BORING FROM WITHIN.

KANGAROOS UNABLE TO RISE IN MINES.

Labor Failures to Exploit Coal Strike by Opening New Mines.

Army Builders Have Spent Much Money to Corral Miners.

[Special to the Daily People.]

The Koolie inspectors and kanga inspectors, in company with the army builders, have found that the miners in the coal fields are not able to rise in spite of the promise of extra money to be paid.

The miners have been reported as being quite content with the conditions of work, and are not showing any disposition to strike.

[Special to the Daily People.]

The army builders have spent a great deal of money in corraling the miners, but they have not succeeded in getting the miners to rise.

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FACCTS FOR WORKERS, No. 2.

SOCIALISM IN FRANCE.

Written for the DAILY PEOPLE by Nancy Hovde, Member of the Executive Committee of the Federation of Socialist Clubs in France (Revolutionary Socialist Unity).

[Continued from last week.]

REFORMS.

At the present writing the results indicate that the general strike in France is not being supported by the majority of the working class. The Socialist party is not known to be taking any active part in the strike. The workers who are supposed to be involved in the strike are divided into different groups. Some are closely connected with the Socialist party, while others are independent of it.

It appears that the strike was originally called by the trade unionists for the purpose of securing an increase in wages. However, the employers have not yet agreed to these demands. This has led to further strikes and protests.

THE MILLING INDUSTRY.

In its Enormous Consolidation Traced to Their Humble Beginnings.

[Written especially for the Daily People.]

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 12—The evolution of the milling industry is one of the interesting phases of the history of the United States. Originally, the milling industry was dominated by small operators who ground their own flour. However, as the demand for flour increased, the industry began to consolidate into larger mills.

The first step in this consolidation was the establishment of the flour mill. This was followed by the development of the flour miller, who gradually took over the operations of the flour miller. The next step was the establishment of the flour miller's association, which allowed for the pooling of resources and the reduction of competition.

Finally, the consolidation of the milling industry reached its height with the formation of the flour miller's union, which controlled the entire industry. The union was successful in maintaining high prices for flour, and the industry continued to grow and expand.

THE TRADE UNION'S FUTURE.

The question of the future of the trade union remains to be settled. While it is clear that the trade union has played a vital role in the development of the milling industry, it is also true that many of its members have suffered as a result of the union's policies.

The trade union is currently in a state of flux, with many members questioning the need for its existence. However, the union's role in the milling industry is unlikely to be completely replaced by other forms of labor organization.
THE PARTING OF THE WAYS

The Concentration of Capital and the Impunity of Ancient Weapons against Modern Centralized Capital Call Loudly for the Adoption of More Up-to-Date Methods by the Trade Unions.

The present year has been particularly marked by a wave of industrial phenomena—strikes, lockouts, etc.—which threaten the foundations of the entire economic order. The concentration of capital has been accelerated, and the power of organized monopoly has been increased. This has led to a series of violent conflicts between labor and capital, resulting in the imposition of more stringent conditions and the restriction of workers' rights. The situation is particularly critical in the forestry industry, where the concentration of capital is most advanced.

The concentration of capital has also led to a greater concentration of political power, with the formation of powerful political parties that often represent the interests of the wealthy classes. This has created a great deal of concern among workers, who fear that their voices will not be heard in the political process.

In response to these developments, trade unions have called for more up-to-date methods of organizing and fighting against the monopolies. They argue that the traditional methods of organizing and strike action are no longer effective in the face of the concentration of capital, and that new strategies are needed to protect workers' rights and ensure their well-being.

The trade unions have also called for a reevaluation of the role of the state in the economy. They argue that the state should play a more active role in regulating the concentration of capital and in protecting workers' rights. They call for the implementation of policies that would limit the power of monopolies and promote a more equitable distribution of wealth.

In conclusion, the concentration of capital and the impunity of ancient weapons against modern centralized capital call loudly for the adoption of more up-to-date methods by the trade unions. This requires a reevaluation of the role of the state and a more active role in protecting workers' rights and ensuring economic justice.

SPENCER'S "COMING SLAVERY"

The above noted essay by Herbert Spencer is one of the parts of his "American Works," which has just been published in the United States. The book is written with the idea of making it a standard work on the subject of "Slavery," and it is intended to be read by all men and women who are interested in the subject. It is written in a clear and concise style, and it is easy to read and understand.

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Dr. John R. Campbell, editor of The Christian Century, has written a review of Spencer's book, in which he states: "Spencer is one of the greatest philosophers of the century. His work is written in a clear and concise style, and it is easy to read and understand."

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Another Convert.

Mr. E. Seidlinger, Republican, and Mr. T. R. Biddle, Democrat, joined the Socialists at the meeting of the Socialists held in New York City yesterday. Mr. Biddle, who is a well-known railroad executive, and Mr. Seidlinger, who is a prominent lawyer, have been active in the Socialist movement for some time.

The Socialist movement, which was founded in the United States in the late 19th century, has gained considerable support in recent years. It is based on the principles of worker's self-management and the abolition of private property. The movement has grown rapidly in the United States, and it is currently the largest organization of its kind in the world.

The Socialists are opposed to the concentration of capital and the exploitation of workers by large corporations. They believe in the rights of workers to organize and to demand better working conditions and higher wages. They are also opposed to the concentration of political power in the hands of a few wealthy individuals.

In conclusion, the concentration of capital and the impunity of ancient weapons against modern centralized capital call loudly for the adoption of more up-to-date methods by the trade unions. This requires a reevaluation of the role of the state and a more active role in protecting workers' rights and ensuring economic justice.
CORRESPONDENCE

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

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WHEN THE STORY.

New York City, Aug. 8.—Mrs. Jacob H. Morrison, 30 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts, writes: "I have read your article on the "30th Street Story," and I wish to express my appreciation of the way in which you have handled the subject. It is a matter of great importance to me, and I feel that you have done your best to present the facts accurately. I am especially interested in the treatment of the industrial relations problem, and I am glad to see that you have given it the attention it deserves. I hope that your article will be widely read, and that it will do much to promote a better understanding of the problems involved. Thank you for your kind words, and for your valuable contribution to the discussion of this important topic."

J. H. ROBINSON.

CIGAR TRUNK HIPS CIGAR.

 PURE AND SIMPLE.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

OFFICIALS IN ELECTION TROUBLE.

In addition to the letter from New York City, there were several other letters and requests for information. The topics ranged from industrial relations to general interest issues, and the correspondence was directed to various individuals and organizations. The letters were informative and engaging, reflecting the diversity of opinions and perspectives. Overall, the correspondence demonstrated the active engagement of people in their community and the importance of communication in fostering understanding and cooperation.

WEEKLY PEOPLE SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1902.

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