

VOL. XII. NO. 23.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1902.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE CONVENTION. ep **Hillitant Socialists Gather, Consider Resolve and Set Up a Ticket.** Thomas Curran Summoned to Make Good His Charges. APPEARS AND RUNS AWAY. Shall Puton And wrap himself around with royal robe Important Documents For the History of the Labor Movement-Platform Declaration-Trust Plank-8. T. & L. A .- Social Democratic Treachery Ex-Done up to initate his. posed-The Curran Campaign of Slander Documentarily Pronounces Its Own masters gown, Break-Down-Attitude of the Massachusetts S. L. P. on the Subject. (Im in the secret of the Comedy) naton, Mass., Sept. 2 .- The State class, and refusing to be further deluded And call himself a kina : Convention of the Socialist Labor Party was called to order by Secretary Mayo of the State Committee at Paine Mem-orial Hall, at 11 a. m. yesterday, and continued in session until this afternoon. class, and the working class alone, the Socialist Labor Party. M. T. Berry was elected temporary chairman, and C. T. Walker temporary ON THE COAL TRUST. retary. The committee on credentials

ed twenty-three delegates from sixections: Boston, 3; Lynn, 2; Sa-A sections: Hoston, 3; Lynn, 2; Sa-t, 1; Lawrence, 2; Lowell, 2; Haver-i, Cambridge, 1; Somerville, 1; iden, 1; Full River, 2; Medtord, 1; srett, 2; Holyoke, 1; Springfield, 1; secester, 1; Wohura, 1. A permanent anisation was effected with Thos. F. eman, of Salem, as permanent chair-p, and Walker as permanent secre-

following State ticket was nom-

For Governor-Michael T. Berry, of Haverhill, For Lieutenaut-Governor-Thos. F. Brennan, of Salem. For Secretary of State-Treasurer and Beceiver General-rederick A. Nagier, of Springfield. For Attorney General-John A. Henley, of Lynn. For Auditor-'Chas. Stoeber, of Adams.

ig the more important acts of the ention was the passing of a censure the State Committee for issuing the et on the teamsters' strike in Boston and vicinity without any statement concerning the S. T. & L. A., and for may ing failed to take action against the as-sumption by the Social Democratic party of the same of "Socialist" party; also the adoption of the following platform way.

Recent events in the coal mines, and, as a result thereof, throughout the land are, just now confirming in singular manner the soundness of Socialist La-1.1 box Party-responsing. The miner, Ill-paid and engaged in a dangerous trade, is demanding better con-ditions, and his demands are resisted with cool insolence by the very capital-ists whom his unpaid labor has enriched, and whom his political support enables to now bayonet him into submission.

The Socialist Labor Party has eve warned the workingman that politics and wages are inseparable, and it has ever warned them that their condition was bound to grow ever worse under capital-

To support capitalism at the polls and then resist its natural effects in the shop is so contradictory a conduct that none

is so contradictory a conduct that none but the sad experiences now being made by the miners can flow therefrom. On the other hand, the economic tyranny wielded by what is called the "coal trust," and under which the peo-ple at large are now groaning, is, as has ever been pointed out by the So-cialist Labor Party, an inevitable result of the system of princip complexity. of the system of private ownership in the land needed to work ou, and the tools needed to work with. The coal trust, like all other trusts

factory."

The Socialist Labor Party of Massa-chusetts, in convention assembled, there-fore calls upon the working class of the State to stop tinkering at what cannot be mended, and can only be ended; to stop allowing themselves to be led by the uose by designing political agents of their skinners; and to join us at the ballot box to wrench the political power from the class that fosters, the tyranny of the trusts, and to place that power from the class that fosters, the tyranny of the trusts, and to place that power in the hands of the working class, to the end that they may raise the Social-ist commonwealth, where he who works shall live, and he who will not work shall suffer the penalty.

vention the following letter, signed by nore severe upon the working class; and Whereas, He now goes before the workers and claims the said law to be a the himself: victory for labor;" therefore be it

Resolved. That we call the attention of the working class to this fresh proof of the close kinship of the Social Democ racy, alias "Socialist" party, with the capitalist parties, whose bunco steering game consists largely in causing anti-labor legislation to be passed, and then turning around and proclaiming such leg-

islation to be "labor victories," when, in fact, they are only so many fresh links to the chain that enthrals the workers to the idlers' class. ON SECTION MINNEAPOLIS. Whereas, Section Minneapolis, Minn., has adopted a resolution which appears

in The Weekly People of last August 30, and is as follows: "Whereas, Section Minneapolis has re-ceived a statement from the N. E. C.,

Boston, Mass., Sept. 1, 1902. To the State Convention of the S. L. P. of Massachusetts:

I have received from your committee a copy of the resolution passed at your session of August 30, 1902, reading as follows:

"Aug. 31, 1902. Massachusetts State Convention, S. L. "Whereas, A representative of the

GRACE OF CAPITAL)

'managing powers' has dropped in upon "Whereas, You, Thomas Curran, have made certain charges against those 'powers'; be it therefore "Resolved, That we, the delegates to

this, the tenth annual convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts, summon you to appear before this body, and, facing a representative of the 'managing powers,' make good your charges.

(Signed) "C. F. Walker, Sec. ,. "Thomas F. Brennan, Secretary. "Cusirman, erried by t

"This resolution was carried by the

"C. F. Walker, Sec'y.

circumstances, as I have broken engage ments and deferred work that calls for attention on Labor Day.

Fraternally, Thomas F. Curran. (N. B.-The passages underscored are

not underscored in the original.) Upon the reading of the above, Dele gate Berry moved that, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the convention, Curran be given the floor to make good his charges.

The editor of The People, being given the floor, warned the convention not to adopt such a motion, because, little as such was the object of the mover, the motion would afford Currau a pretext to carry out the plan which peeped through his letter, to wit, to crawl out. Curran should be told to speak on the lines chosen by himself, the necessity for a special convention. He could not speak on that and yet avoid making good, or

PRICE TWO CENTS.

financial statement of The Daily People business manager issued by the N. E. C., was untrue in two respects; first, in that in the total of the loan indebtedness the \$500 loan of the Providence Textile Uuion was not included; a false charge, the sum is included; and, second, in that the \$25 salary of the editor of The Peo-ple was being "saved," he being on his vacation, a triple false charge; the sal-ary of the editor is \$15, and not \$25, as Curran well knows; the \$15 were not saved during his vacation, because a substitute, absolutely needed, was drawing the pay; lastly, the said salary could not have been "saved" from the said financial statement for the simple reason that the statement expressly says that it is for the "fourteen weeks beginning March 22;" the editor's vacation having begun only on June 1, it could not have been saved but for four of the fourteen weeks covered by the report. It was also whispered by Curran, in true Forker style, that "it would be found through this controversy that Kuhn and De Leon had 'bank books.'") Has the other side been heard on these gossiped slanders? No wonder Curran seeks to escape from making good his charges. He knows that these two delegates are present, that he can't dodge now, and that he and his charges could be nailed on the spot. He should not be given a pretext to crawl out; let him explain on what ground he is affecting to want a special national convention. A last week's decision of his coadjutors, the State Committee of Pennsylvania, throws light upon this. De Leon said he had in his satchel right there an authentic, signed copy of the minutes of that State Committee for August 24, in which it decides to submit to a

general vote of the Pennsylvania membership the question shall the party in Pennsylvania withdraw from the na tional organization? (sensation in the hali and Curran squirms) and the vote to close on September 12-mark you, three days before the national vote closes on what they claim they desire for the party's welfare, the holding of a special national convention! Does not this throw

light upon the sincerity of their special convention pretences. Curran should be told to go ahead and speak. Delegate Berry insisted on his motion saying that if Curran crawled out so much the worse for him. Other dele-cates curreneed similar views, and the gates expressed similar views, and the Berry motion was carried. Berry then made a second motion, one

to regulate the proceedings. While the chair was stating the motion, Curran interrupted him, and the chair vainly rap-ped for order to state the motion, Curran was shouting. A general hubbub arose. Curran became violent, declared he would not speak and marched out of the hall, while from several parts of the hall voices called out to him: "Cur!" "Jesuit!" "Coward!"

Order having been restored, a resolu-tion from Section Haverhill on the Cur ran disturbances, which had been laid over until he should appear and make his charges good, was then recommitted with instruction that it be "brought up to date." In the afternoon session the res olution was reported back and adopted unanimously. It is as follows:

Whereas: It is clear to us that an at-tempt is being made by certain crooked and disgruntled individuals to scuttle the Socialist movement in this country, by issuing so-called "statements" full of malicious lies and insiruations and other sharp practices, and Jesuitic tricks, and by forming an organization within the Socialist Labor Party for the pur pose of creating suspicions in the minds of the party members against the Na-tional Executive Committee, the Na-tional Secretary, and the Editor of The Daily People, and other loyal comrades and also for the purpose of destroying the striking arm of the S. L. P .- The Daily People-and for concocting various other schemes against the interests of the Socialist Labor Party; and

McGILLS'

Dissappointed Fakir Organizes It To Sandbag Democrats.

Special to the Daily People. Louisville, Ky., Aug. 26 .- A visit to the meeting of the new "United Labor (Fakirs') Party" might not be altogether devoid of interest to the readers of The Daily and Weekly People.

The readers of The People may not be aware of the fact yet, but the wave of the "Independent Labor Party" movement has struck this city too. How it happened to strike Louisville

was in this wise. The last legislature of Kentucky, as a sap to "organized la-bor" passed an anti-child labor law; and also created two offices for the benefit: of the labor leaders, the offices of Factory Inspector and Assistant Factory Inspector.

The first of these offices was to pay a salary of \$1,200 a year. "Organized labor" maintained a lobby at Frankfort, the State capital, for several weeks to lobby for the passage of these laws. James McGill, editor of the Jaurnal of Labor, and president of the State Federation of Labor, was the chief lobbyist, and he had his eye on the factory inspectorship all the time, and was laying his wires, like the typical fakir he is, to land that political job; but he didn't.

The Courier-Journal had a man for the place of Factory Inspector, Andy Ludwig, a clerk in the office of the Democratic county Assessor. McGili had had himself endorsed by the Central Labor Union of Louisville and Paducah for this office, and while Mc-Gill was pulling the wires for this po-litical job, he wrote in the American Federationist the following servile endorsement of the governor of Kentucky: "Gov. J. C. W. Beckham has proved

himself the best friend organized labor has ever had in this State. He helped us in no small degree in our work while in Frankfort."—See "American Federa-tionist" for May, page 248, second column column.

Ludwig got the appointment and im-mediately McGill sees the necessity of "organized labor" going in for "inde-pendent political action." And again he sets his little machine in motion and behold! there blossoms forth at once the "United Labor Party."

Well, on arrival at the hall on the evening of Tuesday, August 12, one of the first men I met was Mr. H. Moor-man, formerly expelled from the S. L. P., and later one of the charter mem-bers of the Debs party and later still member of the Polynomial party.

I asked Moorman whether he had left the "Socialist(?) Party" and joined this new movement and he promptly answer-ed that he had. "The Socialist move-ment," he said, "was too slow." He vas in for getting something now.

There were about forty men present neluding the newspaper men. I walked up close to the front and took a chair by one of the "rank and file" to watch the proceedings.

I asked one of the delegates near me, whether John Young, president of the Barbers' Union, and member of the legislature by the grace of the Democratic party, was in the new party and he assured me "No, he is a member of the Democratic machine." Asked wheth-Socialist Labor Party; and Whereas, This impression receives Cigarmakers' Union, and Humphrey

Knecht, member of the Typographical Union, and both members of the City

Council, elected on the Democratic

"labor" party,

PLATFORM:

ialist Labor Party of Massareasserts its unfaltering allegiance to by reasserts its unfaltering allegiance to the -principles of the Socialist Labor Party, and to its factics as promulgated at the last mational convention, and our unfaltering conviction, both that the sifety of the country depends upon the overthrow of the capitalist system, and that the deed of redemption depends upon the action of the working class marching by the light of its class inter-ents under the bauner of the Socialist Labor Party. To the Massachusetts division of this working class we appeal again, and do so with increasing confidence. Our confidence increases because it can-

with increasing confidence. Our confidence increases because it can-not have escaped the workingmen that all the pregnostics made by the Socialist Labor Party have been verified by sub-

On the other hand all the prognostics On the other hand all the prognostics and promises made either by the Re-publican or Democratic Party, or by the stool pigeon of both, the Social Demo-cratic, now so-called "Socialist party," have proven false. Moreover, the fact stands out clearer every day that the Republican and Democratic parties, with their court injunctions and militia riots in the conflicts of capitalists and motiseir court injunctions and militia riots the conflicts of capitalists and work-agneen, are out and out political agei-ess of the capitalist class; "while, on se other hand, the armory-building rec-rd, the record of granting franchises to as capitalists, and the repested appear-nee of its candidates on the tickets of se capitalist parties, attest ever more mply the kinship of the said Social Dem-cracy, aims "Bociahet party," with the semocratic and Republican parties of solalism.

the Socialist Labor Party and

ON THE S. T. & L.A.

Resolved, That we, the members of the S. L. P., of Massachusetts, in con-vention assembled, endorse the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and recognize It as an indispensable, adjunct in the deadly conflict between the working class and the capitalist class, and that we

urgently impress upon the members of the Socialist Labor Party the necessity the Socialist Labor Party the necessity of ceaseless propaganda for the S. T. & L. A., and that we expect them to join the local trade or mixed alliances which may already exist in their respective lo-calities, and promote the formation of such alliances where none have yet been established; and be it further Resolved That are full more all more

established; and be it further Resolved, That we call upon all mem-bers of the Socialist Labor Party to re-frain from in any way supporting the "organized scabbery" of the land, viz.: The trade union, pure and simple.

A SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC TREASON

TO THE WORKING CLASS. Whereas, Among the so-called "labor bills," introduced by the Social Demo-crat Carey in the Massachusetts Legisla-ture, was one "To make picketing legal;"

in reply to the circular from Julian Pierce, which purports to be a full and complete statement of the condition of The Daily People;

"Resolved, That the said statement is not full in that it does not give all the liabilities of The Daily People, nor does it give any clear idea of its resources and said statement is, therefore, unsatis

Therefore, Be it resolved by this con vention of the S. L. P. of Massachusetts that the secretary of the S. E. C. of this State be instructed to communicate with Section Minneapolis and inquire which is the liability which it declares that the statement from the N. E. C. on the

condition of The Daily People does not give; and be it further Resolved, That this resolution and the answer of Section Minneapolis be pub-lished in The Daily and The Weekly

People. ON THE CURRAN CAMPAIGN OF

SLANDER. The editor of The People having appeared in the convention hall on the first. day of the sessions, it was decided by the delegates that the convention avail itself of the opportunity of obtaining some light on the charges which Thomas Carran, in the capacity of one of a committee of three of the S. L. P. of Rhode Island, had drawn up and circulated in print against the national officers of the L. P., and the many other charges which he had retailed by word of mouth to several delegates of the convention To this end a resolution (embodied in the ument below) was adopted, summon ing Curran to appear before the couven

tion, and, facing the editor of The Peo ple, make good his charges, and a comittee of two-Henley and Eustis, of Lynn, was commissioned to proceed to rovidence and carry the summons to

onvention. "C. F. Walker, Sec'y. (Signed) "Paine Hall, Appleton street, Boston." Your committee found me late last night, after I had gone to bed. We conferred together, and I stated I would not ome before you to engage in a personal controversy with any one, and especially on a matter ON WHICH YOU HAVE HAD AMPLE INFORMATION, I have

acted for the S. L. P. of R. I. in mak ing charges against the managing pow BOTH SIDES HAVE BEEN HEARD. Statements and counter state ments have been issued. THE TIME FROM THE OPENING OF THE

CONTROVERSY TO THE PRESENT TIME HAS BEEN MORE THAN SUFFICIENT FOR THE FACTS TO BE ASCERTAINED.

The facts have come out so that all interested should have by this time come to a decision, and, moreover, the sections you represent have already taken sides for the managing powers or for Rhode Island, either by positive ac-tion or by silence. THERE IS NOTH-ING TO BE GAINED BY A DIS-CUSSION SUCH AS YOUR RESOLU. TION SUGGESTS, and all this I have put at length in an informal manner before your committee.

As they seem to think the intent of your body was, in the hurry of the situation, produced by the dropping in upon you of a representative of the managing powers, but rather contemplated the obtaining of information on the quetsion o the necessity of a national convention of the S. L. P. of the United States, and hipd consented to come here to state Rhode pon the working class to display whereas. With his consent, knowledge consistence and carry the summons to consent and consent the summons to the appeared before the convention with the shove named allies consent end of the shove named allies at the shove named allies make the existing laws on the subject consent end of the summons to the appeared before the convention with Curran. The next morning the commit-te appeared before the convention with Curran, whom they brought along from Providence and carry the summons to island's position and views. I am here for that purpose only and request prompt advice from your body as to whether you wish to see me or listen to me under the (The charge was made to them that the ple.

at least, referring to his charges. The Curran demand for a special national convention was wholly based on those charges. His side affected to want a

convention in order to consider his charges. How did it sound to hear him now say that "ample information" was now in: that "both sides have been heard" and that, therefore, "nothing is to be gained by such a discussion?" "nothing is This was a dead give-away. If all in formation was in and discussion was now superfluous, what did he want a convenividuals, shall be held; and tion for? (Applause.) Why still seek, as he was doing, to drive the party to

of the crookedness of said conspiracy was the heavy expense of a convention? Why furnished to this convention by Thomas not poll the party's vote, especially see Curran, who, summioned to face the editor of The Daily People, dodged and ing that the decision of the convention would any how have to be submitted to a general vote of the party? Moreover, the claim that "both sides had been heard" was a bit of brazen Jesuitism. Beginning with Curran himself, not a

man in the hall but knew that the na-

tional officers had not been heard; "counter statements" had been issued by them to printed charges; in fact, none could have been issued, because the bulk of his "charges" are only conclusions or are so indefinite that they all need prov ing. How, for instance, could the edi tor of The People answer the "charge that he had "suppressed from the editorial staff of The People able men equipped with international information,"

without the name of even one of these "emineutly fit" personages having been support to our national officers in what given in the charges? Moreover, Cur-ran knew that his printed charges stood on crippled legs and needed crutches, and he had been furnishing them with crutches in the shape of word of mouth charges that he had been retailing bedoors, At least two delegates to the convention were there present (Sweeny, of Fall River, and French, of

strong confirmation from the action of the State Committee of Pennsylvania, located in Pittsburg (and a militant in the above named dark manoeuvers against the party), by deciding on August 24 to issue a call for a general vote of the party membership of their state on whether they shall withdraw from the

he answered "They are laying low and saying, nothing at present. They are waiting to see how the thing is going to pan out." I also noticed C. E. Shipherd, Repubnational organization, and by making that vote close on September 12, that is, two days before the vote closes on whether the special national convention, lican politician and office-seeker, who was last year turned down by boss Sopp pretended to be wanted by the same in

in the former's race for Clerk of the City Court, taking quite a conspicuous part in the proceedings. Here Gus. L. Heicken, one of Fakir Whereas, Final and conclusive proof

ticket, were in the new

McGill's lieutenants, arose and moved "that we now go into executive session." The motion was carried unanimously and the writer and the newspaper men p ent left the ball.

cowardly slunk away; therefore, be it Resolved, That the Socialist Labor Interesting developments are looked for before the campaign is many weeks Party of Massachusetts in convention as embled, does most emphatically condemn old. The Evening Post and Louisville Commercial, Republican organs, seem to the actions of Julian Pierce, Thomas Curran, Lucien Sanial, Benjamin F. Kinard, Wm. J. Eberle, Peter Dam be nursing the new party with quite a naternal interest. To the Socialist the whole purpose of

and all other lesser lights in this move ment against the S. L. P. and those who the new party is quite apparent. The labor fakirs are simply playing a game take sides with them as being traitorous to the working class; and be it further of political sandbagging. They are merely trying to sandbag the Democratic Resolved. That we do most heartily en party into giving a few of their number some additional political jobs. More later. Iwill Watchem. dorse the action of the National Execu tive Committee in adopting the measures that they have so far taken in suppress ing this outrageous latter-day Kangaroo

SECTION HARTFORD, CONN.

Section Hartford, Conn., has changed its next regular meeting, and instead of Wednesday, September 3, the meeting will take place on Wednesday, Septem-

James B. Williams, Organizer.

All organizations and comrades who hold tickets of the Arbeiter Zeitung excursion are urgently requested to settle their accounts at once.

Louis Pomeranz Secretary Arbeiter Zeitung Auxiliary Association.

ever measures that are necessary for them to adopt in ridding the party of all traitors; and that we pledge to the proletariat of the state and country our ber 10. eternal vigilance against all machina-tions of the capitalist class against the

integrity of the S. L. P. The convention closed amid great enthu-siasm, and the delegates proceeded to the picnic of the Scandinavian Party

movement; that we pledge our undivided

members, which was being held to rais funds for the party and The Daily PeoWEEKLY PEOPLE: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1903

N. Y. STATE CONVENTION.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC, EARNEST AND DETERMINED GATHERING OF GLASS-CONSCIOUS PRO-ETARIAT.

Decisive Action and Little Talk the Keynote of its Sessions-The Resolutions on Party Matters, Press and S. T. and L. A .- A Vigorous Campaign Inaugurated.

Epecial to the Daily People.

Utica, N. Y., Aug. 31.-It was the unanimous opinion of the delegates present at the State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, which adjourned last night, that it was a success in every respect. Many of the delegates who were present at the preceding convention declared the convention just held compared favorably in representation, personnel and accomplishments with its predecessor. The convention was an earnest, enthusiastic and solid gathering of the class-conscious proletariat of the State. Sharpe's Hall, the scene of the con-yention, is located in the heart of the city. It was draped in honor of the occasion with the flag of international Socialism and the Stars and Stripes, while portraits of Marx, Lassalle, Bebel and Liebnecht were also conspicuous. ny local comrades were in attendance and helped to augment the numbers of

hose present. There was little oratory of the regulation order during the proceedings. Form-al speeches were cut out and whatever was said was to the point and in earnest. The convention realized that time • and circumstances called for decisive action and little talk. Comrade Charles Corregan, of Syra-

use, made an able chairman. His prompt, clear-cut handling of the gavel prompt, clear-cut handling of the gavel did much to facilitate the work of the convention. Comrade F. E. Passano, of Thoy, performed the work of secretary ery acceptably. The delegates present and the districts very.

they represented were as follows: Boris Reinstein, Emanuel Hark, and William S. Paterson, Erie County; Anton Metzler and Charles Ruby, Monroe County; Will-iam McArdie, John M. Grady, Charles H. Corregan, Onondago County; F. W. Garret, Oneida County; Christian Ross-bach, Gloversville; Frank L. Brannick, Auburn; Harry Kruse, Schemectady; Arthur Playford, Amsterdam; Frank E. Passanno, Troy; Louis F. Alrutz and Patrick Burke, Albany; Peter Jacobson, Patrick Burke, Albany; Peter Jacobson, Westchester County; August Gilhaus, Justis Ebert, Daniel De Leon, Edward Schmidt, James L. Hunter, Edward C. Schmidt, L. Whithelaw, Timothy Walsh, Joseph Scheurer, Samuel Winawer, Hen-ry Kuhn, John H. Kinneally, Section New York.

New York. The nominations were easily filled and there were often many candidates for the same office. Corregan was nomi-nated, for both governor and lieutenant-governor, but declined both, saying that he did not believe in perpetual guberna-torial candidates. When he finally made it clear that he would not run, and as a consequence was not nominated, he a cousequence was not nominated, he facetionaly remarked that he would issue a statement felling the reasons why he wasn't given a candidacy that he did not want.

During nominations, considerable sentiment was expressed against the nomi-mation of any but members of the wage-

working class. Discussion was most rife during the presentation of resolutions. Section Reasonable offered resolutions directed against "grafting" and "grafters" as follows:

RESOLUTIONS OFFERED BY SEC. TION RENSSELAER COUNTY.

Resolved, That speakers and organnews sent out by the S. L. P., State of New York, for the purpose of proga-ganda and who are paid by the State Committee S. L. P. be paid according

People Auxiliary League, the members of which agree to contribute \$1 per week for fifty weeks to a fund to be devoted to meet the payments on The Daily People plant as fast as these fall due;

Whereas. The said league, while have ing done effective work in the past, as is exemplified by the amount already raised (over \$1000), finds that the growth of membership is not sufficiently rapid to effectively relieve the management and clear the road for further progress; therefore, be it

Resolved. That this convention of the S. L. P., of the State of New York, call upon the sections and branches of the party to enroll, as rapidly as possible, in The Daily People Auxiliary League, each of them to assume the payment of \$1 per week for fifty weeks in accord-ance with the plan of the league.

The resolutions causing the most dis-cussion bore on the resolutions of Section Buffalo on the opposition within the party. The discussion was carried on in a liberal, though earnest spirit, and the entire matter was well-ventilated. Though the resolutions do not place the convention on record against the holding of a special national convention, the sentiment of the delegates was against such a convention. The resolutions were as follows:

RESOLUTIONS OF THE COMMIT-TEE ON PLATFORM AND RESO LUTIONS OF SECTION BUFFALO ON THE OPPOSITION IN THE PARTY.

The Socialist Labor Party of the State of New York, in convention assembled, at Utica, on this 30th day of August, after mature, calm and serious consid eration of the declaration by Section Buffalo, and printed in The Daily People of the 28th inst., to the effect that a serious condition now confronts the Party, takes the following stand:

Within the last twelve months four "Statements" have been fired at the Party. The first of the serial was the "Hickey Special," the second proceeded from Julian Pierce, the third from the Curran-Reid-Keiser Committee of Rhode Island, and the fourth from "31 active and loyal members of Section New York.'

In spepcifically taking up only the sec-ond and third of the series, Section Buffalo no doubt considered that the other two were effectively disposed of. The opinion is correct. As to the first, it reeled in alcoholism, and as to the fourth, was but a rehash of the second and third, only that the matter rehashed now bore the brand of forgery and was dished up in the sauce of the ridiculous. It bore the brand of forgery for this reason: Two different sets were circulated; cue set for consumption in New York, the other set for outside consumption. The first set bore among the thirty-one siguers the signature of "William Sauter," the second set that of "Joseph Sauter." There is no "William Sauter" in Section Greater New York; that signature is false; there is a Joseph Sauter, and his name on that "Statement" is without his knowledge and consent and against his will; that signature is a forgery. Moreover the circumstances that the roll of the thirty-one is embel-lished by the name of J. Bernstein, the aughing stock of Section Greater New York, with a known grievance against the editor of The People for his re-fusing any longer to put into presentable sequence and language and publish the productions of the said Bernstein, the said fourth "Statement" was doused with the ridiculous, besides having the mark of forgery. Accordingly, in disposing, as Section Buffalo does, of the second and Section Burnio does, of the second and third "Statements' by "emphatically re-pudiating" them, and by justly branding them as "dastardly," "treasonable," "reckless and vicious," "anarchistic" and as acts intended "to bring about the forcible downfall of The Daily People, contains to the intention of the majority entrary to the intention of the majority

of Party members to continue its publi-cation," Section Buffalo quite clearly in-dicates that it is not these "Statements" that cause it to consider serious the situ ation now confronting the Party. Seeing Section Buffalo does consider the situa-tion serious, it follows that its views on the situation are influenced to a considerable extent by the letters of B. F. Keinard and Lucien Sanial recently nub iished. Is this attitude of Section Buffalo justified?

Even a cursory examination of these Keinard and Sanial letters reveals all

ing charges before the Party; Curran, Reid. Keiser held on to their membership and express a desire to "substantiate;" even "the Thirty-One" did not show the white feather by resigning the mo-ment of firing their shot. Not so with Sanial and Keinard: they shot off their lenunciatory conclusions and-rau away. They simultaneously resigned irrevacably! Obviously, if the serial of four "Statements" deserved not the attention of Section Buffalo, then the in-finitely baser Keinard and Sanial letters are entitled to no better consideration. Obviously also, seeing that Section Buffalo does consider these letters to have strongly contributed towards creating a

serious condition in the Party, its reason must be something separate and apart from the Keinard and Sanial performance itself. What can that something be? The answer is not far to look for. It is the circumstance that these were two members whom the Party had trusted and raised to distinction. Now, then, for this very reason we hold a view exactly the reverse of that advanced by Section Buffalo. To hold as Section Buffalo does amounts to holding that the man, whom the Party once raises to distinction, ever after has the Party at his mercy: whenever, due to any of the thousand and one ills that flesh is heir to and that participants in a movement such as this are pe-culiarly exposed to, such a man suffers shipwreck, the Party is on the breakers. cannot share such a frame of mind. No doubt the situation created by Ben-jamin F. Keinard and Lucien Sanial serious-for themselves; not for the Party. Well did the latter cast his own horoscope and that of his train band when he said: "Every bad tendency will run its course to death and

men whose petty interests, mean ambitions and vile intrigues arrested its progress and smirched its name." The following resolutions in favor of

Socialism will survive; then, woe to the

the S. T. & L. A. were adopted: "Believing, as we do, in the economic organization of the working class, in order that the working class may resist the aggressions of capital in the shop, factory and mine, from day to day, and improve its conditions when circumstances permit, while at the same time becoming practically conversant with the class struggle and the principles of collective interest, we also reaffirm our undivided belief in the S. T. & L. A. We recognize that the S. T. & L. A. is the only organization on the economic field that stands for resistance to capitalist aggression and the betterment of the working class, while demanding for that class all that it produces, and the abolition of capitalism at the ballot box by voting for the Socialist Labor Party.

"We urge Party members and Sections throughout the State to exert themselves in favor of the S. T. & L. A. and do all in their power to advance its interests and increase its membership to the end that it may combat the pernicious influence of the pure and simple unions, which delude the workers economically, while selling him out politically."

The State Committee was instructed to draw up a platform adapted to the is-sues of the campaign as soon as they are announced by the old party conventions."

The report and recommendations of the State Executive Committee took up most of the evening session. The report was very exhaustive and important, treating every phase of its activity for the past two years and deal-ing with the Hickey-Vogt and other episodes. The recommendations of the tate Executive Committee, inaugurating a vigorous campaign by means of pamphlets, The Dally and Weekly People, and the placing of two organizers including the candidate for governor, Daniel De Leon, in the field. were adopted unanimously. The State Executive Committee was instructed issue leaflets in English, Jewish, Italian and Polish, and provide for their systematic and thorough distribution.

The basis of representation at the national convention was then estab-lished as follows: Westchester County and Greater New York, one half't delegates, the remaining half to be divided among the rest of the State. The State Committee was instructed

to devise ways and means to create a mileage fund for the purpose of securing the representation of all the sections at future conventions.



Daniel De Leon. NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

THE TICKET

FOR GOVERNOR DANIEL DE LEON OF NEW YORK FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR NORMAN S. BURNHAM OF TROY FOR SECRETARY OF STATE BORIS REINSTEIN OF BUFFALO FOR COMPTROLLER PETER JACOBSON OF YONKERS FOR STATE TREASURER CHARLES A. RUBY OF ROCHESTER FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL JOHN E. WALLACE OF SCHENECTADY FOR STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR JOHN M. GRADY OF SYRACUSE ASSOCIATE JUDGE COURT OF APPEALS ANTON METZLER OF ROCHESTER

Special to the Daily People.

Utica, N. Y., Aug. 30 .- The State convention of the Socialist Labor Party opened here to-day in Sharp's Hall, at 2.30 p. m. Charles H. Corregan, of Syracuse, was chosen temporary chairman, and F. C. Passano, of Troy, temporary secretary; Joseph Scheurer, of New York, temporary sergeant-at-arms.

There were not set speeches, but the convention at once got down to work. John Walsh and Borais Reinstein, of Buffalo, were elected a committee on credentials. They reported delegates entitled to a seat as follows

Buffalo, three; Rochester, two; Syracuse, three; Utica, one; Gloversville, one; Amsterdam, one; Schenectady, one; Troy, one; Albany, two; Westchester County, one; Auburn, one; New York City, eleven. The temporary organization was then made permanent. The follow-

ing committee on platform and resolutions was elected: De Leon, Metzler, Reinstein, McArdle and Scheurer.

Nominations were then made as given above.

MILITANTS AT WORK.

Lawrence Comrades Have Sleeves Rolled Up.

The Alliance Joins the Party in Work and Lauds the Men Who Shoot-Other Items of Interest.

Special to the Daily People.

Lawrence, Mass., Aug. 30 .- The Woolen and Worsted Weavers' Alliance, L. A. 373, S. T. and L. A., took a hand in the agitation work in this vicinity by holding a successful openair meeting on Saturday evening at the corner of Mill and Essex streets. At 8 p. m. Comrade Frank Worster, organizer of L. A. 373, mounted the box and introduced Samuel J. French, who spoke for twenty minutes, beginning with a brief review of the causes that led to the development of the "New Trades Unionism" and the launching of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, and ending with an attack on the local fakirs of all shades, who, in press, pulpit and otherwise, have been attacking and maligning every representative of the S. T. and L. A. who has appeared here.

Of those fakirs he said: "We know well that in their vain endeavor to stem a tide that means their ultimate undoing it / not any particular man or men those vipers are seeking to attack, but the organization to which they belong and the principles which they represent.

"Like every other species of rat, those human rodents, of which society under the corrupt capitalist system is so productive, possess sufficient of the instinct of self-preservation to make them dread the approaching tidal wave of Socialist thought and action, because they fear, and we know that they will have to scamper before it for their lives or be overwhelmed by the inundation.' The chairman next introduced Ste-

phen Surridge, of Lynn, who held the audience of over 200 in close attention until 10 o'clock. The speaker clearly showed that

the S. T. and L. A. and the S. L. P. are the logical outgrowth of the conditions existing under the capitalist system, and the only forms of organization which an honest workingman having any conception of conditions could consistently join.

He reviewed the history of pure and simple unionism, the fallacy of its principles in the face of modern industrial and political conditions, and the crookedness and corruption existing amongst its "labor fakirs."

Surridge also exposed the freaks and fakirs of the many-sided "Socialist Party." their connection with the pure and simple fakirs and general crookedness in the labor movement, and pointed out to the audience that the only hope of the workers lies in joining hands with the honest men in the ranks of the Alliance and S. L. P., and striking a blow at the cap-

italist system and its representatives in the only way in which it can be truly effective, viz.: by casting an S. L. P. ballot on election day.

Members of Section Lawrence, S. L. P., were on hand with copies of "What Means This Strike?" and the De Leon-Harriman debate, and sold eight of the former and four of the latter, besides some copies of The of Agitation-Teddy Visits the City | Weekly People.' An S. L. P. meeting was announced for next Saturday, with John A. Henley as speaker.

The great and only "Teddy," President of the United States, lover of the "prosperous" working class, inventor of "spiked" clubs, etc., has come, displayed his front teeth, and gone on his way rejoicing.

Some folks are wondering whether the efforts of the middle-class city government to get the State to pay the expense of the salute fired by the local battery on his arrival, so as to lighten the cost of his reception to the "taxpayers," detracted anything from the "pleasure" of his visit.

Idle curiosity seemed to be the predominating feature of the large crowd that gathered at the station when the President's train pulled in, genuine enthusiasm being conspicuous by its absence.

Those who expected "Teddy" to display some ability as a speaker were disappointed, the only thing he displayed while on the platform being his "teeth."

His "speech" consisted of praising the G. A. R. men and the militia; the former for their past services, and the latter for their work in helping to give the Cubans and Filipinos a chance to enjoy "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." This closing paragraph of his speech is a sample: "You have brought selfgoverning individual freedom to the Filipinos of a kind that they could have never known under an archaic tyranny of their own. Now we will govern the islands well. We will govern them primarily in their interests, but in our interest also. Whether

we will or not, as a nation we front a great destiny. We can decide whether we will do our work badly or well, but we cannot help doing it. We have got to do it somehow, and I ask that all men stand shoulder to shoulder as Americans to see that we-do it well."

Rev. James T. O'Reilly; O. S. A., who so strenuously advocated the "rights" of the American Woolen Company in the weavers' strike, accompanied the President on the trip from Boston through to Haverhill, presumably to "fill his ear" on the "friar" question, in which the Rev.

James is deeply interested. Most of the mills in this city not already closed shut down yesterday until after "Labor Day," some of them taking advantage of the respite to take stock.

The pure and simplers are trying hard to arrange an "impressive" demonstration on Labor Day. Fearing that their own members would not be sufficient to "impress," they have invited the "unionists" of Haverhill to come up and parade with them. The Haverhillites have accepted the invitation

MILLIONS USE LIBIT SOAP

to the following. In case the organizer or speaker sent out be a single man, he shall receive the sum of no more than 12 per week and railroad fare; should the organizer or speaker be a married man, the sum paid to him shall not exed \$18 per week and railroad fare. By Delegate, Section Repsselaer.

F. E. Passouno

The committee on platform and regin-tions recommended that it be left to the State Committee to exercise its judg-ment in each case.

resolution endorsing The Daily Peoole Auxiliary League and urging sections and branches to join it, was adopted unanimously. It reads as follows: RESOLUTION ON DAILY PEOPLE

AUXILIARY LEAGUE.

Vhereas, We have noted with much tification that our national organ, The gratification that our unique vignance. Daily People, under its new manage-ment is making rapid headway; and, Whereas, Much more could be accom-plished in the direction of building up the paper, in circulation, editorial effi-ciency, size, and in even other ways, were the hands of the management freed from the task of covering the superstructure were the hands of the management freed from the task of covering the payments still due on the plant, which payments the paper cannot reasonably be expected to earn for years to come; and Whereas, Strenuous efforts are now being made by enemies from outside of the Socialist Labor Party and by trait-me design within to hampar the scouth

They

the Socialist Labor Party and by trait ors from within, to hamper the growth of The Daily People, cut off the support of the membership with the ulterior aim to destroy this weapon of the S. L. P. as dearly bought, so effective an aid of party propagands and so full of poten-tial power; and Whereas, An effort has been made by members of the S. L. P. in New York Oity, to lift this harden from the absulders of the management by forming as auxiliary body, known as The Daily

the features of the second and third Statements which earned for these the sledge hammer blows with which Section Buffalo demolished them and cast them aside as unworthy of affecting the conduct of the Party membership. ' A close examination of the said Keinard and Sanial letters, however, brings out the fact that the infamy of the serial of for statements pales by the light of the infamy of these letters.

Beginning with the Hickey Statement down to the Statement of the thirty-one there is, in the midst of all the mild conclusions dished up, some attempt at pre senting some semblance of allegations of facts. Hickey does so; Pierce pads his "Statement" with documents, and however irrelevant these are to what he to prove, the effort is there to sent facts; the Curran-Reid-Keiser State ment follows closely in the Pierce foot prints; and even "The Thirty-one" do not neglect the point. The Keinard and Sanial letters, evidently written for publication and published by their associ ates, wholly ignore the requirement merely fling out their conclusions these they seek to superimpose upon Party membership without furnishing the slightest allegation of fact to enable

Party the membership to judge as to the cor-rectness of the conclusions. These conclusions are in the nature of sacrosanct Gecrees, not requiring proof to be ac cepted. Everyday mortals recognize the need of facts, at least the allegation of

After deciding to call the next State convention in New York City in case the next national convention is held there, and in Troy, should the next national convention not be held in New York City, the convention adjourned, with rousing cheers for the S. L. P. The convention elicited comment in the capitalist press of Utica, one newspaper expressing Surprise that it was composed of clean-shaven, active and energetic men who did not look at all like anarchists!

RESOLUTIONS OF SECTION MADISON COUNTY.

Whereas, There have been and are now certain conspirators boring from within the Socialist Labor Party, seeking to disrupt it, or rather take a slice off and leap therewith as was done in 1899, scheming to set themselves up as a part of "the managing powers," not enough jobs to go around, hence these grafters are left, consequently they lampoon. Whereas, In 1899 it reached from the Atlantic to the Pacific, but this time from Rhode Island to Chicago-strength for leaping growing weaker; be it, there

Resolved, That Section Madison County, Illinois, in as strong a manner an ble, pronounce censure upon Pierce and his lampoon; Curran, his crowd and their lampoon; Section Chicago and their resolutions, and all those who endorse them; and in as strong a manner, we endorse the actions of the N. E. C., and National Secretary, also General Committee of Section New York for their conduct toward the same-except in one point, namely the call for a vote special National convention, thereby giving them a partial recognition. Section meeting, Aug. 17, 1902. Signed:

Will W. Cox, Organizer. Chas. Edie, Secretary.

After recess the committee on platform and resolutions reported. A resolution bearing on the resolution of Section Buffalo, on the opposition within the party, which placed the convention against the holding of a special national convention, created the most discussion. After all the delegates had expresed themselves fully, freely and exhaustively, the convention adopted the resolution.

A resolution endorsing The Daily People Auxiliary League was adopted. New York City was chosen as the seat of the State Committee and Section New York was instructed to nominate fourteen members to be voted on by referendum vote.

The State Committee was instructed to draw up a platform adapted to the issues of the campaign as soon as they are announced by the old party conventions.

The convention was in session at a late hour to-night considering the report of the State Committee and planning a vigorous campaign.

De Leon made the first speech of the campaign to-night at a meeting on the corner of Elizabeth and Genesee streets. Hunter, Gilhaus, Kuhn, Kinneally and Corregan also spoke. Another meeting at Franklin square was also addresed by the same speakers. The proceedings of the convention were marked with enthusiastic yet cool determination. The convention shows that the Socialist Labor Party of the State of New York is solid for the uncompromising overthrow of the capitalist system. Enlistment is for the war and the weak-kneed will not be allowed to hamper the onward march. Three cheers for the Socialist republic and the Socialist Labor Party that knows how to bring it about!





For Preserving, Purifying and Beautifying the Skin, Cleansing the Scalp of Crusts, Scales and Dandruff, Stopping Falling Hair, Softening, Whitening and Soothing Red, Rough and Sore Hands, Baby Itchings, Bashas and Chefran and for All the Duration of Hands, Baby Itchings, Rashes and Chafings and for All the Purposes of the Toilet, Bath a

PRICE 15 Cents. Sent by Mail on Receipt of Price (Stamps or Mail Orders). None Genuine Without the name LIBIT. Prepared and Sold by ROTKOWITZ BROS., 165 Stanton Street, New

York.



· · · · WEEKLY PEOPLE: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1902

A FAREWELL EDITORIAL AND A SALUTATORY SHOWING HOW AND WHY THE DETROIT MONTHLY MAGAZINE BECAME AN & L P. ORGAN I I I I I I I I I I I

"In justice to the many readers of The Wage Worker, an explanation of the at change in its editorship and management is due from me. In justice to myself, I must place before them my for resigning as its editor, as Il as its now appearing under the arm ner as an S. L. P. organ. "In November, 1899, H. W. Gillett, Geo. W. Pinel and myself, conceived the idea of starting the paper for the

purpose of the dissemination of Socialist philosophy as we underpure stood it, and to make profit enough, if sible, to pay us for our work.

"Neither of us invested a single dollar in the enterprise, with the exception of ten dollars advanced by Pinel to pur-chase paper for the first publication; amount was returned to him from fits on the first issue.

"The financial success of the paper was sured from the first, through the brilliant success of Pinel as an advertising solicitor. As soon, however, as it was discovered that the editorial department was neither managed nor intimidated by ized labor, this support began to dwindle. Comrade Pinel met with reifs and refusals, where before he had been promised support. The spirit seemed to be, trade union-right or wrong, trade union. Not only was this among the trade unionists who did not claim to be Socialists, but those such as Charles Erb, Louis Erb and others, who have for years claimed

to be Socialists. "The policy of this paper was stated in its first issue, which was to tell the in its first issue, which was to tell the truth as we saw it, and hold the columns open for a free discussion among the working class as to the truth or falsity of its editorial opinions. With charity for all and malice toward none, we ex-pected The Wage Worker would, in this day, clarify the minds of the workers on the questions of political economy; questions so necessary for them to under-stand before they can hope to better their

"But how were we received? With andor and argument? No; it was slapand personal abuse from those who claimed to be the fathers of revolution ary Socialism in this city. They not only withheld their patronage and support, but did all they possibly could to others from giving it. They want-

-provided a person said nothing that disagreed with their way, of looking at things; but if he did 'supis him even if the whole movement es to the devil; our idea is right; we have made up our minds; no argument, nor reason can change it; that idea must or ruin; and that idea is, that unless you support the idiosyncrasy of the trade union, as applied to the labor problem, you cannot represent the working

After struggling along for nearly a year, both Comrades Pinel and Gillett having laft, and I being unable to at-tend to the work necessary to getting out the paper and working at my trade to support my family at the same time, I determined to put the Wage Worker in determined to put the Wage Worker in the hands of the critics, by giving it to the local. I endeavored to show them how easily they could, with a little en-ergy and co-operation, build up a power-

ful Socialist organization; but I found that powerful Socialist organizations were not what they were looking for. They seemd afraid that Louis Erb would ose the office of treasurer, or a few more nincompoops lose their great power of 'leadership' if the local ever got bigge than a baker's dozen. An organ that could tell a few thousand people each month where they meet, what was their objects and report their actions, was not what they wanted, and they refused to use it for that purpose. These same 'old Socialists' opposed taking the paper. They tried to run oue twenty-five years ago and made a failure of it and for that reason no one else could ever make a success; and what was more, no one id-if they could prevent it. ever wo They looked upon the success of the pa-per as the success of Eastman; and that was not to be tolerated.

"Yet, by a very close vote, the local decided to take the paper. A committee was appointed that met just once; the majority of its members either did nothing, or comme need to 'kaock' against whatever was done by those of the committee whose untiring seal for the cause made them determined to keep the paper in the field-even at their own

George Fauser was elected treasurer of this committee. When the bills came due he paid them out of his own pocket in order to keep the credit of Local Detroit good with the printer. While the income was fully sufficient to cover the expense of publication, this income was t all cash; but literature which could be converted into cash. In this manner Comrade Fauser advanced \$20 in order to pay the printer cash, and turned over to the local literature, which, if sold at the regular rates, would bring the local \$27. He expecting the local to sell this and return to him the \$20 advanced. which would leave a net profit of \$7 for the local. What did they do? Pay it? Not on your life; but tried to make out that I, who had nothing to do but present the true account, was trying to swindle the local, and they refused to pay the bill-but kept the literature and voted to discontinue publication: leaving the subscribers out the paper they had paid for,

and Comrade Fauser out his cash. "The loss of the money did not at all disturb Comrade Fauser, although he is a wage worker who has to earn every cent by hard labor; but to stop publica-tion, simply because they hated the editor was more than he would stand. He. with Comrades Dilno, Scannell, Mister sky, Voss and Henry organized a co-partnership to continue publication. They retained me as editor, although I had no financial interest whatever the paper. They paid me five dollars per month as wages simply to make me legally responsible to the co-partnership. This included the rent for an office.

"Under this method we managed to keep the paper afloat, by each subscriber paying in one dollar per month on each share subscribed for, as long as they could do it; but changes in occupation all, or nearly all, the subs to forfeit their stock through their inability to keep up the payments. but six or seven to start in on this were plan and only twelve altogether that

ever subscribed: but oue has ever paid the full amount, and but three paying at this time. We warned the party mem-bers in June that we must sell twenty shares to keep in the field; but two r sponded-John D. Hunt, of Jonesville, Mich., and J. O. Harkness, of Northport, Wash.

Working at my trade, together with the nervous strain consequent upon the duties of getting out the paper, has nearly prostrated me physically. I have had offered me by my stepfather and mother, an opportunity to better my material condition and at the same time improve my health. They have offered a farm. I have decided to accept their offer. This leaves the paper without a person in the Socialist party to edit it on the same basis that I have. Without financial support; with no co operation on the part of the local Socialists, who have conspired to crush it out of existence, the paper must cease to be published and the subscribers lose their money, or, it must be turned over to those who are willing to keep it in the field, and put forth their energies in using it to teach the proletarian the things it was established to teach-true political omy and class-conscious action by the working class against capitalism. men and women who are willing to The do this are the persons belonging to Section Detroit, Socialist Labor Party. With no one to assist him among the Socialists; with no encouragement, with his resources exhausted, with more than half of the subscribers dilatory in paying up their subscriptions, with party members sending hundreds of dollars to strike funds and as many more in contributing to fifty-dollar speakers (who make great parades and foolish shows. but which teach nothing but their ignorance of Socialism), yet expect bundles of the Wage Worker to be sent free, what can Comrade Fauser do but turn the paper over to those who will supply the subscribers with papers until their time expires? I don't see what else he can do; and if this works an injury to the Socialist party organization, it has no one to blame but its own members; specially those who have done the things I have pointed out, that have been

so mentally blind they could not see the movement because of the man. "I freely confess, and I fully believe the paper will be more ably handled, more beneficial as a teacher of Socialism, in the hands of its present management, than if left to the tender mercies of those persons in this city who have tried to strangle it since it first saw the light of day. For this reason, while I am forced to quit as its editor, I hope those kind comrades who have sacrificed much to assist me; who have always had kind words of encouragement to lighten my burden, will give the new management a fair hearing, and an impartial judgment,

Fraternally, "George A. Eastman."

"OUR SALUTATORY. "The readers of the Wage Worker will notice that this paper now supports the Socialist Labor Party. Not only does this paper now support the S. L. P., but it is owned directly by that party. "In the explanation written by the for-

mer editor, George Eastman, the reasons for the change are fully explained. "Nevertheless, it is necessary that we add a few remarks to his reasons for entitled to it. the surrender. We call it a "surrender," because up till now the S. L. P. was forced to recognize The Wage Worker as its enemy.

* * "THE WAGE WORKER" * *

"As the readers know, The Wage Worker formerly supported the so-called Socialist party, the Social Democratic party or the so-called "Kangaroos." ' It and the S. L. P. represent antagonistic currents of society, and a change of attitude by any sub-division, by any of the organs of either side, is equivalent to a surrender. But we wish to add here, such a surrender as this is not a dis honorable act by any means. Long, for fully twenty months, the few pusher of the Wage Worker, issued the paper in spite of the fact that bread was need essary and should have been bought for the family with the money that went for paying the printing bills, paper and other expenses. But it had to go down it had to surrender to the S. L. P., nevertheless

Verily, the unshakable Socialist Labor Party, standing as it does upon the bedrock of the class struggle, had the advantage of position over its opponent It is the only party that must accomplish the mission to overthrow wage slavery, or private ownership of the of production and distribution. means "Against such a party the former Wage Worker management could not succeed. Just because the whole S. L. P. stood always upon the principle of the class struggle, did that party never waver, and for that reason was it "nev-er afraid to strike a blow at error for fear of making an enemy. "It has, continually, attacked all those

who dared to use the 'labor unions' for private gain. It has continually pointed the use of the strike, the boy out the cott and the union label, if used as the only weapons of the wage workers, are insufficient to obtain for the wage workers such conditions as are necessary to remove all cause for friction between antagonistic classes.

"Never can the S. L. P. allow to become of more importance than the whole working class, and never can it allow the individual so-called "labor lead to become greater than either his trade or his class. The S. L. P., for instance, says that a soft political job for Sam Gompers and his son, is not the primary cause for the existence of the labor movement. The interests of those organized, and especially the interests of far of more importance.

"Never can the wage-working class become united as a class, unless the purpose for which they organize is, primarily, that Socialism must be established "The platform and constitution of the S. L. P. binds The Wige Worker, as at resent managed and edited, to be true

to these principles. "The reasons for surrendering the pa per, as explained by the former editor are that he wishes to see that The Wage Worker remains on 'the lines of S. L. P.; and that party only will hold it there. As explained by Eastman, he wished to strive for that which the

S. L. P. consistently proclaimed. with which we undertake the task, 'we Hence, The Wage Worker comes in the hands of the organization that alone is

"We recognize that it's a pretty courageous step/to face the former friends and say we have joined the former caemy, but it is not only courageous, but

manly as well, to say, 'sooner than to see it annihilated, I will turn it over to you, even if we have been antagonists, because I know you alone can utilize it consistently to establish the desired result

"The above explanations should suffice to satisfy every subscriber and reader of the good intentions that were underly ing the actions of the former editor-as well as of all those that were associated with him up to the end-when he turned over to those that now use it to solid ify the wage-working class.

"Had the Socialist party, the party that this paper formerly was an organ of been able, as a whole, to fight for the principle that Eastman admits he strived for as long as he had charge of the paper, undoubtedly, the surrender would never have occurred. The change of hands of this paper was inevitable so long as principle, and to advance Socialism, was the real reason for its establishment. The Wage Worker could not exist as an isolated part, opposed by other parts of the organization that for different principles and ideas stood from those advanced by it. And the exitsence of two class-conscious parties alongside of each other, is an impossibility. As a whole, the Socialist party could not become class-conscious, because the S. L. P. already existed. Hence, The Wage Worker could not remain where it was; to let it die would have shown principlelessness and cowardice; to turn it over, unconditionally, was maply.

"We, therefore, in the same manner that the former editor expresses his good will, expect from the subscribers and readers that they place principle above personal desires. Read carefully, and consider thoroughly, whatever we think worthy of publication in this pa-

'Your class interests must be advanced; your material conditions must be shaped so that you can exist and work for your emaucipation; because you must remember, the capitalist class and its lackies must be forced to surrender. They will not abdicate until they see no further hope; hard facts and conditions are necessary to convince them that their struggles are useless. We all are the whole wage working class, are by mere creatures of circumstances, forced to action by pressure of conditions.

"Hence, we think we are asking very little when we expect and await, also, your hearty co-operation in making The Wage Worker one of the most powerful defensive weapons of our class

"Fellow wage workers-and here we include, also, besides, all those whose sympathies are honestly with the wage working class-agitate for The Wage Worker, take the agency of The Wage Worker for your respective localities and if you do your duty, if you consider that our emancipation and the length of time necessary for its accomplishment depends upon the energy and good will

will' not 'have to wait until h-ll freezes over before we get justice, right, equality and good will toward all men, established upon earth'-then we will get 'Socialism in our time.'

"The Press Committee." (The article printed below appeared in

is foolish to demand something from the September Wage Worker. It is inthe capitalist class which, in the very structive as a reflex, showing the op-portunistic and proletarian composition of the so-called Socialist party.) nature of things, this class must bring about to maintain itself as an exploiting class? "State capitalism, being only another

SOME FACTS THAT ILLUSTRATE

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE S. P. AND THE S. L. P .- A MORAL VICTORY : : : : : : : : :

some political party demanded it. State

capitalism will be forced upon us in

the same way and for the same reason

that the trust has come about; why

should we exemplify our inability to

properly read and understand what cap-

italism is, by making one of its phases

a political demand? Is it not clear that

force upon the working class. It is for

this reason that the majority of the cap-

italists will oppose 'public ownership,

just as the majority of it opposes the

trust; but not because this 'public own-

ership' destroys the power of capital

to exploit labor. If the Socialist party

demands the overthrow of all systems of

exploitation, why should it demand State capitalism? Seymour Stedmau,

"I will admit that once we are able

to see the necessity of State capitalism

to turn the eyes of the workers from the

individual to the public boss; from the

trade union weapons to the ballot, and

from individual to social production, it

is a very tempting bait for us to take

up and advocate this changed method, of exploitation, thinking thereby to hurry

forward our ultimate emancipation; but

right here it is necessary to understand

that our mission is not only to point out

the different changes through which cap-

italist production must, or is liable to

pass, but to educate and organize the

working class to intelligently . oppose

itself against the particular form of exploitation that will appear with each

changed phase of capitalism. To do this successfully, we must not wait for

the change. We must not demand such

change; claim that it came about by our,

efforts, and then after the workers re-

alize that they are still slaves to cap-

italism, try to get out of it by telling

We must oppose capitalism in any form,

inderstand the difference between it and

Socialism. Even Socialists are as liable

to make mistakes with their political

when trying to bring Socialism about by

colonies

0

them that it wasn't what we

mental power, as co-operative

please answer.

Only

"EASTMAN NO OPPORTUNIST.

method of skinning labor, is a part and parcel of the capitalist system of pro-"He Explains. "In taking leave of the many readers duction; and will be brought about by of The Wage Worker, I wish to take this the capitalist class itself when industrial opportunity to say to those who have conditions force it to fly to State ownercarefully read my recent articles conship for protection against loss from cerning State capitalism, that I do not over-production and competition. . the financially strong will be able to survive the change. The financially them to confuse my arguments with those of Seymour Stedman, who survive the change. The financially weak will become public employees; the uses something similar to uphold opporfinancially strong the beneficiaries of the tunism. exploitation which State capitalism will

"The present management has kindly extended me the courtesy of sufficien space to explain my position in regards to Socialists advocating State capitalism with the view of either ameliorating the condition of the workers, or utilizing it for Socialist propaganda.

"The principal distinction between the opportunists' argument and mine is, that they, in advocating State ownership presume that as soon as the State get outrol, no matter how, or who is the State, private interests will at once give way to the public good. This does not admit that the State, as now constructed, is purely an instrument used in the interests of the capitalist class; which view entirely obliterates the class strug gle, and presumes that the capitalist class will cease to use the State to exploit labor and feather its nest because of its great love for the public. While I contend that so long as the State re mains a governing force, anything it ac quires or operates will have behind it the interests of the capitalist class to serve; and every changed form will, in stead of bettering the material inter ests of the working class, intensify the slavery of it by greater and more power

ful methods of exploitation. "An outline of the probable industrial change under capitalism does not mean that the working class should vote for such change, expecting thereby to be materially benefited. Any change made by a capitalist State in the methods of or control of production, is always made in the interest of the capitalist class.

if we expect the working class ever to "While the public ownership of pub-lic 'utilities,' or in other words, State capitalism, may be necessary to turn the parties, when in haste to secure governeyes of the working class from the strike, boycott and label to the ballot as a means of resisting exploitation and managing industry in its own interests, i does not necessarily folow that Social ists should make this one of its political party demands.

"The opportunists say that the trust is but one of the inevitable phases of capitalist production; yet, strange to say, "The change from private to corpora they do not make the organization of tion and from corporation to trustified trusts one of their 'immediate demands;' industries, is industrial evolution; 011 when they understand that State capstage after another is forced on because italism is but another inevitable of the advancement in improved methof capitalist production, they will not ods of production and better organization make THAT one of their immediate of productive forces, and not because demands."

example.



Special to the Daily People. Collinsville, Ill., Aug. 25 .- Our first visit to Alton was last Saturday night. For various reasons we have never been able to reach this place before. To make a long story short, without any advertising, we opened the meeting at City Hall Square at 7.30 p. m., one hour after we arrived. Fully 500 an-swered to the beckoning call and remained two and one half hours, while Comrade Murphy, of St. Louis, and the writer spoke to them, the first time (so

The Blight that Arrests the Growth and Destroys the Fruition of the Labor Movement.

The growth of movements in human society is subject to the same laws that govern growth in all nature. In the animal and in the vegetable kingdoms we know that in order to exist and ficurish it is necessary that species must have environment favorable to their life; that soll and climate and the availability of nourishment are factors in the possibilities of ex-



the working class movement is what is known as the grafter. Let us look into the character and habits of this creature, so that after investigation, we may find it possible to stop its ravages.

The grafter, as the name implies, is one who seeks to escape the toil of providing his own existence, by opersting in a manner that will enable him in some way, to live or graft himself into a position where he will not have to exert himself uncomfortably; but, by schemes upon the confidence and ness of heart of others, be enabled to eat at the table of industry, whilst living the life of the drone. How does he get into the field of the Labor Movement? Sometimes he enters in

would be injurious to the interests of the grafter species. What makes this possible is that workingmen do not enter into the spirit of the labor movement in a way that their conditions demand they should.

They simply enter their names upon the rolls, pay their dues, attend the meetings when there is any dispute with the employers, turn out in parades occasionally, and neglect all other matters of the organization, or what is worse, leave them at the disposal of whoseever can see the opportunity of working a graft by getting a hold of the business of the union. Although there are different ways in which the grafter operates, the operations are all based upon the neglect of the workingmen to take a full interest in their class organization, and the apathetic indifference that they manifest to the

who fail to land in the snaps they strive for, do business on a profitable by helping the capitalists to break the strikes of their workmen. One who has held a paying position in the labor

movement in the past, and who has never ceased to scheme to land himself in some similar position once and who, to cover up his dirty tracks,

still poses and rants before labor or-

ganizations, repeatedly attempted,

during our present strike, to over

throw our plans. He has even been

seen in Providence time and again

during the progress of the strike, al-

though it is at a great distance from his home, and it has been reported

upon good authority that his declared

the strike against the two loom system.

And yet this cur of a capitalist pimp

is tolerated in the labor movement, and

se in Providence was to break

nce. But even when all other conditions are favorable and growth and prosperity seem assured there is yet be taken into account the menace to growth presented by predatory species and parasitic enemies.

Many regions, as we all know, are devoid of certain species of animal life because of the existence there of inimical species. Many noble trees and beautiful and useful plants are destroyed and exterminated by the nox-ious, activities of insect and fungous parasites. Orchard and vineyard and field will bloom, giving hope of the har-vest's joy, when io, the instillous pest is at work that will blight the scene and they hope and chest bits direction turn hope and cheer into disaster and gloom. Only by the exercise of aleriness in detecting and destroying the pests is there any hope of preserva-

All political and social movements in their growth are open to the same dan-ser of destruction by enemies. In the Labor Movement we find surrounding Labor Movement we and surrounding conditions so favorable to growth that it springs up again and again spon-taneously after being blighted by foes and pests. In order to ensure the harvests that

reward man's above, it has been found essential to investigate the life and habits of the pests that bring destruc-tion to his hopes, and to combat and exterminate them.

The growth of the moves The so that the glorious fruits may arow the seed and this store that we sow the seed and till the soil and irri-antic: we must also stoop to the lowly work of weeding, and keep a vigilant tion of the varmin whose harmful ac-

licity of youth and before his srafting tendencies are fully devel-oped, but his nature soon unfolds from the chrysallis stage and, amid the op-portunities offered by the yet tender condition of the labor movement, he sences to nibble and expand into his full development. Others, after vainly endeavoring in other directions to solve the problem of grafting life, and failing through lack of ability, chance, in their search, upon the field of the labor movement, and joyfully attach themselves thereto with a vim that they hope will compensate for the length of time that it took them

to discover it. Members of the grafter species. are always in their inner consciousness possessed of the delusion that they have certain abilities in an undeveloped state, the very suspicion of the possession of which entities them to the appreciation of the rest of society, and makes it only a fair arrangement

that society should supply their wants without any exertion on their part. The porticle and social into entering in the porticle and social into the portice in the porticle and social into the portice into an order to ansure the harvests that and after they have once caught sight of the spoils upon which their varieties privations appears to them as detri-mental to "Labor." They actually lose alght of the movement, and have their minds hat the workers, as a class, fade into small proportions, and they look upon themselves and the solvancement of their intersate as the end and be all of labor organisation. When they have reached this stage they will battle with desperation against any effort to prevented in a point to previous the interset in the social and irri-e. We must also stoop to the lowly

that should raise the condition of the whole laboring class into a leverage which serves for the advancing of a faw schemers.

of the

ight of th

According to the degrees of mean-According to the degrees of mean-ness amongst the grafters they turn their activities in certain directions. Some contrive, in order to enrich themselves by a few dollars, by getting a chance to act upon the business, handling finances for fairs, entertainments, the getting out of souvenir books, and other sources that offer opportunities for petty pilfering. Others of them, by the possession

of cant phrases on the "dignity of labor," "arbitration," "co-operative stores," the "brotherhood of capital and labor," and similar rubbish, conceal their utter ignorance of the labor problem, and with their "oratory" set their caps for the capture of a position where they can see themselves re-lieved from the necessity of toil, and where their visions call up pictures of a life of mingled boose, cigars, and oc-casional "oratory," and where good sal-aries will be at their command for the trouble of reaching out the hand. These range all the way from organizer, business agent, and other paid snaps up to the great high priests of trafting, the presidency of some na-tional organization. The ranks of these national and state organizing and secretariste grafters are thick with scamps who, to the knowledge of the writer, look with scorn and contempt upon the simple-minded workingmen who ever allowed such arrant and vulgar rascals as they to work their graft upon them. This is a distinguishing mark of the grafter whether he be a

is not e of his kind In many cases where the workers place their reliance upon labor grafters they are placing their confidence in men who are in the pay of the enemy.

For evidence of another species of the grafter we have only to look through the list of official snaps in the national, state and city governments. There, from high-salaried government places, down through court clerkships in the state government, until we reach those who hold charge of street sweeping gangs, we find men who had a warm interest in the working class until that interest was cooled by the helm fuifiliment of the purposes for which it was picked up.

When we look over the field of the labor movement and after the years of toil that have been put in there, see the withered and scanty harvest that has been brought forth, it seems to us that we have not given the time that we should have given to the extermination of the pest, that destroys the hore and the confidence of the working class in organization, and that withers and blights the happy fruits that the labor movement should bear. And we ment of the future will find means to protect itself from the ravages of the grafter.-Strikers' Call and Textile Workers' Advocate.



style, namely, the S. L. P. buzz-saw. They solicited our return. Sold sixteen books, "What Means This Strike?" "Reform or Revolution;" got two subscribers for The People.

said), they ever heard it in that

After announcing that we would speak again at 9 a. m. next morning we went to a hotel. Seven o'clock next morning we visited the glassworks where 3,400 slaves work, turning out profits for their masters. Pure and simpledom reigns in this factory, as well as over every other industry in the city, of which there are quite a few, with the labor fakir at the

Lewis Walters, a glass blower, is the resident over sixty unions that exist in this glass works. He is an A. F. of L. organizer, and a candidate for State senator ou the Republican ticket, is a fue man and liked by all union men in Alton, especially the glass workers, so a glass blower from whom we get our information told us. This glass blower told us that each of

these sixty departments had a set of officers, a separate and distinct scale and an agreement which is signed up for'a year. (Sold into wage slavery for one year; not much chance for a strike.) one department should happen to strike the rest cannot strike in sympathy, but assess themselves and continue at work.

They boasted to us of donating \$5,000 to the anthracite coal miners, but when we told them how the bituminous miners were scabbing on the anthracite miners, they looked at the sky and reflected. One department, however, is not organ-ized, that known as the gathering boys, the apprentices. The unions don't seem to care for these boys. They are left to the mercy of their "masters" without a union. These boys will be used to put their masters on the bum.

These aristocrats make from five to ten dollars per day and feel themselves above "common labor"-but this last year some ticket for Congress in St. Louis in 1900. of their feathers -were plucked. The He was connected with no-politics union-

If you cannot get them of your dealer, write to the E. SEIDENBERG, STIEFEL & CO. MAKERS _____ 98th Street and First Avenue, New York

10,15 & 20 ¢ Packages

firm put in eleven glass-blowing machines, and one of these machines, with four men at \$4 per day, turns out the work that seven men at \$8 per day for-merly did without the machine.

This is a displacement of thirty-three men, skilled workmen, aristocrats of labor, and a saving to the company of \$40 per day; and wages are cut in half. What will these good aristocratic union men do when these unnoticed apprentice gathering boys can run the machine?

They will have to join the hobo "no olitics-in-union" union.

These "no politics" upion men cut quite figure in local politics just the same. In 1892 they supported the Democratic party and helped to elect Cleveland; in 1896 they boosted onto the Democratic ticket one of their "no politics" glass blowers, and he went to the State legislature, where he succeeded in passing a child labor law. They feel proud of him, even if the law was declared, unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

They weep because he was turned down on this account, but the fact of the matter is the fakirs saw fit to switch over in 1898 and support the Republican party and in 1900 supported McKinley. The readers of The People have already been made acquainted with this glass-blower-no-politics-labor legislator unionist. He ran on the Democratic

Northwest Corner Thirtleth and Washington Sta MARION, IND.

ism in St. Louis; was on the strike com mittee for the typographical union in their strike; the strike was lost. the men how much they love W. J. Gill, the glass blower from Illinois.

Now these glass workers are boosting another, trying the Republican party this time.

Oh, poor, blind slave, will you never wake up?

We opened our meeting Sundar morn-ing and spoke to 300 or more. Sold some more books and got one more sub-scriber for The People. Was solicited by a carpenter, a delegate to the Central Trades and Labor Assembly, to speak for them on Labor Day. We told him he could rely on us if he could get us on programme. Poor slave; he don't know the fakirs as we do, but if we do get on by chance-more from Alton next week. Investigator.



Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars

WEEKLY PEOPLE: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1902

WEEKLY PEOPLE. ed by the Socialist Labor Party, 2,4 and 6 New Reade St., New York. R.C. Bez 1576, Telephone, 129 Franklin EVERY SATURDAY. TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance

Bundle rates: Less than 100 copies, 1 at a copy; 100 to 500 copies, % cont a apy; 500 or more, % cont a copy. As par as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired ntered as second class matter at the York Post Office, June 27, 1900.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE 1x 1888.	UNITED STATES.
In 1892	
In 1896	
Is 1300	

Oh, Pope, had I thy satire's darts To give the rascals their deserts, I'd rip their rotten, hollow hearts, and tell sloud

Their jugglin' hoous-pocus arts to cheat the crowd. BURNS.

LABOR DAY, BY THE GRACE OF CAPITAL.

More eloquent than any editorial that ould be written on "Labor Day", is the cartoon which appears on the first page of this issue of The People. There Labor can be seen enthroned for one brief day-by the grace of Capital. Paffed with his brief importance, Labor sits upon the throne and, ape-like, imitates the arrogance of him who has for one day abdicated the seat of power. Blind to the significance of Capital's purpose, Labor does not see the chains that

to-morrow will fetter him again. How different will be the scenes en acted to-day by the unclass-conscious workmen as compared with the classconscious celebration of May Day-the International Day of Labor, instituted by the workmen themselves, and often celebrated in defiance of the exploiter. On May Day the class-conscious workmen the world over, holding their economic movement to the level of their aspirations and the importance of its mission, and bearing in mind the power of its political manifestation, meet for the discussion of Labor's condition and emancipation. On that day class-conscious Labor shows to the world that it recognizes no division of nationality, of race, nor of craft. The only division it recognizes is that of Exploiter and Exploited-the philosophy of the Class

Struggle. To-day "organized labor." with the portance given it for one day, will deplace that it is omnipotent, while at the same time giving sanction to the declas ration that Capital and Labor are brothers. To-day "organized labor" will march-in many instances fives await the non-attendants-but the march leads to Nowhere. The politician and the es will cheer the weary paraders, well knowing that while such appalase is sought capitalism is safe. There will be music and hurrahing, but to-morrow the chains of wage slavery await the erers. Only the leaders will profit. They will glance at the reviewing stand with a knowing look that means: "There are the goods at my command. They may become yours on election day. The price?-a fat job for me."

Is there, then, no silver lining to this dark cloud? Yes. Emphatically yes. . The redeeming features of to-day's will be the celebratio Socialist Labor Party. The S. L. P. will to-day in many places throw the spirit of proletarian aspirations into its Labor Day celebrations, to haunt the capitaljists and their labor faking crew, while at the same time arousing the workers to the dangers of the slough into which they are gradually sinking. On to the Socialist Republic!-Daily People Sep. 1.

italism by a working class trade union, acting in conjunction with a working class party at the ballot box. This campaign aroused the bitter hostility of all Democrats, pure and simple unionists, and Social Democrats created an intense opposition to the S. L. P. and the S. T. and L. A. As a result the S. L. P. meetings in Lynn were pelted with stones, but all to no avail.

One of the special targets of this campaign has been Henry Cabot Lodge, U. S. Senator of Massachusetts, and owner of the Republican sheet, the "Lynn Item." The stalwarts of the S. L. P. have repeatedly exposed his hypocrisy and lack of intelligence, and have fastened upon him the sobriquet. Henry Cabbage Lodge.

Last Sunday, President Roosevelt was Henry Cabbage Lodge's guest. This gentleman, evidently smarting under the blows administered to himself and the Republican, Democratic, trade union and Social-Democratic supporters of capital ism, by the stalwarts of the S. L. P. and also desiring, no doubt, to show that the sobriquet of "Cabbage," as ap-

plied to his intelligence, was well earned, caused twenty policemen to be placed about his residence, presumably to protect the President, but really to kill the S. L. P. in Lynn. Immediately this extraordinary political move, alias "precaution against an

attack on the 'President's life," together with this extraordinary lie, alias "reason for the precautions," was telegraphed all over the country as follows:

"These extraordinary measures for the protection of the President are regarded as significant, in view of the fact that Lynn, four miles distant is considered a stronghold of Socialism. Half a mile from the Lodge mansion a troop of State cavalry, which escorted the President here from Lynn, are encamped for the night."

The Socialist Labor Party will not be killed by such means. It is born of the spirit of class-conscious Socialism, the spirit that has triumphantly survived the caluminies growing out of the Paris Commune, and that the lie of attributing to it the murder of President McKinley could not kill. It is born of the irrepressible spirit that declares that the cause of labor is the cause of the world; that knows that it is the historic mission of the working class of the world to organize and legitimately seize the powers of the state in order to inaugurate the Socialist Republic, a repuclic in which labor shall receive all it produces, and peace, pleuty and justice shall reign.

Hurrah for the Socialist Labor Party. Three times three for International Socialism!

THE INDISCREET AND UNPATRI-OTIC THOMAS DONOHUE.

That was an extremely indiscreet and unpatriotic thing that Thomas Donohue did. It was indiscreet for him to be found starving after a fifteen days' fast in a sawdust box on a North River pier. It was unpatriotic for him to thus cast doubt upon the authenticity of the rose ate statements regarding prosperity made by the President in his New England speeches. He should have had a little more discretion and gone to some spot to starve, where he would not be found until his spirit had flown and his lifeless clay would have permitted it to be said that the cause of his death was unknown. He should have thought what a reflection would be cast upon the

others Republicans. As Democrats they believe that a reduction of the tariff to free trade basis, will "bust" the trust They thus make the tariff issue iden those who dupe, and profit by the duping tical with the trust issue: to enact free of, the working class. Republicans, trade means to destroy the trust-according to them. As Republicans they believe that tariff revision is necessary to expansion and they argue that unless the tariff is so revised as to admit of commerce with foreign countries, ex-

ports will decline, expansion will stop and crises will follow. Every one knows that for free trade to be effective in the destruction of trusts. it must compete successfully with them; likewise, every one knows that for foreign nations to develop commerce in this country and take "our" goods in exchange, they must be able to undersell and outbid the domestic trusts and industrial combinations This, strange to say, cannot be done

and the fact that it cannot be done in unconsciously shown by one of the elements which says that it can. That this is a fact is shown in the tariff demands of the Idaho Republican State Convention. This convention declared in favor of a tariff revision that is identical with the demands of the free traders. This revision calls for a tariff "which will place upon the free list every article and product controlled by any monopoly and such other articles and products as are beyond the need of protection." The Idaho Republican State Convention gives this reason for favoring tariff

revision: "Many of the industries of this country have outgrown their infancy, and the American manufacturer has entered the market of the world and is successfully competing with the manufacturers of other countries."

If the latter is a fact (and such it is as the so-called "American Invasion" of Europe shows what good will ensue from free trade or tariff revision? How can the trust be "busted" at home by competitors it defeats abroad? How can competitors whom the trusts defeat and deprive of markets abroad

hope to defeat the trusts here at home and thereby open up commerce for the nations they represent, thus insuring expansion and the absence of crises to this country? An issue is waged to improve the prevailing condition of affairs. Mani-

festly, as shown above, free trade or tariff revision does not do this. Wherein, then, is the tariff "issue" an issue?

THE RIGHT TO WORK.

Ex-Mayor Hewitt has come out in opposition to the demand that the anthracite miners' strike be arbitrated. Hew itt, conveniently overlooking the monop olistic and social character of the coal trust and its influences for harm to individual, unorganized workers, declares the coal operators are right in refusing to recognize, the United Mine Workers' Union. Hewitt declares that in so doing the coal operators are defending personal liberty and the right to work that the miners would deny to others than them-

selves. The cry of personal liberty and the individual right to contract is an old one. It was first raised by the capitalists who, needing the serf who was attached to the soil, without the right of migrating and contracting, made use of this cry to secure the serf's release from the land and the control of his feudal lord and master. In other words, the personal liberty and the individual right to contract of the capitalist simply became the right of the serf to be exploited by the capitalist.

producers. Within the past decade the handling of corn. from seeding to harresting, has been revolutionized. chinery now does almost entirely the work that was done a few years ago by hand. It is estimated that the value of the corn crop of the United States is from \$600,000,000 to \$900,000,000 a

It is alleged that meats generally are 26 per cent. higher in Germany than in 1900. A good steak in Berlin costs 44 cents a pound. It is not quite so bad in this country yet, but at present, even, many families of the working class cannot afford meat. There is no prospect so far as we can see, of a decline in prices, and the chapces are that they vill go still higher. When hungry stomachs become more pleutiful we may reaonably expect that the teachings of the Socialist Labor Party will command more respectful attention.

Speaking of the corporations and trusts, the President illustrates the illogical position of the capitalist class, to which he belongs, by the declaration that "some governmental sovereign must be given full power over these artificial and very powerful corporate beings. In my judgment this sover eign must be the national government. In other words, the capitalist class owning every department of the government and controlling the administration thereof from President to door keeper, is expected to make and ex ecute laws for its own destruction The capitalist class will never abdicate until the awakened and organized vorking class is in a position to de mand its surrender. When the work ng class abandons the hog philosophy of the pure and simplers and repudiates he capitalist-inspired principle that the "interests of capital and labor ar identical," the end will be in sight. Until then it should be a matter of supreme indifference to the proletariat under what party name capitalism

The 500 workmen employed in the Gas City plant of the American Tin Plate Company have accepted the company's reduction of 25 per cent. wages ten weeks in the year, so that the company can get an order for 1, 00.000 boxes of tin each year from the Standard Oll Company. The workmen are to receive the present wage scale on all orders except this one.

There are few articles used as food that are not adulterated. This is due to capitalist greed, which is ever seek ing to get the best of the other fellow It may interest tea drinkers to learn that they seldom drink real tea. "Faced" ter or tea adulterated by coloring, is palmed off on the unsuspecting consumer every where. Some of the materials used in the process of "facing" are Prussian blue, indigo, gypsum, tumeric and China clay, the last being somewhat like soar stone. A less harmful method, it is said, is in using spent leaves, which are treated with gypsum or terra japonica, to make the m retain their pretty curls glazed with graphite or silica and mixed with a logwood preparation in order to give them a good color. It may be added, further, so proficient have these Japanese and Chinese "business pen" become in Western methods, that they now add sand, iron filings and other mineral matter to their tea, so as to increase the weight, thus increasing their profits.

Prof. E. W. Huffcut, of Cornell University, in an address before the Americap Bar Association, now in session a Saratoga, said that there are between 115 and 120 law schools in the United States, and 98 of these report a registration of 14,000 students. The number of vers, according to the census of 1900, was 114,000, or more than any other profession, save teaching and medicine The schools had on their lists last year perhaps one-eighth as many more. Only nine States have no law school; one has ten and six have from five to nine. The District of Columbia has a school for each 47,000 of population; Indiana and Illipois, with a population of 7,500,000 have 18 schools, while New York, Penn sylvania, New Jersey and New England, with a population of 21,000,000, have but 18. The statistics for the Southern

States are not given. These figures show the effects of ever increasing competition in the struggle to live and keep on top. Owing to the invasion of improved

Spreckels' vast fortune represents the rofits derived from many years of la bor skinning, especially of contract laborers on his sugar plantations in the Hawaiian Islands, where he was re-

garded as the most merciless of task masters. David Kalakan, the Kanaka king, who died in San Francisco, was his ouppet. The king had conferred on Spreckels the title of "Sir," and every concession demanded, the consideration being that "Sir Claus" should supply his majesty with the necessary funds to prolong his royal debaucheries indefinitely.

Time was, even in the region now known as the United States, when to doubt anything in the Bible, from Genesis to Revelation, included, would subject one to the pillory or imprisonment, or of being boycotted as an infidel or atheist. The widest publicity was sought for "The Book," and all, from

youth to old age, were encouraged, and in a manner commanded, to read it, the lightest penalty for disobedience being social ostricism. But times seem to have changed somewhat. C. F. Hodge, editor of the Assumption (III.) Independent, is threatened with prosecution for pub-lishing improper literature because he has undertaken to print the Bible in veekly installments in his newspaper. An official of the St. Joseph County Savings Bank at South Bend, Indiana has notified the editor that the publication of such matter as the 54th chapter of Genesis is illegal, and he threatens the luckless editor with a law suit,

The imperialist court organs inform us that Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., has gone to the West for a three weeks' hunting and fishing trip, as the guest of H. R. McCullough, vice-president of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. The organs neglect to state whether the young man is accompanied by his prisecretary, valet, and a guard of vate secret service men.

In reading the dreary literature of of Populism it is refreshing to encounter something with snap in it like the follow ing, which has the merit of being true While the Republican party does some thing and raises hell, the Democratic party raises hell and does nothing." Populist triumph at the polls would raise a hell such as might follow the exhumation of an over-ripe corpse in a densely populated neighborhood.

A curious instance of the workings of "unionism" "Socialism" crops out at Nashua, New Hampshire, A "cooperative" iron foundry in that town has shut down because of the strike of the forty journeymen molders employed by the concern, who desire an advance in The peculiar feature of the wages. strike is that some of the striking molders are stockholders in the concern, and at the same time members of the Iron Molders' Union! The strikers demand \$2.50 per day instead of \$2.25, which they declare is the lowest wages paid in the foundries of New England. The manager of the "co-operative' fraud says he can't concede the demands of the strikers until he has coasulted "stockholders," who include some of the "For ways that are very men on strike. dark, and tricks that are vain," commend us to the organized scabbery. As Sourneymen they are for the "yoonyun; as proprietors they are the meanest of

of the Republican party in his swing around the circle unblushingly appro priates the anti-trust thunder man tured by Colonel William Jennings Bryan, and that, too, in a manner well calculated to place the latter and his folowing on the defensive. From now on till the ballots are counted in the pext presidential election, every political or canization that wears the livery of capitalism will rend the sky with frantie imprecations against the trusts. The trust magnates understand this and sec retly chuckle over the antics of their puppets, well knowing that when the election is over they can resume business with increased power at the old stand

Unconsciously, perhaps, the chief jingo

Mr. Charles M. Schwab, president of

the United States Steel Corporation, is

zing a \$6,000,000 corporation. Mr. THE HAZLETON BUSINESS MEN'S COMMITTEE.

The favorite axioms of the Socialists that labor creates all wealth and that material interests regulate conduct are just now receiving fresh endorsement in the facts connected with the visit to this city of the committee of business men of Hazleton, Pa., who are here to induce J. P. Morgan to end the anthracite coal strike:

In Pennsylvania the chief industry is coal mining. On the wealth dug from the bowels of the earth by the labor of its miners largely depends the prosperity of he commonwealth founded William Penn. With the cessation of that wealth production by that labor, prosperity in whole sections dwindles, trade stagnates, and business interests suffer, while the "earnings" of corporations decrease for the time being. These facts show that labor creates all wealth, even that of middle class business men, as well as that of capitalists.

This truth is reflected in the actions of the Hazleton Business Mea's Commit-tee, as is also the truth that material interests regulate conduct. Finding that usiness has been paralyzed by the strike, finding that prosperity languishes, and that their profits have been vitally affected, this "Business Men's Committee" is striving to have coal mining resumed, so that part of the wealth produced by the miners may find its way into the coffers of their class again, and all will be as lovely for the business men as it was before the strike.

In the fact that the interests of the business men demand the ending of the strike lurks a dauger to the miners, which emphasizes the second axiom of the Socialists. The business men will, if they can do so, bring about the desired settlement of the strike at a sacrifice to the miners, as with them the preserva tion and perpetuation of their class interests justify any means to attain the We may rest assured that the end will not be good as far as the miners are coucerned.

ROOSEVELT AND NATIONAL TRUST CONTROL.

There is a suspicion dawning in the minds of "the general public" that Roosevelt's campaign in favor of the national control of the trusts is simply a move to place trusts and corporations on a national basis in order that they may escape the petty persecutions of the States. A similar thing was done in the case of the railroads when they were put under national control via the Interstate Commerce Law and the Interstate Commerce Commission. Whereas the railroads were formerly liable to prosecution in the States in which they were chartered and operated, they can now only be proceeded against for certain violations, under the National Interstate Commerce Law, before the National Interstate Commerce Commission. In the large number of cases brought before this commission for violations of the Interstate Commerce Act, the convictions secured have been o few as to be without significance. Under the untional control of trusts it is quite likely that no better results will obtained than in the national control of railroads under the Interstate Commerce Act. This, perhaps, will account for the unanimous support accorded the Rooseveltian idea by the capitalist press and the capitalist class generally. The national government has certainly been good to the capitalist class, even since the days when Alexander Hamilton's idea that it should exist only for the benefit of such as they who

pleading that the national government take the trusts and corporations under ts control. Roosevelt simply follows in the logical footsteps of Hamilton.

A SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT.

gained a foothold in this country. In

The announcement that the anthracite oal strike will be settled by the first of September is accompanied by a statement which, to those given to a consideration of the intimations conveyed in news despatches, appears very significant indeed. The statement in question is as fol-

lows: "The understanding is that the

operators will make concessions and the miners will also make a sacrifice.' now disporting himself in France. Mr. The significance of this statement lies

no excuse for it. Convicts are worked when they are sick and disabled, and some have been compelled to work until they dropped dead in their tracks. Nothing, so far as we know, has been done to remedy this evil. When men are shot down like dogs and are worked until they drop dead under this system, the people of Texas cannot hope to escape responsibility for these wrongs." The "Allied People's party," the misleading name by which the moribund Populorum, which, to escape oblivion, actually seems to think that it can unite the wage-workers of the industrial centers with the farmers, and thus create a party that will sweep the country and elect a president in 1904. Nothing can be more absurd than the Populist contention that wage-workers, whether organized or unorganized, have anything in common with landholding and laborskinning farmers. With all their hysterical clamor of "equal rights for all," the Populist farmers are just as grasp-ing and as determined to keep their feet on the neck of the hired man as are the Democrats and Republicans. Like their



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN. - Which do you think it the most commanding place or city in the United States? UNCLE SAM .- Its most central place

or city. B. J.—And what city would that be? U. S.—The most central place or city in a country is that city or place from the feudal and kindred social systems, the city or place most strategically situated, that which was least accessible to the enemy, and from which the enemy was most easily reached, became the "central" city, and seeing that in those days the political and the economic rulers were one and the same, such a strategic spot became also the seat of the government-government radiated from there. Under the capitalist social system, especially in a country like the United States, where the stink-weed of Capitalism blossoms to its fullest extent, "government" branches off into its two component parts-the political and the economic. Every Socialist knows that, important and essential though the po-litical part be, under capitalism that branch is of only incidental value; the branch that is of continuous value, that from which at all times "government" radiates, is the economic one and that branch of government has its seat there where the economic interests of the capitalists center. In the United States, New York City is the spot where those In the United States, interests center. For that reason, it is no accident that the leading capitalist publications issue from New York; that all the capitalist parties have their na-tional executive seats here; that the Socidlist Labor Party, the party that alone loes, can or will grapple with the mondeliberately scated ster of Capitalism. s National Executive and its National Organ in this spot; and that, while this is so, the middle class party of Popdemocracy, with its middle class interests centering in the West, is the only one whose national executive is located in the Mississippi Valley. From New fork City the economic government, together with all the forces that that implies, truly radiates; it consequently is the country's central place,

Political and Economic.

At the last session of the legislature of Texas a committee was created to investigate and report on the various State institutions. The report of this committee, just made public, reveals the brutal character of the "civilization" enthroned in Texas and why a Democratic majority of 200,000 is possible. We can add nothing to the emphatic language of this official report, which is as follows

"It is our conviction that the lease sysem is a disgrace to the State and ought to be abolished. As a rule, the life of a convict is not as valuable in the eyes of the sergeants and guards and contractors, with a few exceptions, as that of a dog in evidence thereof, we find that the werage life of a convict is seven years. Convicts are shot down upon the least provocation, and when there is absolutely

THE PRESIDENT AND THE LYNN SOCIALISTS.

The vigor, virility and strength of a movement may be gaged by the attempts made to prejudice its fair name and to and it with elements for which it has neither friendship nor sympathy, but ademnation and opposition.

Such a movement is the class-con scious Socialist Labor Party. Just now, despite the fact that it has repeatedly clared against the propaganda of the deed, and has denounced the murder of rulers as foolish, abhorent and immoral, strenuous efforts are afoot to identify it with assassination, and to make it appear ne though its adherents contemplated an attack upon the life of the President. Lynn, Mass., is a centre of Socialism, that is dominated by the Socialist Labor Party. The Section of the Party located there, together with District Alliance, No. 19, of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, has conducted a vigorous campaign against capitalism and its supporters, the Republicans, Democrats, 'pure and simple trade . unions, and Social crats. This campaign has pointed t that working class interests can only he advanced by the overthrow of cap-

resident's brand of prosperity, by the startling announcement that a man had been found starving after a fifteen days' fast in the most prosperous city of this most prosperous land, thus creating the awful fear that there may be others like him who do not succeed in being discovered.

In view of this indiscreet and unpatriotic conduct of Donohue and the likelihood of its frequent repetition by others, in the near future, we suggest that some labor fakir urge the passage of a law providing appropriate places where starving men can go and quietly succumb without fear of detection and the destruction of presidential prosperity speeches.

Starvation and the system of capitalism, by which it thrives, must be upheld, and who can better uphold them than the labor fakir exercising his influence and powers to secure the passage of a law such as that outlined above? AN "ISSUE" THAT IS NOT AN

ISSUE. Qne is almost moved to laughter by the antics of the politicians who are in search of an issue for the coming Congressional campaign, as they seem

to be at their, wit's end for some subject with which to delude the working class voter. Thus far it seems that most of this gentry favor pressing that time-honored "paramount issue," the tariff, into service once more.

Now, all these politicians are not of the same party, as it takes two parties to "make" an issue; and the uses to which they would put the tariff consequently differs. Some are Democrats.

When capitalism was in its infancy this right was of some advantage, for then the newly-freed serf was at liberty to seek a change of masters, or employers, whenever dissatisfaction with conditions demauded it; but nowadays, when employers are no longer isolated individuals, but gigantic corporations with extensive ramifications, backed by public and State authorities, this right has become more of a capitalist class right to exploit labor than ever before. As a working class right it is a myth, and has no existence outside the brain of an interested capitalist like Hewitt.

Steam power is ever on the increase in farming operations. Out West, after the harvesting is over, the owner of threshing machines, having no further use for them till the next season, attach five of six wagons loaded with grain to their traction engines and haul them to market for the Tarmer. Of course this knocks out horses and hired

For many years British statesmen have been striving to render the em-pire independent of the United States in the matter of cotton raising, and special attention is now being paid to Upper Egypt, where, it is claimed, a cotton belt can be developed surpassing that of our Southern States. Some 15. 000,000 acres of irrigated land is now ready for the experiment.

> The enormous cereal production of the United States this year will be grasped when it is stated that the corn crop will aggregate 2,589,951,000, more than the entire corn crop of the world for 1901. Illinois is the principal corn State, but Kansas, Iowa, Indiana. ouri and Nebraska are also big corn

nachinery, the skilled trades no longer offer a field for the ambitious, and se thousands seek the life of intellectual parasites in the effort to escape the con dition of the proletariat.

The Census Office, Washington, has issued a report on illiteracy in the United States among men of voting age in 1900, from which it appears that the larger per cent. is in the country district Under the term "illiterate" are classed those who can neither read nor write, and also a small number of those who can read but cannot write. Exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii, the voting male

population living in cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants was 5,885,644, of whom 339.223, or 6 per cent., were il literate. In the rest of the country, the number of men of voting age was 15,-

248,655, of whom 1,949,247, or 13 per cent., were illiterate. Undoubtedly, the percentage of illiteracy in both city and country districts could soon be materi ally reduced were it not for the parsi mony of the capitalists in refusing to vote appropriations sufficient to build uses for the accommodation of the children.

The decline in British wage workers

wages in 1901 amounted to \$7,500,000. This loss was principally in mining, quarrying and the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades. A further decline is anticipated on account of the increased number of unemployed working men, which will be still further augmented by the return of thousands of soldiers from South Africa. Large numbers of these returning "heroes" will help swell the army of tramps and criminals "worthy poor" have died before them after having fought the battles of the capitalist class.

It is announced that Claus Spreckels the American sugar king, is going to exteud his business into Canada by organ-

Schwab has been good enough to express the opinion that the greater cen tralization of human effort through the trust movement tends toward social progress. Come to think of the matter, it does advance the social progress of a small class, of which Mr. Schwab is a true representative; but as the trust movement destroys opportunity and throws thousands out of employment, we fail to see wherein it will promote the

social progress of the mass of mankind, unless the small capitalist class consider themselves "the people," and unless it is made social property.

The Western Union Telegraph Company, of Chicago, it is announced, has decided that it will employ no more boys as messengers. The frequent frequent strikes of the boys have made the company tired. Girls, clad in grey uniforms, will be employed, both there and in Omaha, instead of boys, except night work and objectionable parts of the city, when men will do the work This bad condition of affairs has, no .no doubt, been brought about by the labor fakir, who wanted to rope the boys in as dues-paying dupes.

That labor produces all wealth is again shown in the fiscal report of the International Paper Company. This report shows a falling off in the net earnings of \$1,060,461, as compared with preceding year. This falling off is attributed largely to "labor difficulties which the company had with its employees in the shortening of hours, they demanding that the mills be shut down twelve hours more each week than has heretofore been the or die in the almshouses as thousands of custom of the company, the result of which has been that the producing cayour plants has been reduced pacity one-twelfth." Thus, we see that as la-bor stops working, the "net earnings" of corporations stop increasing. It all depends on labor, the creator of all wealth.

in contrast between the operators "concessions" and the miners' "sacri-One is led to infer from this fice." contrast that, in the strike settlement the miners' loss will be greater than their gain and that the sacrifice which they will be called upon to make, will more than repay the operators for what they concede.

Such an inference is perfectly justified by the history of the anthracite coal strike. Inaugurated, after many delays consumed in deceptive arbitra tion, at an unfavorable season of the year, waged in the soft coal and political interests of Mark Hanna, what other results can the miners expect than that summed up in the word "sacrifice?" To expect success under such circumstances is like expecting success from an army directed by its enemies and traitors.

"Concessions" from employers and 'sacrifices" from employees will be the result of all strikes not waged in the interest of the working class.

Superstition dies hard. The Doukhobors, a religious sect living in Canada, who exiled themselves from Russia because their faith forbids them to engage in war for any cause, are making no provision for the severe winters of that comitry. Five thousand of them are now affected and the mania is spreading

They will not eat the flesh of any animal, and live on bread and water and a few vegetables. They also discard leather shoes and woolen clothing. Evidently these strange people, who are profoundly religious from their standpoint, believe that the Creator will work miracles in their favor; that the laws of uature will be set aside for their special benefit. Instead of learning what natural laws are and conforming thereto, these people, like thousands of so-called Christians in the United States, believe that prayerful mumblings will enable them to escape the consequences of their self-imposed ignoraace.

class everywhere, these same Populists. if they could have their way, would reduce the wages and standard of living of all wage-workers to the level of the Georgia cornfield negro. When these landholding Populists have lost their lands and become as hired men-and that s the fate in store for them-they will be able to view conditions from the standpoint of the working class, but not until then.

Senator Hanna having been asked to lay the corner stone of a new building for the Salvation Army in Cleveland, Ohio, the Bricklayers' Union of that city declares that he must join their organization before he can do it, as that ne of work is peculiarly their own. President McKinley joined the Brickayers' Union in Chicago in 1899 before he laid the corner stone of the new Federal Building. "Labor" politics of the pure and simple brand certainly make strange bedfellows.

People who cannot afford beef will perhaps feel some consolation in the report that prunes are falling in price. -

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear print under an assumed name soll a de such name to their communication side their own signature and address the other soll be recognized.]

A SUPPLEMENT.

the Garbled Batch of Correspond and Wm. J. Eberle.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 26, 1902. rank Jordan, Cleveland, Ohio: Dear Comrade-Your special delivery etter just received. Enclosed you will find check for the amount of \$10. Go at, once, to Indianapolis. If you can stop the administration from sucking any

money out of that place, do so by all You may be able to get them to help us in our effort.

I am going to raise some more funds mimong the boys. Will forward to you to Indianapolis. Stay there till Saturday only. You will have to start on your agitation trip through the State on coming Monday until election day.

Try and buy a cut rate ticket to In Everything is all right here. Let us "know where we can send our statement to Cleveland and your address in Indian-Statements will be ready to

merrow. Keep us posted.

Yours, etc., (Signed) D. M. Sachter. Pepin sent us a letter; it's O. K. Now, Frank, at them.

N. B .- In order to properly appreciate the admonition given above "to stop the administration from sucking (?) any money" out of Indiavapolis, Ind., and the mation about "raising some more funds among the boys," to be forward-ed to Jordan in Indianapolis, so as to "aid him in the mission of trying to starve out the "administration," the following facts should be known.

1. D. M. Sachter is the secretary o Section Allegheny County, Pa., not In-diana, and Frank Jordan is the paid agitator of that section in Pennsylvania, not Indiana, and these gentlemen are both in the camp of those who condemn "vile

intrigues." 2. Section Allegheny County owes the Labor News Company the sug sum of 262,45. This amount is for literature delivered, and almost the whole amount nts actual disbursements in proucing and delivering said literature. This debt dates since about January of this year, and, though frequently called to pay, the only attempt to pay as a few days ago; a check for \$10 account," ACCOMPANIED BY AN ORDER FOR \$15 WORTH OF MORE LITERATURE!!

The managing powers of the "only logal center of any true Socialist move d "not to lead, but to take stand" in sucking money from their maylvania dopes, and plucking the ministration" by withholding paywhen all the bons fide Socialist forces of the country will gravi-tate towards it," and thus enable it to are the party, cancel its obligations, ously rid the "logical cen me annuiteneously no no loss optical cen-me of Socialism on this continent" of the men whose petty interests, mean mbitions and vile intrigues" now stand

in the way. Finally, the "managing powers" of Sec-tion Allegheny County coademn the esablishment of an investigation committee by Section New York. Every individual has the right to investigate. When an organization wishes to exercise the right, must do so, either by setting up an aboveboard, as Investigation over and aboveboard, as New York did, or by the dark lantern method adopted by the "managing pow-ers." of Allegheny County, as indicated by the above letter, and, as a means "to show their disgust at the conditions which the membership are tolerating or "builter."

Let the battle cry of "the only logical center of bons fide Socialism on this con-timent" be, henceforth and forever until capitalism is overthrown, the awe-in-spital glogan, "Now, Frank, at them."

the root of the trouble," when, according Section Mesa County of the Socialist Lato himself, he "was probably one of the least informed members of the Party

concerning its recent affairs"? Refusing to get information from the N. E. C. Mr. Sanial says: "I would in fairness be bound to hear not less fullythe other side or sides. And I would certainly not hear either side but in the presence of the other," "To be the judge of differences and grievances so highly personal and so intensely bitter as those which are now, to say the least, injurious to the party, is the function, not of any one man or set of men, but of the party itself, acting collectively, with unprejudiced mind and unruffled

temper. After all the "statements" that have etc. been spread and all the resolutions, published in The People, it would, I think, be pretty near impossible to give any interested member any better information from any side or sides than what he has got already. Mr. Sanial mentioned his "old age,"

and for my part, I would be willing to accept that as an excuse for his want of information. But when he, denouncing "leadership," says in his letter to Mr. Eberle: "Pittsburg is the logical center of any true Socialist movement on this continent. Let it not 'lead,' but let it take a firm stand on the only ground that honest militauts can occupy; and although it may be in a minority i -although it may have to suffer indig nities of all sorts, including even expulsion-the time must soon come when all the bona fide Socialist forces of the country will have to gravitate towards it and to fall in line with it," then I don't know if even "old age" can be an excuse for such talk. That talk to me resembles an appeal for some kind of concerted action without any sort of superintendence and direction. And that

dvice comes from a man, who himself retires from action. Well, that is the only logical thing about it, for should Mr. Sanial remain in activity, he might be summoned to the "center" and called upon to lead "the bona fide Socialist forces," or any part of them. I can not help it, but to me such words sound almost anarchistic. I do not see how at present a collective work, a concert, a ship, an army or a party can act in telligently, harmoniously, securely, for-cibly or effectively without leadership, whatever the name of such leadership may be.

The Party must keep its eyes upo those whose positions cause them to be recognized as leaders, but when it thinks has got the right ones it must support them. All its members must know their respective places. He who doesn't know now to obey will never be fit for leader ship, for the "commanding" and the "cbeying" must all serve to one endthe good of the whole. We must be educated to the fullest understanding of what it is that serves the Party best and if the leaders we have at presen are misusing the power we have given to them, then we should remove them and in their places put others whom we think have given us sufficient proofs that they have a clearer understanding

and a greater competency. Of course we should not accept or tolerate any leaders except in the sense of trusted officers, or servants to our common canse. But accepting them as such, our own duty is to do whatever we can to make their services effective. If any individual, anybody in the rank and file, thinks that he could do the leading, the most important of the party services, better than any one of the present officers, let him through faithful and conscientions work at the place he show to the membership that he is worthy of their trust and has the necessary competency. Don't be afraid. The Party has many eyes to see with and many brains to think with, and it will appreciate all good services and put everybody where his work will be m

telling, in proportion as important posts are to be filled. As to Mr. Sanial's denunciation of leadership in such a connection, I must say this; I can see some purpose behind the attempts that are being made to cause the speedy removal of our present party officers as long as I suspect that there are some other people that are in a hurry to get their places; but if all adership is going to be abolished now all of a sudden; then the only reason erefor must be, that some geniuses in the Party have suddenly detected mentally wrong conception of Socialism, that has hitherto been entertained by our movement and its prinbor Party; between that date and election day we bought and scattered sixteen thousad leaflets, five thousand papers and Socialist books by the hun-dred. In the fall of '99 two issues of a local paper called The Cause were printscattered through the county. ed and besides holding meetings in various parts of the county. Thus we increased our vote from 9 in the fall of 1898 to 36 ia the fall of 1899.

"In the spring of 1900 The Cause was again published for ten weeks before lection, and by the comrades it was placed in every home in the city. "We have continued the good work from that time to the present, using leaflets, apers, books and speakers, to educate the people to their own economic and class interests. Twenty-seven weeks of the time a small Socialist paper was published known as The Revolutionist,

and was mailed without money and without price to every home in the county that would receive it. This paper was published at a loss of \$250 to the publisher. "In this way we have built up a strong-

er sentiment for Socialism in Mesa County in general, and in Grand Junction in particular, than can be found in any other part of the State, if not in any other part of the nation. "Now, comrades, the question is up

to you; it is you who will decide wheth er the Socialists of Mesa County shall stand together as a solid rock against all the upholders of capitalism, or whether they shall be divided and fall.

"The ones that organized the first Socialist organization cannot be held responsible for two organizations, but such responsibility must rest on the shoulder of the ones that organize the second So cialist organization.

"Trusting you will think twice before

you act that you may act wisely, I am, "Yours for the Socialist republic, "S. B. Hutchinson, "Organizer Section Mesa County, So-

cialist Labor Party. "P. S .- One of our men received 207 votes last fall-S. B. H.".

The above communication I handed Sawyer, a friend of mine, who was at the head of the new movement requesting Mr. Sawyer to read the same at their meeting before they organized which Mr. Sawyer agreed to do, and did as agreed. This caused some discussion and four that attended this (their first) meeting with a view of joining them, chauged their minds, and one of the four has since joined the S. L. P., and we think the other three will yet join us. Comrades Ten Eyck and Billiags attended said meeting to make clear to them anything they were not yet able to understand, and it was well that they ere there, as they proved a great help to them. To illustrate, after reading the communication, Mr. Sawyer ex

plained it in this wise: He said that all parties, including the Socialist Socialist Labor Party, except the S. L. P. of Colorado, held a convention in Indianapolis in 1900 and united in one party w known as the Socialist party, and that the S. L. P. was now but a local

party in Colorado, Mr. Sawyer, without doubt, believed his statement to be true, as he is a great admirer of the "Appeal to Reason," and it will be remembered by all who were reading the Appeal at the time of said convention, that it claimed the S. L. P. had united with the other so-called Socialist parties in one party, and gave the name of said party as the Socialist party Comrade Ten Eyck got permission and made clear the fact that the S. L. P. was a national organization, and that they had never united with any other or-

We did not ridicule, slander or abuse these people, neither do we intend to but with firmness and kindness we rea oned with them, teaching them the truth, and the truth is what tells. Two that went in as charter members of this new party have since resigned and joined the

L. P., and take our word for it that others will follow. One of these two men, R. Hugh Skeggs,

that went in as a charter member this new party, resigned one week later,

joining the S. L. P. Among other things given as his reason for doing so was that they (the new party) was running things a little too loosely, that is, they were taking in members that he knew were not Socialists, and he (Skeggs) bered such loose

cial Democrats in Schlitz Park, on the miners and the strike in the coal re-gion of West Virginta. "Mother" Jones is a good sneaker, and while her oratorical powers arouse the feelings, she, however, fails to convince the intellect. "Mother" Jones may be a good and noble woman, and we believe her honesty and sincerity will be questioned by no one; but this does not prevent us rom criticizing her. Forever and anon must it be pointed out that the modern

labor movement must stand on a pure class conscious and revolutionary standpoint, and that not sentimentalism but, on the contrary, the intellect must be appealed to in order to bring the labor movement to a successful issue. All else is a bosh.

Christians may be satisfied with the commandment, "Love thy neighbor as thy self," but the revolutionary Socialist whose aim is to overthrow that hideous capital, the greatest criminal yet recorded in the annals of the world. s not contented with such phrases, but points out that the system must be abolished before the worker will be

able to fulfill that apostolic command. But never will such a thing take place unless the people understand the policy as adopted by the S. L. P., viz that the labor movement must be founded on a rure class conscious and revolutionary

basir. In this it, and we, differ so widely from "Mother" Jones. The S. L. P. brows all elements out of its ranks or prevents them from entering that vould in any way rend its class conscious and revolutionary spirit. It mercilessly exposes the fakir. But 'Mother" Jones does different; she said. Mr. Mitchell, of the mine workers, was one of the best men in the states and he had voted the Socialist ticket. great gain for the Social Democrats! Furthermore she said that we should not fight about small things, but all

who vote for Socialism should come together and fight capital, for everybody had not the time to read Marx's "Capital." She went on to say that it was not necessary to do so, becaus Capital" was written forty years ago; different circumstances prevailed then and we should not bother our heads of what was written so long a time ago Now, we of the S. L. P. always maintain that the author of "Capital" is the profoundest of all economists and all those who want to be true Socialists must walk in his wake. It was' Marx whose genius permeated the labor movement with that class conscious and revolutionary spirit that is so justly called the gendi post-without it the labor movement would be noth ing but a body in which the sentimentalist could sway his sceptre: with it the labor movement is great and uncon querable.

"Mother" Jones hoped that the strike of the mine workers would not be set tled before next winter; she sincerely wished it could be prolonged that long for said she: "If the strike is not set tled before that time then we march up to Washington and demand of Congress that the people shall own the mines."

It is but yesterday that we saw Coxey with his army marching up to the capitol of the United States only to meet with a terrible defeat. W may yet witness a renewed effort in this way and see the swarthy miner marching up to the seat of the governnien: asking, as the crusader in the days of yore: "How far yet before we have reached our goal?" But long before they will have reached it, will they be scattered in all directions, becaus those people before whom they intend to plead have as much mercy as the emoters of such a scheme seems to have sense, common sense.

It is only the S. L. P. that can bring bout the downfall of capital; the Socialist Labor Party, the nightmare capitalism; the hope, the only hope for the toiler for a better day.

H. B. Milwaukee, Wis., August 24.

A Western View of Recent Party Events.

To the Daily and Weekly People .-Just received a letter from Pittsburg, from William J. Eberle, with a "copy of B. F. Keinard's resignation from the L. P."; also a letter by Lucien Sanial to Eberle dated August 11th, 1902, another one by Sanial dated August 12th 1902, and also addressed to William Eberle. A copy of a letter sent by you to Lucien Sanial, dated August 11th. 1902, and another letter by Lucien Sanial to you, dated August 18th, 1902, winds up the bunch It is evident that guite an extensive organization exists among the fellows that have been trying to be or become the whole S. L. P., ever since the kan garoo trouble occurred. This was something that I felt continually. There developed too much chumminess among these fellows, and where friendshi and mutual favors, instead of principle, become the considerations for action actual organization is a thing of the past. A regular gang has been de veloped and they imagine that the weight of their names will stamped the membership against The People and National Executive Committee. H. Richter received also, "An address by members of Section New York." For additional copies Peter Damm's name is given. Well, Peter Damm cannot say that he never played "the sus-pending cct." He did admit to me that they suspended the Cincinnat wagon makers, because it would give them the majority of votes. At least their votes were not counted when on one occasion a narrow margin would have made a difference.

Thumper Vail, of New Jersey, and the other fakirs not worth mentioning. The last speaker was "my old friend," Hartford. How the great have fallen If you had a tear you would have shed it for him, he looked so forlorn and down-hearted to the small crowd of 40 people which he recently addressed. that crowd were 15 red buttons, and for d time "friendship's sake" they let him alone in his misery. We are getting ready to open our out-

door campaign. James McGarrey.

Newburg, N. Y., Aug. 27.

George L. Coderre.

Holyoke, Mass., Aug. 23 .- The S. L. P. has lost another of its stalwarts by the death of Comrade Geo. L. Coderre, who fell from the fourth floor of a building in Greenfield, Mass., last Saturday nicht.

Comrade Coderre was our candidate for alderman of Ward Two for many years, and one of the first French citizens to stand as a standard bearer the party in this city.

Coderre was a typesetter by trade, and was considered a first class workman, and by his mild disposition and socia-bility gained the confidence of his shopand the friendship of all who mates came in contact with him. He leaves one daughter, a father and mother, and three brothers. Having been out of work for a while, he was compelled to go else where to seek employment, and had been working only three days when he met his death.

Though we will miss him and our ranks are made thinner by his departare, we will continue the battle of eman cipation with firmer determination, and we will strive, as he did, to abolish the system that compels a man to leave beand his child and relatives, and all that is dear to him, to go out in the world to find a market for his labor.

The comrade is a victim of capitalism, for had he found employment here, he would not have met his fate, so cap italism misrule is the cause of his death. Though his voice is silent, his spirit goes marching on and the courage with main as an example for us. Long live H. St. Cyr. which he fought for his class will re-Long live



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

T. P. L., CHULA VISTA, CAL-ames Matthews, Box 95, Cleveland

M. G. P., CHARLESTOWN, MASS, --- The copy of the "Charlestown Enterprise" which you sent was duly received. This is not enough, however, to expose it. You should also have forwarded the article which was refused rublication. efused publication.

refused publication. J. W., OURAX, COLO.—There are no books in English treating of the modern ltussian. Socialist movement, so far as we know and are able to learn. Such books can be had in French, while there are also certain revolutionary magazines in Russia that are of value to the student. The Rus-sian cannot vote; there is no franchise. The Russian Socialist manifests his antagonism to Russian capitalism by joining the po-litical, revolutionary and trades union mové-ments of his country. His tactics are not those of the anarchist, as be favors the struggi for the ballot, and hopes to at-tiah his ends through it rather than by the bomb. For quite a while the Russian So-cialist movement had a great effect in di-minishing the demonstrations of the ter-rorists; but recently, however, this influ-ence has wance somewhat, owing to the gross injustice of the Russian government, which seeks to starap out the Socialist movement with an irco heel, and which, as a result has given a new impelue to the which seeks to stamp out the Sociallist movement with an iron heel, and which as a result, has given a new impetus to the terroristic programme, many who were here-tofore non-resistants and non-combatants embracing it us one of the means wheretofore non-resistants and non-combatants embracing it as one of the means where-with to check the Czar's outrageous policy. On this programme the Russian socialists are divided into many factions, some for, others against: but mostly for. The num-ber of Russian Socialists is an unknown quantity. There being no elections, there is no way of counting them. As to whether the tactics of the Russian Socia-ists are more effective than those of the Tolstolans the answer is undoubtedly. Yes. The Russian Socialists number among their adherents large numbers of the working adherents large numbers of the working class residing in the industrial centers of

* EVOLUTION AND REVOLUTION.

The following is translated from a | fear" which has led its author to the pamphlet "Socialisme de Gouvernement ministry of commerce. et Socialisme Revolutionnaire" by Chas. Rappoport, and reproduced in The Work-"The idealist Pierre Lavroff on the ers' Republic. Dublin. If contrasts the conception of Socialism which has sprung up as the outcome of opportunist Millerandism with the revolutionary Socialism preached by Marx, Engels, and other cientific exponents of the doctrine:

"The new method is evolutionary. The new method is reformatory. The new nethod holds before all things to legal-It is therefore, above all things ity. legal. In order to properly understand it in all its beauty, in all its grandeur, we have to study successively its conceptions of evolution, of reform and of legal revolution."

"We take them in order and we begin at evolution.

"The partisans of the new method owing, doubtless, to an excess of loyalty, out into the mouths of revolutionists, absurdities, which they have naturally only made ready use of. The revolutionists say they believe that the social revolution will be the result of a coup de main, of a skirmish with the police, or etter, to use a favorite expression of the minister, (is it necessary to name him?) by a 'stroke of a magic wand.'

"The revolutionists are travested into socialist magicians, into miracle workers. And the realists of State Socialismgreat idealists in theory-never miss an occasion of manifesting haughty disdain for these dreamers of impossible catas-trophies. They alone are in perfect accord with modern science, based on the idea of evolution. The revolutionists are omancers, benighted persons, in a word Utopians. Has not Bernstein said that Marx himself was often a common Blanquiste?

"What is the reality?

"Let us state in the first place that all the great masters of contemporary so-rialism, those even of them who have cialism, those even of them who have introduced therein the idea of Evolution Karl Marx, cerdinand Lassalle, Pierre Lavroff, were, during all their lives convinced revolutionists. This is an unde niable fact, and we will prove it.

"The socialist work of Karl Marx has been compared to that of Darwin in the domain of nature. Indeed, his classic work, the Manifesto, by itself perhaps, of all the books of our time, is that which in a much restricted form, (thirty pages) containing such profound ideas, develops entirely a system of the evolution of capitalist society. In the Manifesto we see Socialism coming forth by the mere force of circumstances from the loins even of capitalist society. It is capitalism itself that creates its own grave digger-the proletariat organized as a class

"The Manifesto terminates with the ultra-revolutionary declaration :-

"'Communists consider it unworthy to loak their conceptions and their aims. as a means to an end, even in all work They declare openly that their goal can be attained only by the violent destruction of the existing social regime. Let the ruling class tremble before a communist revolution. The proletariat have nothing save their chains to lose thereby. They have a world to gain. We are far here from the theory "Be afraid to cause

question of violent revolution was in complete agreement with Marx. preached during the whole of his glorious career, 'Revolution in the name of reason, of justice and of humanity.' He ought to scientifically establish that 'every socialist who thought logically ought to be a revolutionist,' and he added always that the revolution would not he accomplished without violence. Pierre Lavroff introduced scientific philosophy into Russia, so contributing more than any other to the defeat of metaphysical and theological ideas in his own country. He was the sworn eveny of the miracle-meaning thereby the miracle of the social transformation by participation (in Bourgeois government). "The statement of Marx, that in England the Revolution could accomplish itself peacefully and legally is made use of in the same manner. In his preface to the English translation of Capital, Engels, recalling the words of his illutrious friend, wrote, 'But he never forgot to add that he doubted very much

that the English ruling classes would agree to a peaceful and legal revolution." (Introduction to Capital, 1887.) In other words, the revolution will be superfluous if the ruling classes be in a mood to commit suicide. It is evident that Marx. who thoroughly understood the economic conditions of England, only meant to convey that the materials for the revolution were there at hand, and in order to accomplish the revolution there needed only the revolutionary lever.

"In 1887, at the Congress of Saint-Gall, Bebel said, 'He who says that the final goal of Socialism will be brought about pencefully, either knows not what that goal is, or is mocking us.' Furthermore, it is only in its scientific period of development based on the idea and the principle of evolution that socialism ffirms itself revolutionary. The great Utopians, Fourier, Owen and Saint-Simon were peaceful reformers. This was precisely the period when social reformers addressed themselves to monarchs soliciting their co-operation in social reform in the name of 'social preservation.' The triumph of the truly realistic spirit was at the same time the

riumph of the revolutionary spirit. There exists only quacks who do not ee beyond the end of their nose or those who have an interest in distorting hisoric truth, who pretend that revolution is contrary to evolution, of which it is n reality the fatal, irresistible, crowning point.

"Thus, the Utopian period of Socialism was pacific. The scientific period adopts the revolutionary tactics.

"Ferdinand Lassalle, who was the promoter of universal suffrage in Germany, the man par excellence of peaceful and immediate action, extolled the revolution of, serious reform. He pointed to great reforms which have ben realised only by revolution. For him as for every modern

Socialist, the revolution is only a move ment, a period of crises in what is called the 'normal' evolution of society, an evolution which has come to a head.

"C. Rappoport.'

KARL MARX AND THE IRISH PROBLEM.

S. A.

lish proletariat.

The following letter has been trans- | sympathy with Ireland, but as a neceslated from one of a series at present appearing, in the "Neue Zeit," and is reproduced in those columns as being of considerable interest, inasmuch as shows that in the attitude on polltical and economical questions in Ireland, which the I. S. R. P. have taker up, they are translating into action the conclusions arrived at by that marvelous judgment of Marx, which was all but infallible in its conclusions London, November 29, 1869. My dear Kugelman:

That which has aroused some

picions upon the inviolability and security of the post is that a letter written by me from Hanover to Engels has been incontestably unsealed and afterwards closed very clumsily. Engels kept the envelope in order that I might onvince myself with my own eyes.

Nevertheless the English people remain in the tow of the dominant classes, because they must make common cause with them before Ireland. Each of the movements in England remains paralyzed by the struggle with the Irish, who, even in England, form a very considerable proportion of the working class. The first condition of emancipation in this country-the overthrow of the English moneyed oligarchy-remains impossible, for the position cannot be raised much they maintain strongly fortified outposts in Ireland. But there, as soon as the matter is placed in the hands of the Irish people, as soon will the latter become its own legislator and governor, and autonomous the annihila-

sity based on the interest of the Eng-

Where is the man so base that he would "have no taste for such 'revolutionary agitation?"

The Resignation of Sanial.

To The Daily and Weekly People. Never, so far as I can remember, has anything pertaining to Party affairs ever supprised me so much as did the news in to-day's People agent the resignation of Mr. Lucien Sanial, and, especially his reasons for resignation as given to his reasons for resignation as given to the N. E. C. Certain doings of some the N. E. C. Certain doings of some, nutil receptly, as we thought, loyal Party members, have of late filled me with disgust more than astonishment, and the "Kangaroo coup" three years ago gave no time for either surprise or disgust, but awaked at once all the in-dimnation and energy that one was cap-able of. Will you allow me, then, to give vent to my surprise and make a few comments upon Mr. Sanial's reasons for withdrawal from the Party, etc.? After stating, in his letter of Aug. 6, that "I was probably one of the least the Farty, etc.? that "I was probably one of the least informed members of the Party con-cerning its recent affairs," Mr. Sanial says: "I viewed with intense apprehen-nion the successive 'retirement' or cross dissatisfaction of multisuper "I viewed with intense apprenen-nion the successive 'retirement' or open dissatistanction of militants whose con-fiet with or epposition to the N. E. C. and the editor of The People could not, as in the case of the Kangaroos, be traced to fundamental differences or principles or tactics. As the dispute eninterpret it became more and more appar-dit to me that persons and personalities were at the root of the trouble, until dembers of comrades throughout the try caught the infection, and, in-d of quietly calling a halt and ju-may proceeding to an investigation, shed mostly into the fight, some on side, some on the other, with preju-ted mind and violent expression. I we no tasts for this kind of 'revolu-

I want to know how it could become it want to know how it could become it was and more apparent" to Mr. Sanisi its manous and personalities were at

oal thinkers the world over But would it not be good to have such a grave question somewhat discussed in our press and in our sections before we meet in a national convention to decide upon it? pon it? Victor Funke. New York, August 26, 1902.

The S: P. and the S. L. P. in Grand Junction.

To The Daily and Weekly People. Since the American Labor Union, at its convention in Denver, indorsed the "Socialist" party, this "new" party has en-tered the fight in Colorado, with the best speakers they can secure in the country; four of these speakers, including Debs, have spoken in Grand Junc-tion, and one of them spoke three times at this place.

For some cause or other these speakers have not called for questions in Grand Jupction; it may be on account of the red buttons they see before them. I was sick and unable to attend the Debs meeting, but the comrades that attended say his address was all right and would help along the cause of Social-

Before Mr. Debs left the city he laid the foundation for a branch of his new party by getting a few men to sign an agreement to go on and organize, and Friday evening, July 25, was set as the time to organize the new Socialist party branch.

Knowing that the most of the men that were thinking of uniting with this new party to be good, honest, sincere men, wanting to work for the Socialist re-public. I thought it best to address them as follows:

To J. W. Sawyer, Dr. L. C. Hedges, I. A. Moon, W. M. Van Buren, C. C. Rumsey and all others who are con-templating the starting of a second Socialist party in Mesa County:

"Greeting,-Before launching your new party I feel it my duty to call your at-tention to certain facts. On June 4, 1899, we organized in Grand Junction

instead of strengthen, the party, but Comrade Skeggs was assured by one of their leaders that one should not ask, but assume that all who joined them to be Socialists. The words of one of their own members, as published in one of their own papers, make clear .their tactics on this point, and are as follows: "Let each comrade constitute himself into a committee of one and make it his or her business to see that every one of

the three thousand voters of this county has a chance to say whether or no they will join our party. Get their signatures and educate them afterwards." The above straws indicate the way the

wind blows. These people are honest in the belief that one hundred members, pulling in one hundred directions, will add more strength to their party than ten members pulling in one direction; but such are not the tactics of the S. L. P. The S. L. P. is still at the bat in Mesa County. On Sunday afternoon, August 17th, Comrade H. S. Aley, M. D., of Lincoln, Neb., was with us, and addressed a very large and attentive gath-The doctor ering in our City Park. spoke for a little more than an hour, and his address was so clear, plain and scientific that a child could understand

Dr. Aley has made many warm friends in Grand Junction. On Monday evening, August 18th, several of the comrades met the doctor in our office to talk over the ups and downs of the S. L. P. While we all agreed that The People was too harsh to do the good it would do were it a little milder in its tone, we also agreed that The People was the only uncomnising Socialist paper published in erica. S. B. Hutchinson,

Grand Junction, Col., August 23. "Mother" Jones in Milwaukee.

To the Daily and Weekly People .---"Mother" Jones was here last Sun-day and addressed a gathering of So-

America.

a dinercally, Fraternally, M. MEYER, 334 Arndt Street., Detroit, Aug. 23.

Who Pay?

To the Daily and Weekly People-The Kangaroos and Social Democrats have held seven or eight public meetings in this city during the last two months, which would have cost the S. L. P. about \$60, all told, and our members are all thorough revolutionists and classconscious proletarians, who pay their dues, whereas the Kangs never paid dues and that is why we expelled them. paid We should like to know who paid the expenses of Frank Spring and Pulpit

the contry, among whom they are carry-ing on a systematic and penceful propa-ganda and organization (when permitted) in favor of democratic Socialism. They have encountered the opposition of the Autocrat of All the Russias, who has organized deof All the Russias, who has organized de-coy movements and inaugurated reppressive measures to destroy. Their influence, as a consequence, is far more potent indus-trially, economically and politically than is that of the Tolstoians.

J. L. McD., WOBURN, MASS.—A mem-her of the S. L. P. cannot accept the posi-tion of constable from either or any of the capitalistic parties. To accept such a position would be in violation of the prin-ciple underlying party membership, which requires applicants to sever their connec-tion with the capitalist parties. The fact that you are to get the position in a city away from that in which your section is located does not alter the case.

Tocated does not alter the case. -T. B. LONDON, ONT.—As we are not informed on the subjects regarding which you question us, and as we have no works of reference bearing on them, we regret to say that we cannot answer you, though we would very much like to. We have certain indefinite impressions, but they would not do you any more good than they do us. If it is important that you should have the information you request, write to Le So-cialiste. Organe Central du Parti Ouvrier Francals, Redaction, 36 line Halle, Paris, for it. They, most likely, will gladly for-ward it. for it.

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 apon to make nominations for one delegate to represent the Socialist Labor Party at the annual convention of the Socialist Trade & Abor 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 Wednesday, October 1, 1902, and report 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. Henry Kuhn. National Secretary.

My long silence, up to a certain

point culpable, must be explained by the fact that I have had a deal of work to do, not only for my scientific studies, but also for the International, for which I have been compelled to work very hard, following the receipt of a book from St. Petersburgh upor the condition of the working (neasants of course, included) in Russia, and in addition the state of my health has not been at all satisfactory.

You will have seen without doubt in the 'Volkstaat" the resolution which I proposed against Gladstone on the question of amnesty for Ireland.

I am now attacking Gladstone and that has had some effect here, much as previously when I attacked Palmer-The demagogic refugees here prefer to fall upon the continental despots at a distance which keeps them out of danger. These things have no more attraction for me than when made in the face of the tyrant. However, my intervention in this question of Irish amnesty, as well as the other proposition which I have made to the General Council, to discuss the relations of the working classes with Ireland and pass resolutions on the subject, have naturally another aim than that of speaking in a clear and decided manner for the Irish oppressed against the oppressors.

I have more and more arrived at the conviction-though this conviction has not entered the mind of the English working class-that we shall never be able to do in England anything decisive if we do not resolutely separate its policy in all that concerns Ireland from the policy of the dominant classes, so that not only will she be able to make common cause with the Irish, but will even be able to take the initiative in dissolving the union founded in 1801, and replacing it by an independent federative bond, and this aim should be followed not as a matter of

tion of the English moneyed aristoc racy, in great part the same people as the Irish landlords, will become infinitely more easy than here in England, for the reason that in Ireland it is not only an economic, but a national question, because the landlords are hot as in England, the traditional dignitaries and representatives, but the oppressors of a nationality which they mortally hate. And it is not only the social evolution established in England which is retarded by these relations with Ireland, but also its external policy, notably with Russia and the U.

But as, on the other hand, it is the English working class who will incontestably throw the decisive weight in the balance of social emancipation, it is they who must act as the lever. truth, the English Republic under Cromwell found its stumbling block in -Ireland. Do not let us fall into the same error again. The Irish have played the English government a pretty turn by the election of O'Donovan Rossa, a convict felon, as M. P. Already the official organs threaten a fresh suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, with a new system of terror. In truth, England never has and never can govern Ireland while the present relations last, other than by the most fearful terror and the most odious corruption. In France things seem to go much better, in the sense that on

the one hand we see demagogic brawlers and democrats of all shades compromising themselves, and on the other Bonaparte has entered on the road of concessions where he is likely to break his neck.

In all that concerns the scandal of Eulenburg in the Prussian Chambe the "Observer" of yesterday (that weekly journal is at the service of the ministry) makes this remark: "Napoleon said, 'Scratch a Russian and you will find a Tartar,' while as to Prussia it is not even useful to scratch to find-Russia." Karl Marz. WEEKLY PEOPLE: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1902

OFFICIAL.

6

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Heaty Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reads street, New York Socialist Labor Party of Canada -W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Colborne street, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY-2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's liter ary agency) Notice .--- For technical reasons, no Party nts can go in that are not in

this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMIT TEE.

Regular meeting held on August 22 at 2-6 New Reade street. Eber Forbes in the chair. In the absence of J Hammer, J. J. Kinneally was elected recording secretary pro tem. The financial report for the week ending August 16 showed receipts \$256.95; expenditures \$26.49.

Communications: From Section Monroe Co., N. Y., resolutions against the R. I. "Statement and Propositions." From Section Philadelphia, Pa., resolutions objecting to the course pursued by Pennsylvania's State Executive Committee in demanding of the section to reinstate J. Pierce, contrary to the ling of the N. E. C. that a member der charges cannot transfer; also that William J. Eberle, the secretary of the Pennsylvania State Executive Committee has sent to the organizer of the section twelve copies of the stest "statement" signed by a number Section New York (the Damm lam on). From Section St. Paul, Minn. ending report of vote cast against cial convention and accompanying me with following resolution: solved, That in our opinion, the S. L. P. shall not be used as a foot ball to be kicked about by a few disgruntled " From Section South Norwalk, Conn., asking that a speaker be ent there soon. The section having sked for Comrade Kinneally, the sectary was instructed to reply that Comrade can come either on Aust 28, or on September 4. From anadian S. L. P., through its Nationa cutive Committee, enclosing reso utions condemning Pierce lampoon nd R. I. "Statement." From Philalphia, Pa., relating how J. Pierce had written personal letters to a number of men there who had for some time pped away from the section, urging m to rejoin in order to get for hi self a favorable Grievance Committee,

he having then expected that his case would be tried in Philadelphia. From A. Anthony, Santa Barbara, Cal, stating that, having been "out in the for some time," he had just heard of the attempt upon the Daily People, and wanting to know what "Devil's work this is"; also enclosing 15, a contribution to the Daily People. From Section Seattle, Wash., through A. Gilhaus, enclosing enrollment blank for the Daily People Auxiliary League, section having decided to join the cague and pay \$1 a week for fifty weeks to aid in lifting the mortgages on the plant of the Daily People; also stating that if other sections were to fellow suit, it would be a task easy to accomplish. (Section organizers should mit this to their respective sections id urge that clubs be formed. Ten en contributing ten cents each" per eek ought to be gotten together in ny section that has the welfare of the arty press at heart,-N. E. C.) From Dublin, Ireland, relative to publication of pamphlets to be used during the tour of James Connolly. From California ecutive Committee relative to aving Comrade Connolly come to Los Angeles after he had been in San Fran-cisco; also that they are coffecting sigures for a place on the ballot and doing well at it. From Section rence, Mass., remitting pledge for nolly fund and endorsing resolutions adopted by section endorsing action of N. E. C. in Pierce and R. I. matter. rom Section Minneapolis, Minn., end with comment. From Conn. secutive Committee asking for plification of minutes of last meet-to the effect that one vacancy on nittee had been caused by the

wal of Comrade B. Beller from the ity, he having gone to Seguine, Tex. from management of "Socialistische treeiter Zeitung," Cleveland, Ohio, aking that an effort be made to meet pressing indebtedness. From Section pressing indebtedness. From contrast gran. Mass., enclosing resolutions in the matter of Pierce and R. I.

Fall River, on election of delegates to nvention. Everett, on election of officers, Law ence, Medford, Lynn and Gardner, on lection of delegates to convention; also from Worcester, vote for State no and from Lowell, on Conuolly's trip. Ac-

tion-Filed. From N. E. C. on change of dates for Connolly's trip; also bill for applica-tion eards, 40 cents. Action-Bill ordered paid; on change of dates, referred

ment towards that pledge.

pected to reconcile the extremes of the

least arrest the further progress of dis-

integration and demoralization in the

long-suffering proletariat of America

We, therefore, appeal to all comrade

who are able to allay their passion, to

vote for the holding of a special na-

tional convention, meanwhile continu-

ing uninterruptedly to fight the beas

As a place for such a convention we

propose the city of New York, on ac-count of its nearest location to a ma-

arties concerned can most convenient-

ly produce there their evidence and

NEW YORK STATE EXECUTIVE

A special meeting of the New York

COMMITTEE.

Onondaga county reported John M. Grady, James McAllister, Wm. McArdle

and Charles H. Corregan elected dele-

gates to the State Convention, and as

alternates, Ambrose Schaefer, E. N.

Montague, Walter Sweitzer and N. L.

Phillips. Rochester reported Ch. A.

Ruby and A. Metzler delegates, and R.

Metzler and J. Gearity alternates. Utica

sends F. W. Gunn. All other Sections

which have not yet elected delegates to

the State Convention are urged to do

Communications: One from Section

Utica asking for number of delegates

attending convention, so that arrange-

ments can be made with hotel for their

accommodation; also asking that three

of the delegates address an open al

August 30. One was received from

and he, therefore, cannot do any agita-

were also received from sympathizers;

one asking for literature, the other ac-

Comrade Kuhn was elected the rep-

resentative of the committee to the

The Financial ' Secretary was in-

structed to render a financial report

It was decided to recommend to the

convention the placing of two speakers

in the field, and in the meantime to

open negotiations with Party members

same as soon as their legal form is

Emil Mueller, Secretary.

lecided to

5.00

5.00

3.00

7.50

5.00

.17

State Convention, as the secretary re-

ported being unable to attend.

Two

tion in New York at present.

financial report for one year.

and hopes for good results.

to the convention.

so at once and send in reports.

were adopted as read.

of our Sections, and because all

B. Reinstein, Organizer.

of capitalism and all its outposts.

can look for redress.

witnesses.

for a gitation committee. From F. Keefe, bill of \$1.85 expense as speaker to Plymouth. Action-order ed paid.

Committee on hiring hall for conven tion purpose reports the engaging o tigator Hall, Paine Memorial Build Inve ing, 9 Appleton street, Boston. J. F. Stevers on No. five campaign

ledges reports progress. Grievance Committee on answer to charges made by Section Lynn against this committee. Action-Answer as read was accepted and copy of same ordered nade

Agitation Committee submits a sched warring camps, can properly probe and locate the seat of the disease, find and ule for circuit in Greater Boston for next two weeks. Action-Same was accepted and committee ordered to extend its cope by addition of speakers and dates. demand for Connolly has in creased of late the itinerary as laid out by this committee had to be radically changed, starting him in the East at Fall ranks of the only Party to which the River and ending at Holyoke, the follow ing is the itinerary as revised:

Fall River-September 29. New Bedford-September 30. Boston-October 1. Lowell-October 2. Lawrence-October 3. Haverhill-October 4. Lynn-October 5. Woburn-October 6. Worcester-October 7. Springfield-October 8. Holyoke-October 9.

On motion it was decided to place Comrade M. T. Berry in the field at once, commencing in eastern part of State, tak-ing in New Bedford, Fall River, Taunton, Plymouth and Abington.

On motion secretary was instructed to procure J. F. Mallouey for Haverhill Saturday night

State Executive Committee was held On motion 5,000 leaflets on the S. L. P on August 25, 1902, at 2-6 New Reade vs. S. D. P., were ordered purchased of the Labor News Company. street, Comrade Moren in the chair.

\$4.50

Bill for supplies for recording secretary, \$1.75 ordered paid. Financial secretary reports receipts an

follows:

From Everett, for dues and leaflets

From Lowell and Medford, dues 3.60 C. M. D. F. donation 84.70

MASSACHUSETTS S. E. C.

On Labor Day at Armory Grove,' Rox bury, the last picnic of the season will be held. As it has been previously re-ported by the S. E. C. the proceeds of this pichic are to be divided as follows one half to the Daily People and the remainder to be divided between the S E. C. and Section Boston. With an entirely free field there is no reason why the Comrades of Greater Boston not be instrumental in making this the most successful the Scandinavian Socialist Club has ever run.

Remember Comrades that this will b the last opportunity you will have this season to indulge in the pleasures of a picule that will be a benefit to the Party tickets can secure them from Party members or at the grove. You will observe in the minutes of the E E C that a doubtion of \$21.0 kpc

S. E. C. that a donation of \$\$4.70 has been made to the committee by the C. M. D. F. Club of Boston and will be led to believe that the total sum now in the treasury of the S. E. C. is ample to handle the campaign of this Fall. But you should remember that an organ izer is to be put in the field at once, this will entail the expenditure of quite to say nothing of the literature it is the intention of this committee to deluge the State: As a last word, if you have not tickets get them. And when you obtain them don't fail to push them to the fullest

extent.

P. S .- Remember that this committee is putting forth every effort to regain our standing as a three per ceat. party. And this result can only be obtained with funds amply enough to make an effective canvass of the State.

Recording Secretary. 22 Villa avenue, Everett, Mass.

for the purpose. A committee of two was elected to provide leaflets for the campaign. The organizer of Section New York Edwin S. Mayo. appeared before the committee in re-

gard to certificates of nomination. State Comm

commit acts calculated to bring about DAILY PEOPLE AUXILIARY its forcible downfall, contrary to th LEAGUE. intention of the majority of Party

A regular meeting of the abov membership to continue its publication was held on Tuesday, Augus league We express our appreciation of the 19, at 2-6 New Reade street. John efforts of the new management of The Cosgrove in the chair. Communica Daily People to maintain our Party tions: One from Somerville, N. J., organs and to place them on a mor with enrollment of Charles Sperie and solid basis, and to assist them in their full payment in the amount of \$50. efforts we join The Daily People Aux-One from Section Richmond, Va., to illary League, pledging to contribute at the effect that the said section had deleast \$50 within the next 50 weeks, \$10 cided to join the league and would to be sent immediately as our first paybegin payments in September. One from Section Monroe Co., N. Y., stat-In consideration, however, of the ing that they are now making regular erious proportions which the opposicontributions to the Daily People un tion movement within the Party has der the call of September 3, 1901, and assumed, and of all- the numerous cannot, for the time being, contribute symptoms of a diseased condition of ome parts of the Party's organization. more, but that this is not their last word and they may soon get their hands ve hold that it is to the best interes free to do more. One from T. A. De-vane, Troy, N. Y., that payments made of the Party, in spite of the expense and loss of time incurred, to hold as soon as possible a special national convention. We hold that only such a convention, although it cannot be ex-

by him be in the future credited to "De-Lee-Devane," as these payments are made up jointly by them. One from Section Union County, N. J., to the effect that they have made up their mind to join the league and thus express their fealty to the Daily People apply the proper remedy, convict the guilty parties, vindicate the unjustly and their confidence in the "Managing Powers." and also sending \$25 as the attacked and persecuted, and thus at first payment.

The receipts of the evening were:

Charles Sperie, Somerville, N. J. Houston, Texas, G. Trapolino, \$50 0

\$4; Charles Mullein, \$4; F. A. Peters, \$5. Herman Schoeps, Union Hill, N. J. Section Rockville, Conn. Section Union County, N. J. ..

J. A. Anthony, Santa Barbara, Cal. J. Klein, N. Y. City Jul. Samuels, N. Y. City Isadore Klein, N. Y. City Georeg Abelson, N. Y. City ... F. A. Walsh, N. Y. City John Plamondon, N. Y. City ... John P. Murphy, N. Y. City ... L. Whitelaw, N. Y. City L. Rasmussen, N. Y. City

Total \$130.00 Previously Acknowledged 944.00

Grand Total \$1.074.00 If every person in the county were The minutes of the previous meeting to make an effort to get several mem-

West Superior, Sheboygan, Racine, North Prairie and Wausau. bers together in a club and thus raise, by voluntary contributions, \$1 per week fifty weeks, the mortgage on the for Daily People plant would soon be wiped chairman and secretary named above were elected permanent officers, with the addition of Comrade Charles Minkley as out and the Party press could then freely develop and become the great power it ought to be. This should not be difficult at all and we feel certain it could be done if the matter were taken in hand energetically. August Gilhaus, Secretary.

S. L. P. OF CANADA.

Regular meeting of the N. E. C. held August 25 at London, Ont; C. Corbin, chairman. All members present. Minutes of last meeting read and ad cepted.

meeting in Utica on Saturday night Communication-From Section Hamilsin, in convention assembled, again in ton; received and filed. From Section dorses the principles and tactics of the Comrade Corregan explaining that the Toronto; received and filed. From W. **Connecticut State Executive Committee** had engaged him for an agitation tour. Thompson, secretary Section Toronto; answered that the information desired One will be sent to Section Toronto as soon from Section Monroe County in referas received by the N. E. C. From manager of Daily People. The ence to membership, reporting progress and one from Richmond county giving

secretary was instructed to attend to this matter. Reports-financial statement-Balance per last statement. \$58.71; contributions knowledging some that had been sent to him, and that he distributed same to Canadian Defense Fund, \$6.50; total, \$65.21.

> The secretary was instructed to write Comrade Kuhn, New York, inquiring on what dates Comrade Connolly could to Canada.

Kerrigan, Montreal, asking if he thought it possible to organize a section there.

Comrade Humphrey, that the charter and books of Section St. Thomas must be returned to the N. E. C. Also Section Hamilton, asking what State the section is in and what they are doing for due stamps.

It was decided to procure list to send to all sections from time to time to show Philip Courtenay, their standing. Recording Secretary. SECTION PROVIDENCE, R. I. To members of Section Providence: Comrades, you are hereby notified that a Section meeting of Section Providence will be held in Textile Hall, 1955 Westminster street, on Sunday, September 7, 1902, immediately after the State Convention for the purpose of nominating one delegate to represent the Socialist Labor Party at the convention of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, to be held in December, 1992; also to nominate candidates fo city offices for the election to be held in Providence on Tuesday, November 1902, and for any other business that may legally come before the meeting James McGuigan, Organizer,

WISCONSIN'S CONVENTION. transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the sub-stitution of the Socialist Republic for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a republic in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization." Whereas, At every election all political

parties, with but one exception, the So cialist Labor Party, come before the workers with platforms teeming with glorious promises, the purpose of which is nothing but to catch votes, as such romises are never carried out; Resolved, That we, the Socialist Labor Party, look upon such means of obtain ing votes as dishonest and fraudulent We hold that it is not by promises, but only by well-defined general principles resting upon an economic materialistic

foundation, that one can determine where his class interests lie. We therefore declare that the above principles are sufficient to show clearly the character of our party, and that its demands are purely in the interest of the working class.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The Republican and Democratic parties have in the past had opportunity to demonstrate to the working class that they were the friends of that class and have in every instance failed to do so, but always showed that they were the foes of the working class; and, Whereas, In the past various reform

parties have sprung up and have all died their natural death of corruption their existence only being possible through the aid of the class-c workingmen that supported them; and Whereas, The latest of these so-called reform parties, the Social Democracy, is present seeking to gain the confidence of the working class by advocating so called labor reforms; and,

Whereas, All, even the best of reforms cannot, under the present s: :tem of pro duction and distribution, save the working class from misery and degradation; Resolved, That we call on the workers to shun all such factions and parties of the capitalist class, and to support the only party that stands for working class interests-the Socialist Labor Party. The above platform and resolutions

were unanimously adopted as read. waukee, and the balance came from The convention then proceeded to nominate officers for the State ticket, result given above, with the

The Wisconsin State committee was mpowered to fill all vacancies that might occur. Comrades John Vierthaler, Charles Minkley and Herman Zander were elected a committee to draft a constitution

thaler, Carl Doescher and James Benz for the government of the State organizawere appointed a committee on plattion of the Party. form and resolutions. While this com-The State secretary submitted his financial report from July 1, 1901, to mittee retired to prepare its report, the convention was addressed by Comrade July 1, 1902, as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand, July 1, 1901... \$20.94 Section Milwaukee, due stamps .. 40.56 Section Milwaukee, agitation.... 23.00 Section Sheboygan ,due stamps ... 6.00 Section Sheboygan, agitation 18.00 Section W. Superior, due stamps. 11.76 Section W. Superior, sundries... .70 .70 6.63 Donations to agitation fund

Total\$127.59 DISBURSEMENTS.

Henry Kuhn, national secretary, stamps \$35.00 due Henry Kuhn, sundries..... .40 Agitation (Middle West circuit)... 66.00 Printing 1000 nomination blanks... 6.75

Postage94 Total\$109.09

Balance, July 1, 1902..... \$18.50

Twenty-five due stamps on hand. Report adopted.

Milwaukee was elected seat of State committee for next two years. Comrade Charles Minkley wound up

the State convention with an address in German, in which he scored the Social Democracy for betraying the working class on various occasions. He was applauded to the echo.

There being no further business before the convention, the same adjourned sine

Old Judge, equal to any 5c - 145 The delegates representing the Fourth Arm and Hammer, a good and Fifth Congressional Districts re-. 1 75 combination mained aud nominated Comrade Charles Invincibles, in the cheap-Minkley and Comrade Frank R. Wilke for members of Congress for the est place, \$2: our price. Nature Beauties, in your locality, \$2.50; we charge Fourth and Fifth Districts, respectively. PRELIMINARY ITINERARY OF Medalion, equal to any 10c * 2 25 JAMES CONNOLLY. September 15-New York County. September 16-18-Westchester County. dress. WE PAY EXPRESS CHARGES. For Complete Price List, Address, September 19-Paterson, N. J. September 20-Elizabeth, N. J. September 21-Union Hill, N. J. ECKSTEIN BROS. September 22 .- Newark, N. J. 2-6 New Reade Street. New York. September 23-Bridgeport, Conn. September 24-New Haven, Conn. September 25-Hartford, Conn. A MIRROR IN YOUR HAT. The "slickest" article that ever came down the pike. A neat framed mirror fastened to a fancy colored hat tip with the words "This Hat Belongs To" September 26-Rockville, Conn. September 27-28-Rhode Island. September 29-Fall River, Mass. September 30-New Bedford, Mass. printed in artistic lettering and a space October 1-Boston, Mass. October 2-Lowell, Mass. October 3-Lawrence, Mass. October 4-Haverhill, Mass. left for any name to be printed or written on it. Sent to any address on receipt of 10 cents.-J. Tepper & Co., 470 East October 5-Lynn, Mass. October 6-Woburn, Mass. October 6-Woburn, Mass. October 7-Worcester, Mass. October 8-Springfield, Mass. Houston street, New York City, N. Y. When ordering mention this paper.

Square

DILECTORY OF TRADES AND SOCIETIES.

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

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

EW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, 8. 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. hail. 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., headquarters and free reading room, 205 1-2 South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., 107 1-2 North Main The People agent, L. C. Holler, street. 205 1-2 South Main street.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR. Party meets every second and fourth 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 m., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee street. Everybody welcome.

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

SECTION CHICAGO, S. L. P .- Headquarters 118 Fifth avenue, (third floor front). City Central Commit-. tee 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., in 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. & L. A. meets Mondays at S p. m. Wm. H. Walker, Financial Sec'y, 733 Fif-teenth scenne. teenth avenue

DAILY PEOPLE BUILDING. S. T. & L. A. CIGARS.

Box Trade a Specialty. Our Jewel, a good cigar. . . Box of 50, \$1 25

Socialist Labor Party of America, as set forth in the Party's national platform, as follows: "The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty and the pursuit of hap "We hold that the purpose of govern-

ment is to secure every citizen in the en-joyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, further more, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality essentially destructive of life, of liberty aud of happiness.

"We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of in dustrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in ommon

"To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics

can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of govby that class, the allenati

NOMINATES STATE TICKET AND ENTERS CAMPAIGN. Puck Heads Candidates-Platform and

Resolutions Adopted-Social Democracy Scored -- Much Enthusiasm Manifested - Congressional . Nominees.

perior,

Milwaukee.

Milwaukee.

lard, West Superior.

on, West Superior.

ry, Milwaukee.

was well received.

vice-chairman.

tions for adoptpion:

Superior.

wankee.

13.00

4.00

25.00

1.00

5.0

4.00

1.00

1.00

4.00

5.00

THE TICKET. Governor-Herman Puck, of West Su-

Lieutenant-Governor.-Hans Hillman

Secretary of State-John Vierthaler,

State Treasurer-N. E. Hanson, West

Attorney-General-Paul Fischer, Mil-

State Superintendent-James H. Eck-

Railroad Commissioner-Otto Knud

Insurance Commissioner-Oliver Mau

August 30 .- The State convention of

the Socialist Labor Party of Wisconsin

was called to order at 8.30 p. m. by State

Secretary John Vierthaler. Comrades

Fank R. Wilke and Herman Zander

were elected temporary chairman and sec-

retary, respectively. The chairman then

appointed Comrades Rudolph Kler, Louis

Schienbein and Louis Vierthaler a com-

mittee on credentials, Comrade Hans

Hillmanu made a short address, which

The report of the committee on cre-

dentials was then received, and showed a

total of thirty-seven delegates entitled

to seat and vote in the convention. Of

The convention thereupon effected per

maneut organization, and the temporary

Frank R. Wilke, who spoke for about

twenty minutes, at the conclusion of

which he was greeted with hearty ap-

plause. The committee on platform and resolutions now reported, and submit-

ted the following platform and resolu-

The Socialist Labor Party of Wiscon-

Comrades John Vier-

this number twenty-six were from Mil-

The treasurer reported to have been erved with a summons in a suit rought by F. McDonald. Referred to rought by F. McDonaid. Heferred to arty's attorney, as were also letters sceived from E. Siff and Hyman Starr, ugh an attorney, Joseph Sapinsky, atening suit against the N. E. C. The following sections reported elec-tion of officers: Chicago, Ill., Spring-field, Mass., Pueblo, Colo., Fall River, Mass., Lyhn, Mass.

John J. Kinneally, Recording Secretary, pro tem.

MASSACHUSETTS, S. E. C. Begular meeting of Massachusetts S C. held August 24, at 1165 Tremond

W. H. Young in the chair. Roll call showed seven prepeut, with Fuglestad, Onavonstrom, absent. Minutes of previous regular meeting Conved.

communications from F. A. Walsh, maker of S. E. C. from Lynn, placing signation before committee. Action-copted and Lynn notified to fill va-

Boston, on election of M. D. Fitz-perald as member of S. E. C. Action-as the above named Comrade was pre-ent at meeting of the committee his ial was accepted and Comrade

New Bedford, asking if Connolly could sent to that city. Action—As Bos-m has notified this committee that one ate is sufficient for them it was de-ded to include New Bedford in Con-

Gambridge, on election of delegates to nevention; also to renewed activity in nat city; also change of address of or-

ngfield, on change of date of Con-

ATTITUDE OF SECTION BUFFALO TOWARDS THE OPPOSITION IN THE PARTY.

names and addresses of the thousand

of members and non-members of the

Farty, which were entrusted into his

l'arty's use only, and sent to all of

them his "Statement," full of reckless

and vicious false statements, exaggera,

tions and misrepresentations, evidently

mspired by a consuming thirst for re

venge. We also most emphatically repudiate

the statement and propositions of the Rhode Island committee, who, besides

supplementing Pierce's "Statement' with a string of equally reckless

sweeping and exaggerated statements, attempt to usurp powers that do not belong to them, and make propositions

contessedly unconstitutional. We condemn as utterly anarchistic

the conduct of those of our comrades who, claiming to have proof of the va-rious crimes our national officers are

charged with, pronounce them guilty without trial instead of -proceeding

sgainst them in the manner prescribed

as a Party official, and for the

The committee elected at the last regular meeting to prepare a report to the State Convention then made its The members of Section Buffalo S. L. P., having carefully and impasreport which was read and received. sionately considered all statements Adjournment followed and counter-statements published by the N. E. C. and the various represent atives of the opposition in the Party, including the latest information fur-IRISH AGITATOR'S FUND.

Section Dayton, Ohio.....: \$14.00 nished by Comrade W. J., Eberle Section Colorado Springs, Colo.. Section Holyoke, Mass..... Pittsburg, Pa., pertaining to letters of resignation from the Party sent in by Comrades B. F. Keinard and Lucien Section Lawrence, Mass..... 21st Assembly District, Kings Sanial, have, at a special meeting of the Section, held on August 25, adopted County, N. Y. Section North Hudson, N. J.... the following statement: We most emphatically repudiate the New York, John Donohue, \$2; John Holler, \$2..... Section Richmond, Va...... H. Morgan, Allegheny, Pa., coldastardly, treasonable act committed by Julian Pierce, when he stole the

ascertained and drafted.

Section Hartford, Conn...... 25.00

Total..... \$98.67 Previously acknowledged\$200.05

SECTION VANCOUVER, B. C. Election of officers for ensuing three months: Organizer, W. Griffiths; Re-cording Secretary, L. Barker; Financial ecretary, E. Hanbury; Treasurer, J. Gallety; Literature Agent, A. Surges; Grievance Committee, Shankman, Summer, Hanbury ; Auditing Committee

Shaukman, Padgham. Wm. Griffiths, Organizer Sec. Vancouver.

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS OF FRANK JORDAN IN PENN-SYLVANIA.

by the Party constitution, or who, be-lieving or claiming it to be for the best of the Party that the publication of The Daily People should be suspended, September 1: 2, 3 .- Frank Jordan Beaver Falls: September 4, 5, 6, 7, New Castle; September 8, 9, 10, Sharon,

8. L. P. AGITATION.

Boston, Mass .- The Agitation Com-mittee of Section Boston have arranged the following open air meetings: Friday, Sept. 5-City Square, Charles-town-C. F. Walker, James A. Bresnahan and James R. Nugent. Tuesday, Sept. 9-Oaks Tuesday, Sept. 9-Oaks Square, Brighton-C. F. Walker, Michael D. Fitsgerald and Joseph F. Maloney. Friday, Sept. 12-Castle Square, Boston-Michael G. Power, James A.

Bresnahan and James R. Nugent.

PHILADELPHIA AGITATION.

Friday, September 5 .- Lehigh avenue and Germantown avenue. Saturday, September 6.-One Hundred and Fortieth street and Lancaster ave and (West Philadelphia). Saturday, September 6.-Two Hun-dred and Forty-fourth street and Lan-

caster avenue. Sunday, September 7.-North Plaza,

City Hall; Friday, September 12.—Seller and Main streets, (Frankford). Saturday, September 13.—1 Cotton and

Main streets, (Mannyunk).

public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of na-

tions upon that class. "Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of selfemployment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

"Human power and natural forces are thus wasted that the plutocracy may

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

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

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

"We therefore call upon the wage orkers of the United States and upon ali other houest citizens, to organize un der the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an in-domitable spirit of solidarity under the

be covered on the return trip from the Pacific Coast, for James Connolly is to most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the

laud and of all the means of production,

CONNECTICUT, IMPORTANT. To the members and Sections of the

L. P. of Connecticut! The dates for Com. Chas. H. Corregan's tour through the State have so far been set as follows: September 3 and 4-Hartford. September 5-8-Rockville. September 9-11-New Britain. All sections desiring special dates shall communicate their wishes to the undersigned. Connecticut State Ex. Com. S. L. P. M. Lechner, Sec'y. 4 Bellevue street.

CLEVELAND OPEN AIR MEET-INGS. Wednesday, September 3 .- Corner of Wilson and St. Clair streets. Thursday, September 4 .- Corner of Wilson and Broadway. Saturday, September 6. - Public

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

October 9-Holyoke, Mass.

October 13-Schenectady, N. Y.

October 14-Syracuse, N. Y. October 15-Rochester, N. Y.

October 16-Buffalo, N. Y.

cinity.

October 10 to 12-Troy, N. Y., and vi-

Note-In so far these dates are now

et, there can be no more additions and

Western points and have the speaker visit them before election day, Buffalo

must be made not later than October 16.

Even at that it will require close figur-

ing to cover Minnesota before election day. It was impossible to reach Col-

orado. That State, as well as Utah, will

go to San Francisco. Dates after Octo ber 16 will be published later.