolen weaver's strike, and injunction papers had been served on all active members. Action—Received and filed.
One from L. A. 325, Los Angeles, Cal.,

with resolutions condemning the Pierce circular. Received and the same be mentioned in the printed minutes.

One from P. F. O'Comor, secretary

of the strike committee of the woolen weavers, stating that the American Woolen Company was getting men from Paterson, N. J., and other matters in relation to the strike. Received and re-

ferred to the secretary.

One from the secretary of the bower glazers, Wilmington, Del., in relation to condition of trade and other matters. Received and filed

One from Julian Pierc. Philadelphia Pa., forwarding letter, money, order and due book of Commade H. B. Scherger, Atchison, Kan. Received and filed. One from Comrade H. B. Scherger,

Atchison, Kan., applying for a member at-large card, and returning his old card of L. A. 345, San Francisco, Cal.

Received and request granted.
One from Comrade Engle, of Rochester, N. Y., enclosing application for a charter for shoeworker's alliance. Received and filed.
Six from Ganaral Company.

Six from General Organizer Corregan, reporting on his work in Maine and Rhode Island, and forwarding applica-tion for a weaver's local in Camden, Maine

Communications were also received Communications were also received from Syracuse. N. Y., Troy. N. Y., Brookiyn. N. Y., Cleveland, O., Seattle, Wash., Philadelphia and Allegheny. Pa., River Point and Providence, R. I., and Paterson, N. J. Charters were granted to Shoeworker's Alliance. Rochester, N. Y., woolen weavers, Camden Me.

AGITATION MEETING, PITTS-BURG, PA.

Comrades: Owing to the fact that a number of our speakers and chairmen have temporarily left the County. it has become necessary to re-arrange the schedule of open air meetings for the month of August.

The former schedule therefore stands cancelled. Below you will find the new schedule.

Chairmen are requested to see to it that literature is on hand at each meeting.

Wm. J. Eberle.

SATURDAY OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

5th Avenue and Pride St. Aug. 16 Adams and Moore. Aug. 23 Markley and Dunielson Aug. 30 Schulberg and Zeak. 14th and Carren Sts.

Aug. 16 Illingworth and Young. Aug. 23 Brown and Clark. Aug. 30 Adams and Moore. 52nd and Butler Sts. Ang. 16 Jackson and Morowsky.

Aug. 23 Goff, Sr., and Rupp. Aug. 30 Gilchrist and Goff, Jr. Braddock. Aug. 16 Morgan and Stockdale.

Aug. 23 Jackson and Marowsky. Aug. 30 Goff, Sr. and Rupp. 24th and Carren Sts. Aug. 16 Markley and Danielson Aug. 28 Gilchrist and Goff, Jr.

Aug. 30 Tesson and Pariseau. Federal and Montgómery. Aug. 16 Schulberg and Zeak. Aug. 23 Illingworth and Young.

Aug. 30 Brown and Clark. Homestead. Aug. 16 Tesson and Pariseau. Aug. 23 Morgan and Stockdale. Aug. 30 Jackson and Marowsky.

Arlington and Washington, Aug. 16 Brown and Clark. Aug. 23 Adams and Moore. Aug. 30 Markley and Danielson.

Aug. 16 Goff, Sr., and Rupp. Aug. 23 Schulberg and Zeak.

Aug. 30 Illingworth and Young. Duquesne. Aug. 16 Gilchrist and Goff, Jr. Aug. 23 Tesson and Pariseau. Aug. 30 Morgan and Stockdale.

TUESDAY OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Aug. 19 Adams and Moore.
Aug. 26 Illingworth and Young.
McKees Rocks.

Aug. 19 Morgan and Stockdale. Aug. 26 Gilchrist and Goff, Jr. Aug. 26 Gilchrist and Gon, Jr.
Pittsburg.
Wyoming and Boogs.
Aug. 19 Gilchrist and Goff, Jr.
Aug. 26 Brown and Clark.

Allegheny. Adams and Beaver.

Aug. 19 Brown and Clark.
Aug. 26 Tesson and Pariseau.
Allegheny.
Main and Chestaut. Aug. 19 Tesson and Pariseau

Aug. 26 Morgan and Stockdale. Turtle Creek. Aug. 19 Markley and Danielson. Aug. 26 Adams and Moore.

THURSDAY OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Rankin. Aug. 21 Adams and Moore. Aug. 28 Illingworth and Young.
East Pittsburg.
Aug. 21 Markley and Danielson.
Aug. 28 Adams and Moore.

Pitcarin.

Pitcarin.

Aug. 21 Schuberg and Zeak.

Aug. 28 Markley and Danielson.

Wilms rding.

Aug. 19 Schuberg and Zeak.

Aug. 26 Markley and Danielson.

Allegheny.

Chark and Hamilton.

Aug. 21 Illingworth and Young. Aug. 28 Schulberg and Zeak. Millvale.

Aug. 21 Brown and Clark.
Aug. 28 Tesson and Pariseau.
Sharpsburg.
Aug. 21 Gilchrist and Goff; Jr.
Aug. 28 Brown and Clark.

Aug. 21 Tesson and Pariseau. Aug. 28 Morgan and Stockdale.

CANADIAN S. L. P.

Regular meeting of the N. E. C. held at London, Ont., July 28, with Hasel grove in the chair. Darch absent withont excuse.

Minutes of last meeting read and ac cepted.

Communications received and read from Comrade Roadbouse, Section Hamflton, relating success of meeting held in

SECTION ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.

Meeting of County Committee of Section Allegheny County, S. L. P. Gil christ chairman: Sewan, vice-chairman, Eighteen applicants were admitted to membership. The committee on the Steiner case reported favorably and Com-rade Chas. Steiner was reinstated. Communications were received from: J. S. Klein, secretary of an investigation

committee of Section New York, dated July 16, 24 and August 2nd, asking for copies of Comrade Wegman's letters; L. Abelson, August 1st, of the same nature. P. Damm July 27 and A. D. Wegeman Aug. 1st pertaining to Party affairs in N. Y. and from Wm. J. Eberle tendering his resignation as organizer. The follow-ing resolution was adopted by a roll call

ote of 15 to 10:
Whereas, in the estimation of Section Allegheny County, S. L. P., the action of the General Committee of Section New York in creating an investigation committee is not in accordance with the constitution of the S. L. P., therefore

Resolved, That the members of Section Allegheny County, S. L. P., cannot assist Section New York in violating the Constitution of the Party by turning over to an unconstitutional investigation committee the Wegman letters. If on the other hand Comrade Wegman or any other comrade has been placed under charges to be heard by a Grievance Com-mittee then Section Allegheny County will assist them by turning over all documents concerning any case in our posses

Voting in favor of the above resolu tion: Tesson, Parisseau, Peak, Illing-worth, Schulberg, Palmero, Goff, Jr., Herrington, Richtor, Rupp, H. Brown, Rugg, Bautz, Fornot, and McConnell.

Voting against the resolution:—Man-gold, Lawry, Tyson, Cowen, Gilchrist, Kessler, Evans, Moore, Casler and Motion to accept resignation of the

Organizer Wm. J. Eberle, carried. Comrade D. E. Gilchrist was elected in his place. Motion that the organizer be an unsal-

Motion to withdraw from the agreement held with D. A. 15 and the State Committee as to the permanent man carried.

The resignation of Comrade John F. Taylor from the State Committee was on motion accepted. Comrades E. Messer and Bert Rugg were placed in nom ination to fill the vacancy. Comrade Ed. Messer was elected as temporary member on the State Committee, until the

result of the vote is known.

Motion to endorse Comrade Illingworth's statement made on the stump On motion the following resolution wa

unanimously adopted by a roll call vote.

Whereas, The National Executive
Committee has refused the publication of the Chicago resolutions despite the fact answer to said resolutions, therefore, be

Resolved That Section Allegheny Counry demand that Section Allegachy Country demand that constitutional action of any and all Sections shall be published in the official organs of the Socialst Labor Party.

D. M. Sachter, ec. Sec. August 3rd, 1902.

DENVER, COL. COUNTY CONVEN-Section Denver, Col., at its last regu-lar meeting in July, issued a call for a county convention to be held on the 3d

of August. The convention was called to order by

C. F. Leach. A. Judelwitz was elected chairman, and M. Hurwitz secretary.

Committees on rules, platform and resolutions were elected, and the convention then took a recess to enable the

When the convention was called to or-der, the following resolution was adopted:
"We reaffirm our allegiance to the platform and principles of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States of

America and indorse the stand of the State convention held in Denver on July 4th, 1902, as expressed in the platform The following ticket was nominated:

FOR DISTRICT JUDGES: Wm. A. Codner, Herbert L. Smith, Emil Gross. SENATORS: Mrs. Virginia Otis, E. O. Cochran, Abraham Judelwitz, Howard Tryon DISTRICT ATTORNEY:

REPRESENTATIVES: Daniel Curren, R. Holzweig, C. Hurle, John Neilson, Burton L. Preston, Andrew Stumpfe.

Chas. Setcher. The campaign committee which was elected is composed of Albert Gunlin, E. O. Cochran, C. F. Lench, Chas. H. Chase

and Wm. A. Coden.

The convention then adjourned and the campaign committee met and organ-ized with Albert Gunlin as chairman

short on speakers, but we hope to be able to fill up the shortage. E. O. Cochran.

Sec'y of Campaign Com.

RESOLUTIONS OF SECTION IN DIANAPOLIS. Section Indianapolis, Ind., at a join

sceting held Sunday, August 3, had sub mitted to it and unanimously adopted the following resolutions: In consideration of the fact that Sec

tion Indianapolis has no desire to see the party reverse its national policy, deliberately adopted, or to suspend the DAILY PEOPLE, or to retire its na tional officers; therefore be it Resolved, That we repudiate the ab-surd statement of Comrade Curran

and his associates; and be it further Resolved, That we declare positively J. T. L. REMLEY. Secretary.

N. Y. STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1002, at 2 to 6 New Reade street, Comrade Ebert in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read. The financial report for July was received as follows:

6th & 10th A. D., N. Y., List 3. 26th A. D., N. Y., List 14..... Sec. Schenectady, Lists 67, 68, 69 36.50 Italian Br., No. 2, List 20...... Soc. Labor Club, B'klyn, List 22. 1.35 Sec. Buffalo..... Sec. Amsterdam, List 46..... Total\$225.32 EXPENDITURES.

Total\$225.32 A letter was received from Section 10th ult. we are unable to say whether you address us in the capacity of an Troy, concerning Comrade Corregan, The committee decided to submit a plan for an agitation tour throughout the

A letter was received from Section Peekskill relative to general agitation, to which the secretary was instructed to reply that a plan of agitation is now being developed and that Comrade Corre-

Section Albany sent a letter asking for speakers of the State Convention to ston over and address open air meetings in Albany.

the plan of agitation that was being developed in connection with the State Convention.

Richmond County reported that owing to financial conditions it would not be represented at the State Convention. The secretary was instructed to write and urge the section to make an effort to send a delegate, so that it could be represepted in the convention.

rangements have been completed for holding the convention at Sharp's Hall, Washington and Columbia streets, Utica, and that said hall is a prominent, well lighted and ventilated place.

A letter was received from a sympa-thizer in Plattsburg, asking for literature and stating that he proposes to do some agitation for the S. L. P., having met several voters who are thoroughly dis-gusted with the old parties. The financial secretary reported having answered the letter and requested a reply from the

Half-yearly financial reports were received from Sections Auburn and Mon-roe County and ordered filed. The following Sections have thus far reported the election of their delegates to State Convention: Amsterdam, Arthur Playford; Auburn, Frank Brannick; Troy, Frank Passonone; and Westchester County, Richard W. Gaffney and as alternate Peter Jacobson. All other secport them without unnecessary delay. A committee was then elected to prepare the report of the S. E. C. to the S Convention. A special meeting will be held on August 18 to consider this report and attend to other matters affecting the

convention. Sections are herewith urged to send in all monies collected in campaign lists, so that active work may be begun. The following letter was received from Thomas Currau in answer to the committee's resolution relative to the Curran "Statement and Propositious":
THOMAS CURRAN;

favor of the 9th instant relative to the statement from the S. L. P. of Rhode and E. O. Cochran as secretary.

The campaign committee formulated the 1900 convention referring to a plan by which it will be able to carry Island we suggest to your commit n a vigorous working class campaign.
We are long on determination but who have the Kangaroo on their brains. second reading of our voting blank. subject. Fraternally.

THOMAS CURRAN.

The following answer was ordered sent and secretary was instructed to publish same in the minutes: SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY,

New York, Aug. 6, 1902. Mr. Thomas Curran, Providence, R. I. Mr. Thomas Curran, Providence, R. I. . Campaign Committee—Gaffaer, Carra-Comrade;—To judge from the super- her, Sweeny, Fischman and Jacobson.

INCOME. Balance on hand June 30. \$115.55

Legal Expenses Lake & Wallace N. R. C. for dues stamps..... Typewriting credentials for State Bal. on hand July 31..... 94.38

State, with Comrade Corregan as speaker to the Sections.

made a botch of it: and if it is as the latter, can it be that the Rhode Island committee has resolved itself into Thomas Curran only? If it has, the bigger the botch. But be that is it may, your fraternal (?) epistle is evidence that the New York State Executive Committee gan is expected to be sent out soon. "has disturbed" another specie of the "many times killed Kangaroo;" (note,

It was decided to include Albany in

A letter was received from Comrade F. Kochendorfer of Albany about pushing the work of getting readers for the WEEKLY PEOPLE. The secretary was instructed to again call the attention of all Sections to the circulars published and sent out by the DAILY PEOPLE management under date of April 20th, 1902, giving details of Frank Kochendorfer's plan of securing readers for the WEEKLY PEOPLE. Members

are urged to work along those lines. F. W. Cerner reported that all

correspondent.

Attorney-at-Law,
Tenth Floor Union Trust Building,
170 Westminster street, Providence, R. I.

July 10, 1902. Emil Muller, Secy N. Y. State Executive Committee, S. L. P. Comrade:—I am in receipt of your

Island, and note the many times killed Kangaroo is again disturbing your committee. That part of Kuhn's report to Island we suggest to your committee as As to unconstitutional methods we advise the wisdom of cleaning the soiled linen you have at home before you struggle to lift your washtub over your state line. Suspending members pending trial is a violation of the constitution which no place but New York has ever had the heek and brassiness to perpetrate. As to snap conventions we recommend to you will do you good though it may do violence to your previous thoughts on the

New York State Executive Committee 2-6 New Reade street.

N. Y. STATE EXECUTIVE
COMMITTEE.
The N. Y. S. E. Com. met on Aug. 4th,
1502, at 2 to 6 New Reade, street, ComEXCURSION

Around Grand Island,

Arranged by Section Eric County N. Y., S. L. P. on the double-decked boat TWENTIETH CENTURY, SUNDAY, AUGUST 17, 1902.

DANCING, GOOD MUSIC, REFRESHMENTS. Stops Will Be Made.

Boat leaves foot of Ferry street at 9.30 a. m. (take Niagara street car). TICKETS: Adults, 25c; Children from 6 to 14 years, 15c.

==DRINK=

MOST REFRESHING EXCELLENT DRINK

scription and signature of yours of the

attorney-at-law or as the individual Thomas Curran. If it is as the former it

certainly cannot be S. L. P. law, for as

an attorney at that you have certainly

that this is quite a different proposition

from that you are pleased to present)

Yes, Mr. Curran, we consider Comrade

"Kuhn's report to the 1900 convention referring to Rhode Island as most appro-

priate reading at this particular time. It is the best demonstration, by contrast,

of the depths to which you and your

associates have sunk; and if Rhode Is-

land only dare handle some of its dirty

linen as ruthlessly as New York has

done, we shall not consider it much of a

struggle to lift our washtub over the

state line and place it at your disposal.

suspended a member who admittedly

tried to deprive another comrade of his

employment because he was not of his

persuasion as to the DAILY PEOP. E killing, you, Mr. Curran, seem to be

the first one who has had the "cheek and

brassiness" to question; not even that suspended member's immediate asso-

ciates questioned that. It took the cheeky and brazen Mr. Curran to per-

though it may do violence to your previous thoughts on the subject" to read the report of Section New York on this

subject in the DAILY PEOPLE, to

tee sent a communication informing

the General Committee that one of

its members, Ephriam Siff, also a

member of the N. E. C., had slan-

dered a fellow comrade to his superior

injuring him in his employment. That

the comrade in question had entered

of the N. E. C., on June 20, 1902; and that Siff admitted the accusation,

claiming he had been actuated by mo-tives of revenge, because the comrade

in question 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 in-

vestigation 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

members declined to vote. The Chairman ordered Siff to leave the

meeting, which he did, protesting that the action of the General Committee

No organization but one of "attorney

at-law" would tolerate such a man in its

midst; and we are proud that Section New York had manhood enough to give

three suspensions in Section New York

for traitorous conduct, pending a formal trial, all unquestioned by the present de-

fenders of Siff. You do indeed present a sorry sight when you defend him. "A

man is known by the company he keeps.

Since you did not send us one of your remarkable voting blanks with your more remarkable lampoon we cannot see how

we could be benefitted by a second reading of it; but upon your advice we se-cured a copy and without doing violence to our previous thoughts on the subject

we most emphatically reaffirm our

opinion that you are making an, already

abortive, attempt to call a snap conven

tion and by most decidedly unconstitu-tional methods; and that if your actions

did not savor so much of knavery they would be positively funny. Mr. Curran

we will have none of you or your propo

Fraternally, (Signed) EMIL MULLER,

Sec'y N. Y. State Ex. Committee. The financial secretary reported that

had received a letter from Section

Buffalo requesting legal advice relative

to the free speech fight, and that he had

turned the matter over to the Party's

Meeting then adjourned. EMIL MULLER, See'y.

BRANCH YONKERS, N. Y.

Organizer and Financial Secretary-J

Recording Secretary-Owen Carraher Literary Agent-Peter Jacobson.

Auditing Committee-Maggie Towers

officers for the ensuing six menths:

seph H. Sweeney. Treasurer-Richard W. Gaffuey.

Jacob Fischman and John Killeen,

The branch has elected the following

of stupid effrontery.

attorney for an opinion.

short shrift to him. There have

was unconstitutional.

complaint against Siff at the sess

in the institution in which that com-

rade was employed, with a vie

wit:
"The National Executive Commit-

that.

"It will do you good

That Section New York should have

FOR HEADQUARTERS COCA COLA BOTTLING WORKS, PITTSBURG, PA.

DAILY PEOPLE BUILDING.

S. T. & L. A. CIGARS. Box Trade a Specialty. Our Jewel, a good cigar... Box of 50, \$1 25 Old Judge, equal to any 5c

Arm and Hammer, a good est place, \$2; our price. Nature Beauties; in your locality, \$2.50; we charge Medalion, equal to any 10c

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

ECKSTEIN BROS.

2-6 New Reads Street New York MINNESOTA S. E. C. To the Sections and Members of the

S. L. P. of Minnesota: Greeting - The newly elected State Committee held a regular meeting at St. Paul August 2, 1902. A. W. M. Anderson, chairman; S. Johnson, elected treasurer; Thos. Van Lear, recording secretary. Financial report: Money on hand, \$45.85; income for June, \$14.64. Paid out for due stamps \$14; for leaflets, \$1.50; for postage for secretary, 90 cents; to Comrade Hammond for service ren-

dered, \$10. Communications received and acted upon from Henry Kuhn, N. Y., Indian-apolis, Ind., Minneapolis and Duluth, Milwaukee, Wis., Sturgeon Lake, Red Wing. The State committee requested the N. E. C. to allow Comrade Cou-nolly, of Ireland, to remain three days in the twin cities. Preparations begun to push the campaign in the State, Members present: J. W. Johnson, M. Hanson, S. Johnson, A. W. M. Anderson, T. Van Lear, Chas. G. Davidson.

Absent, Geo. F. Spettel, T. Hyack. T. VAN LEAR, Recording Secretary. 2225 Eleventh avenue, South Minneap-

DAILY PEOPLE AUXILIARY

Meeting held at 2-6 New Reade street on Tuesday, August 5. Geo. Abelson in the chair. Three new members, James Wilenkin and Francis A. Walsh, both of New York City, and T. A. Devane, of Troy, N. Y., were admitted. It was reurging the enrollment of new members,

had been sent out all over the country.

The receipts of the evening were as

20 00

4 00

.\$944 00

follows: "Stamford," Conn \$4 00 \$4; Hugo Schmitz, \$4...... H. A. Schoeps, Union Hill, N. J. T. A. Devane, Troy, N. Y..... J. L. Bryant, N. Y. City..... Chas. Vonderlieth, N. Y. City. 5 00
Chas. Vonderlieth, N. Y. City. 5 00
Jos. Levitsch, N. Y. City. 3 00
S. Winawer, N. Y. City. 1 00
A. Francis, N. Y. City. 1 00

Victor Funke, N. Y. City..... 20 00 I. Bookman, Brooklyn, N. Y... 50 Geo. Abelson, N. Y. City..... 2 00 Francis A. Walsh, N. Y. City... 1 00 F. D. Lyon, N. Y. City...... L. A. 274, S. T. & L. A. Machinists, N. Y. City...... 5 00 Total \$74 50

Grand total......\$944 AUGUST GILLHAUS, Recording Secretary. IRISH AGITATOR'S FUND.

Previously acknowledged \$869 50

The following amounts have up to date been received for the fund to bring to this country a representative of the Irish Socialist Republican Party: Amsterdam, N. Y.: A. Playford, V. F. Playford and F. Hug. \$1 each \$3 00

16th A. D., Section New York... 4 00 Section Fall River, Mass...... 14 00 Section Lowell, Mass..... 5 00