

the day of salvation.' "Yours, fraternally, gives them importance and advertise-ment which is just what they want. If left alone they will sink to insig-nificance and the good work will go

Any reader of average intelligence en if not sufficiently posted on matters merican to detect the lie about the Sost Labor Party having "lost its in several or any one State; any nt reader will perceive quickly from the tone, style and "argumenet" of this New York correspondent that he and his party must be a badly beaten , beaten to a standstill by re S. L. P., and so thoroughly exposed and riddled that he and it have nothing se left to them than to indulge in notic blackguardism and blackguardly cy. This being so, what does it mean when the foreign editor, to whom such matter is sent and who has troubles of is own, referred to in the very intro-actory lines of such stuff, publishes such stuff. It proves, inferentially, that HE IS IN THE IDENTICAL BOX AS HIS CORRESPONDENT, also beaten sore and bereft of sense. That is docunt No. I.

Document No. 2, while still only alrences to be drawn, narrows the inferences down to concreter facts. Here is the document; it is a letter, a cry from Edinburgh, and is also taken

"8, St. James' Place, Edinburgh,

May 9, 1903." It is getting hotter. Here we have explicit declamations concerning "can-cers that have been eating the very ife of the organization," and the state ment that "the evil has been got rid These utterances, connected with the tone of appeal and distress, that runs through the whole letter, and the care-ful avoidance of figures as to relative strength, and details as to how "the canwas got rid of," naturally arouse cer suspicion. The suspicion becomes some-thing more tangible than a mere sus-picion when the headquarters that this cancer expeller" writes from is noticed It is "8 St. James' Place, Edinburgh." But the old headquarters of the organi-zation has been "6 Drummond street," and what's more, IT HAS REMAINED THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE CANCER" ELEMENT. All their correspondence to this office and the Labor News Co., down to most recent date, have come from "6 Drummond street," and all the matters sent from here and received there were addressed to "6 Drummond street." The whine in the above document grows explainable: The

"JOHN LESLIE.

The machine proper consists of a disk two inches long and about three inches in diameter. To this on one end is added a handle about three and one-half inches in length. On the disk are set several

flexible blades, about one-eighth of an inch wide. These blades are set to reach about 1-100th part of an inch below the aperture in the disk. From one to five knives may be used, according to the rate of speed used. The machine is run by a small electric motor, making from 1,000 to 2,000 revolutions per minute. The knives are operated in a rotary manner and alternate with one another when a series of knives are used. A guard makes accidental cutting of the face impossible and prevents the knives from becoming misplaced. The motor which supplies the power weighs about a pound when placed in the case, the whole outfit occupies a space six inches long, six inches thick and two inches wide. The motor is run from an alternating current, usually with a voltage of 104, but is susceptible of being successfully operated on a voltage ranging from ten to twenty. It may be connected to an ordinary electric light socket in the manner of the rotary fans so commonly used. The machine may be placed on the back of a chair or set on a table, and will prove a great boon to traveling men and toprists, who are often inconvenienced by being unable to secure capable barbers.

is out having a good time. Her class interests cause her to "love" the working girl. Another illustration: Young Lady (dressed up to kill)-Oh, my, I am awful tired and worn out!

of time to run around at night.

she possibly can.

W. (with a smile)-Well, lady, you know that it is but natural for a human

being to get as much freedom as he or

Lady looks daggers at the writer and

rushes from the room. This lady, (?)

who spends most of her time at lunches

and opera, wants to work her girls till

nine and ten o'clock at night while she

Writer-What's the matter? Were union. Even assuming that the men struck you out shopping? and were discharged, it is clear that if Y. L.-Why, dear me, no! I am tired from doing the house work. Our girl there be any justice in the vociferous preachments of the New York Journal these men ought to be reinstated, or at least alhas left us, and we cannot get another.

W .-- Is that so? What seems to be lowed to obtain employment elsewhere. the trouble with the girls, are they taking this matter up and fighting the cause scarce ?

of labor in this case with the same energy Y. L. (getting excited)-No; they sin't that it displays in other cases, where the carce, but it seems they are a little bit question of advertising in the columns of lazy and want to get out of as much the Journal is not involved. No doubt, work as they possibly can. these are busy days and there are a great W. (with a suppressed smile)-The

girls are somewhat like myself. is limited, and the requirements of the Wil Young Lady (?) turns up her nose and leaves the room. These two illustrations, in the do-The whole machine is made of steel and capitalist class has nothing but hatred and contempt for the working class. The capitalist class robs the working class in the mines. mills and factories. Part of the plunder they turn over to their wives and daughters, who employ servants at the lowest possible wage, for which they take the privilege of leading the servants a dog's life, and, if the servants refuse to stand for it, the ladies (?) of the house accuse them of being lazy and night owls.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company is ofliam Randolph Hearst League in the way of fering to the underwriting syndicate the publicity is considerable. Still, merely for the moral effect of the thing and to show same stock at \$120, which, with the commission allowed, 21-2 per cent., on

present that the matter is but temporarily

laid aside and will presently receive the

attention that it undoubtedly demands from

the champion of labor, we may further ap

propriately tack on to it another matter

very similar in character and equally im-

portant to the interests of union labor. We

bespeak for it the early attention of the New York American and Journal.

"Last fall members of the Upholsterers

Union, working in certain of the depart-

ment stores of this city, were either forced

out of their employment by those depart

ment stores or struck; we are not sur

which. Anyhow, the fact remains that they

were blacklisted not only by those stores

but by other department stores, their chief

offense being that they were members of a

"What we want to see is the Journal

many things to write about. Besides, space

Many speculators who bought these "rights" at 3 1-2 per cent. for the past The shrewdest financiers in this city say that the company will never earn a six per cent. dividend on its capitalizatwo months find themselves in the position of being obliged to pay \$132.10 tion of \$400,000,000, which has as much per share for the stock if they desire to water in proportion to its capital as has the United States Steel Corporaavail themselves of the privilege. They tion which is simply staggering under its are, therefore, in the position of paying a premium over and above the price great inflation. "Thus perisheth the stock investing public," what with on one side the at which the Kuhn-Loeb-Speyer syndicate will receive this stock, of the difference between \$117 and \$132.10, or

in his possession.

Wall street gamblers and on the other the Kuhn-Loeb, syndicates they are likely in a very short time to resemble a squeezed lemon.

stock at once, and pay for it in full.

While the stockholder has his money in-

vested in a stock that he will get a year

from now, the Kuhn-Loeb-Speyer syn-

dicate have their stock, which they can

put upon the market without waiting

twenty-four hours, and take advantage

of the market prices long before the

subscriber to the new stock will have it

Rights means giving a preference to stockholders of a certain period to take their pro-rata share in any new issue at anywhere from 1 to 5 points below the current quotation of the Stock Ex. change, or in other words gives them a premium of either of the two figures named.

WARNS CATHOLICS.

m the "Justice" of the same date: "APPEAL FROM THE EDIN-BURGH BRANCH

irade: Would you allow me to make an appeal in your columns to all the well wishers of the S. D. F. in Edmburgh. "Now that the evil which has

paralyzed where it has not disrupted the movement in Scotland has been got rid of, so far as the S. D. F. is ed, I would ask those whom es (for I will not dignify them with the name of tactics) of the past two years have driven from all direct connection with the S. D. F. if they do not now consider it their duty to join the late Eastern Edinburgh, now the Edinburgh, Branch of the S. D. F. That nch may arrogate to itself the honor of having saved the sit-ion in Scotland, and now that unition in Scotland, and now that (as will be seen from the report of the newly-formed S. D. C.) the broken threads of the movement are to be taken up again and reunited, if those to whom I am now appealing will but perform the duty which I think is incumbent upon them, behink is incumbent upon them, be-are long the Edinburgh S. D. F. may again occupy the proud position it held for so long, of being, both in earnestness , and organization, the ialist organization in cotland. This much, at least, we Scotland. This much, at feast, we can guarantee, that in the clubrooms of the S. D. F. they may depend upon being treated with at least ordinary courtesy. "The faithful remaining of the twelve men who first formed the East Edinburgh branch, to-day see the fullest justification of their ac-

tion then. A few of these twelve

"cancer" was "got rid of" by ITS bouncing Brother Leslie and his fellows. That's document No. 2. Document No. 3 is still more explicit. It is also from "Justice," May 9. It appears under the headline "The Moveent" (it is decidedly moving), and is

ent to the innumerable difficulties

with which the movement in Glas-

gow had ever been confronted be-fore. Two courses were left open to us, either to make a clean sweep of

the objectionables, or to leave them

severely alone until the annual con-

ference, and in the meantime to re-

the report from Glasgow. Here it is: "Glasgow (Tradeston). — This branch was called into existence under very peculiar circumstances bare-ly three months ago, through the disruptive tactics pursued by a small section of the Glasgow Central branch. Well armed with American slang phrases and abusive epithets of the hooligan type this section was not long in disgusting old and esteemed comrades to the extent of compelling them to hand in their resignation. Those comrades whose peration. skins were somewhat tougher they actually expelled the S. D. F. when, by a somewhat fortunate-circumstance, they were able to obtain a majority of one. The comrades who had carried on the movement in this town long before these men were heard of, found themselves face to face with a difficulty quite differ-

brass.

For barber shops larger machines will be built to facilitate fast work. These will be much stronger than those manufactured for private use, and on both will be receptacles which will gather the hair as fast as it is clipped off. Much is claimed for the machine. A boy can operate it, and it will take the place of ten barbers. It is possible with the machine to shave in one-tenth of the time consumed with a razor, besides being more effectual. The flexible knives make

it possible to protect any wart or pimple on the face and make shaving a delight. The inventor is now developing an automatic lathering machine to be used in conjunction with the shaver, although lather is not necessary to its successful The inventor also claims for his ma

chine that it may be used in currying leather, without injury to the hide. A New York concern, it is said, that offered the inventor \$100,000 for his patent or the choice of manufacture on a royalty, but the inventor is at yet un-decided what disposition he will make of his asset.

Corregan in Long Island City.

Charles H. Corregan will address an open air campaign meeting of the So-cialist Labor Party to be held on Tues day, June 16, at 8 p. m., at the corner of Main street and Flushing avenue. Long Island City. .Sympathizers of the Socialist Labor

organize the SCATTERED FRAG-MENTS of what was once one of the most promising branches in Seotland; the latter course we de-Party are especially invited to attend as this meeting hes also been arrange, with a view of organizing a section of cided to adopt." What the "prompt action" was, and the Socie by whom executed comes out much County. the Socialist Labor Party of Queens

There cannot be any love between the capitalist class and the working class, for the following reason: There interests are opposed to one another.

The capitalist class employ the work ing class (buy their labor power), and

return, to them in the form of wages money enough to purchase part of the wealth they have produced. The rest of the wealth the capitalist class keeps. It constitutes their profits, their interest on their bonds, and the dividends on their stocks

The working class produce their own wages as well as their master's profits. They labor a part of each day for themselves, and get a mere pittance and then labor for the rest of the day to keep their masters in luxury. The interest of the capitalist class is

to get all the profits possible out of the labor of the working class. The interest of the working class is to get the full products of their toil. The more profits for the capitalists, the less wages for the orkers. The less profits for the capitalists the more wages for the workers. Hence there is going on between these wo classes a continuous struggle. This truggle is called the class struggle. As a result of these differing class interests and class struggle, we find the working class going on strike. During | tude, being frequently whipped,

place in the heart of one who, in the words of the organization committee of the Wil-liam Randolph Hearst League of New York City, 'looms up as the champion of the oppressed and down-trodden, whether it be the over-worked and burdened toller of this for any of the shares. country or the oppressed and persecuted If, however, the present stockholders races of other countries,' it would be a good thing for the Journal to pay a little

attention to the way in which the department stores are oppressing union labor in this city. In the full confidence that justice will be done, and in no spirit of controversy. but with an honest craving for information,

"What about the department stores and the unions of the delivery clerks and the upholsterers?"

SLAVERY IN ALABAMA.

Officials in Collusion With Capitalists to Keep Workers in Bondage.

Keep Workers in Bondage. Washington, May 26.—At the request of the Department of Justice the United States Secret Service has undertaken to investigate the charges of peonage, or the holding in servitude to work out a debt. which has been made against persons in the vicinity of Montgomery, Ala. The punishment provided by the statute for this crime is a fine of not less than \$1.000 rear more than \$5000, or imprisonment of

thare.

or more than \$5,000, or imprisonment of not less than one year nor more than five. One man, named Robert N. Franklin, has been indicted for keeping a negro in servitude for at least a year. Infor-mation in the hands of Chief Wilkie tends mation in the hands of Chief Wilkie tends to show that a regular system has been practiced for a long time between cer-tain magistrates and persons who want negro laborers. It is said that the plan is to bring a poor negro before a magis-trate on a filmay charge. He is convicted, and, having no money to pay a fine, the white, man offers to advance him the money provided the negro will make a labor contract with him. He is thereupon taken away and begins what is frequently a long term of servi-

what is frequently a long term of servi-

that price, makes the stock cost the syndicate \$117, for which the stockholders must pay \$121.60. This price of \$117 to the syndicate is on the basis of none of the stockholders subscribing

can never be fully or satisfactorily ex-

plained to the thinking investors who

for years and years have looked upon

the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as

the standard of all railroad institutions

In the face of these facts, the an-

omaly is presented of Pennsylvania

rights" being offered as of value when

in reality they are a minus quantity.

\$15.10 a share, to the lowest, and pos-

If a stockholder of the Pennsylvania

Railroad Company accepts the terms of-

fered by the railroad company to buy

one double share of stock at \$120. it

will cost him in addition \$1.60 differ-

ence in interest by June, 1904, making

the stock cost him \$121.60. The same

sibly even a greater figure.

in the United States.

could be induced to avail themselves of this magnanimous (?) opportunity offered by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to subscribe to the extent of one-half of the \$75,000,000 offered, then the balance of the stock that the syndicate absorbs will cost them only \$114 per

If three-quarters of the stock be subscribed by the stockholders at the price of \$120, with difference of interest of \$1.60 added then the stock 'to the syndicate will cost them only \$108 per share If nine-tenths of the stock be sub-scribed by . stockholders, at \$120, with difference of interest of \$1.60 added, the balance of the stock will cost the syndicate only \$90 per share. If more than nine-tenths of the stock

be subscribed by present shareholders, the balance taken by the syndicate will cost them a figure much below \$90 per

This shows the remarkable spectacle of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company selling their stock to their shareholders at \$121.60, and at the same time selling the same stock under the same circumstances to a Wall street syndicate at prices ranging from \$117 down, so that the more the regular shareholders subscribe to the stock, the more they are depreciating the value of the shares they hold. They enable the syndicate to

get its share of the new \$200,000,000 issue at a figure so far below the price that they themselves pay, so as to paper it is an invitation to subscribe.

Bishop Bids Them Keep Out of "Socialistic" Unions.

Denver, June 1 .-- In a sermon delivered yesterday Bishop M. Matz of the diocese of Colorado strongly denounced all labor unions, but particularly those which, he said, have declared themselves in favor of Socialism. He read extracts from addresses delivered by officers of the Western Federation of Miners and the American Labor Union, now in session in this city, and called upon all Catholics to leave these organizations, saying that their teachings were opposed to Christianity. In referring to President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners. Bishop Matz said that his published utterances in favor of Socialism were inim-

ical to the Catholic Church, which has always been the greatest friend of labor. He said that Moyer and other leaders were endeavoring to build up an organization so vast and so strong that it would overthrow religion. In closing, he said :

"As Bishop of this diocese I now deem it my duty to warn all Catholics against the teachings, and call upon them to forsake all labor unions which advocate them. None of these societies are sanctioned by the Church, nor can their members be good Catholics.'

In relating an incident of the recent strike in this city, Bishop Matz said that while Father Barry was doing some work about his church, assisted by two Jesuit fathers, he was warned by a walking delegate that unless his scab labor, meaning the Jesuits, was discharged, his collection box would suffer.

If you receive a sample copy of this

WEEKLY PEOPLE: SATURDAY, JUNE 909

* Militarism and The Workers*

"With the founders of the American Republic we (the Socialist Labor Party)

hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of life, liberty and happiness. The question, therefore, particularly for the workers to consider is, in what measure do military forces as at present used and constituted contribute toward that end? Is that life, liberty and happiness which they have a right to expect the enjoyment of under an enlight-ened and civilized government enhanced by the operatons of military forces! This question shall form the theme of our enquiry during this short aritcle.

In the first place, a brief review of the growth and history of militarism will be in order. Then we will consider the constitution and uses of modern military forces; further, whteher such forces are essential to the welfare of the workers or not. Also from an economicp oint of view whether the maintenance of military powers are wasteful or otherwise, and what place or purpose could be found for such under the sway of Socialism.

The first authentic historical account we possess goes to show that Philip of edon was the originator of the earliest properly disciplined permanent and paid standing army. This army was formed of the militia previously employed by him. It became the instrument through which he was enabled to ecomplish the conquest of the adjoining Greek States. Thus we find that it is motives of conquest which lay at the root of the formation of standing armies. Philip's son, Alexander, the Great, improyed on the methods and purposes of his father's armed forces to that extent that half the then known world lay conquered at this covetous tyrant's feet. History records also the fact that he was still unsatisfied and wept for further conquests worth accomplishing. We cannot refrain from mentioning the fact how much the whine of the capitalist press of to-day accords with the weeping tones of this ancient monarch, when the cry for foreign markets to vanquish so fa miliar to us all, is heard on every side. The unity of soul and purpose is very This idea of maintaining a striking. permanent trained and disciplined military force has never since that time departed from the mind of the ruling class, be they Plutocratic Republics, absolute or constitutional monarchies, or so-called State Democracies. The power behind the will of the rulers has always been the

modern armies came to be organ ed and maintained is well illustrated by the origin and history of the army of Great Britain. In that country we have he transition from the feudal method that of the army of the king plainly told. Although the character of feudal-ism in England somewhat differed from that on the European continent, still, the main features were similar. From the advent of William the Conqueror who in-troduced and confirmed feudalism in that country, military service was compulsory upon all owners of land from the crown. This feudal obligation rested not only upon all Knights, but also their vassals, who were bound by the same laws to accompany their masters in war.

This form of sustaining military forces partly remained in existence until the days of Cromwell, in whose time par-

a new method of assessments for the payment of the army, especially an excise on liquors, (a new name in England), which continues until the present day. After the commonwealth had run its course, and the days of the Restoration came, military tenures were abolished, with their revenues, and in lieu of those feudal rights of the King an hereditary excise on liquors was granted. Thus we find the source of sustaining the army and navy of Great Britain was mainly liquor; and floated on this ocean of drunkness and degredation her proud armies and navies won their victories, and claimed their conquests in the name of progress, and civilization. It is not possible that an enlightened and sober people would tolerate the enormous and continuous expenditures which have been levied on the subjects of that country for purposes of war; it could only be done at the expense of moral degredation, and drunkness; all her vaunted Christianity notwithstanding. Before proceeding to explain the militia, we shall take the liberty of quoting from

Holland's Constitutional History of England; regarding standing armies. Under the head of apprehensions from the army, when this matter was under discussion in 1732, one of the authorities of that time is quoted as stating; after the failure of his opponents to give statutory proof for the continuance of a standing army, "They are a body of men distinct from the body of the people; they are governed by different laws, blind obedience and an entire submission to the orders of their superior officers is their only principle. The nations around "us are already enslaved, and have been enslaved, by these very means, by means of their standing armies they have every one lost their liberties, it is indeed impossible that the liberties of the people can be preserved in any country where a numerous standing army is kept up."

This view is amply justified by experience regarding standing armies, but | we have also to consider another menace to a liberty loving, free and enlightened people; which is not in the form of a regular standing army; but in an ignorant, slavish, and obedient, militia. This form of military force was first legally established by statute in England, and accepted by parliament in 1757. The cause of creating the militia force originated from the fear of invasion by the French in and previous to 1756. It was intended by this means to avoid the necessity of maintaining a large standing army. This national force when brought into being was placed under the sole authority of the Crown in England, but was commanded by gentlemen of sufficient means to maintain themselves in. their official position without full re-

muneration from the crown. This characteristic feature is still observed in connection with the militia, and therein consists the danger to the class conscious intelligent worker. While the command of this force rests with gentlemen such as those mentioned, or in other words the capitalist class, it is a constant menace to the liberty of the worker in search of the emancipation of his This reason urges the S. L. P. class. to point out the significance of such utterances as have been made by Mitchell and other misleaders of labor, regarding their approving attitude on matters re

lating to the National Guard, and patriotism.

for their country were to be dismissed, the man who did that should be branded with infamy, and he would be consigned to the indignation of every patriotic citizen of Canada."

How clearly this betrays the nervous tc.s : ilitar as well as civil, and so the milipiv volunteer aysrcm has been adapted in a great measure by all these propie. On the continent of Europe in conscouence of environment, traditions and 'raining, among the different peoples comparisory military service is considered the lest mained Ly the ruling class, and so that systim prevails there. The question now is for what purpose

are those vast armies kept in existence, wieiher pernanen, or ofherwise, whether organized as a compulsiony or volunteer besis. It is hard from the standpoint of the proletariat to find a single reason their continued maintenance. Esfo: patielly is this so on the continent of the An crica. 'if through the sins and errors of pas, generaliants this grievous military bur on has to Le borne by the proletariat of Europe, surely it is the duty of the r breakren on this continent te leach than beiter timigs, and point

tie way to emancipation from those evils. As we have seen that the origin and root of militarism is found in the ruling

or capitalist class' desire for conquest and foreign markets, so the reason for the increase and perpetuation of this power is used and assisted by the same class for the same purpose. The protection and extension of foreign markets. the control of the means for producing the products demanded in these markets can only be regulated by and in the interest of the capitalist class, while a subservient military power stands behind them, and the working class, foolishly by consent and approval, supports such a system. This is how the matter appeals at the present time to the eco nomic student from the standpoint of Socialism, and it is incomprehensible to the intelligent member of the working class to conceive how militarism can in

any degree demand their allegiance or support. At the present time an urgent question with the working class is this "What useful service toward our welfare do the military forces in civilized industrial countries perform?" It is evident from the tone of those high in authority in capitalist government that there is danger of a change of atti-tude among the workers towards the vertebrae in the backbone of capitalism. This can easily be gathered from glancing over the recent speeches in the Canadian parliament, where, by the way, a measure is now being passed to increase the standing forces in the country by fifty per cent., as well as providing accommodation for a much larger force than is now required. The necessity for the continual use of the military power in connection with industrial disputes is becoming more apparent as time passes. It was during the discussion on the use of the militia during the recent longshoremen's strike in Montreal, that the Prime Minister of the Dominion, Sir Wilfred Laurier, gave expression to the following outburst of patriotism, which was duly recorded in the columns of the daily press:

"I cannot believe that there is in the city of Montreal any man so mean a man so unpariotic as to threaten one of his employes who happens to be a volunliamentary forces were organized to op-pose the King. Parliament being unable to avail itself of the means of sustain-tions, it is natural that Erglish speaking

*.

to be unanimous in declaring that if such

a threat were to be carried into execution; if the volunteers now doing duty condition of the capitalist class, regarding this all important matter of what they choose to designate as public safety and national defense. Should the neces sary solidarity not be maintained in the ranks of capital on this point, grave dangers may arise, and still worse dangers ensue if in the ranks of the workers

disloyalty to the aims and objects of capital take root. The Socialist, however, sees the inevitable, and smiles at this ostrich-like policy, discerning therein another indication of the oncoming revolution. The foregoing shows how constantly essential to capitalism is the

military power, and the apalling danger to capitalism that would arise should that arm which is composed of the working class be paralyzed by class con sciousness.

To portray the insane wastefulnes and degrading influences of the militarism, which is an essential of capital is beyond human description. We shall be satisfied to picture just a few of its most conspicuous features in the light of common judgment. In this advanced educated and civilized age, it would nat urally be expected that the spirit of barbarism which characterized the dark deeds of former warlike times would disappear, but instead we find it scarcely in any measure decreasing. The present clamor of capitalism for increased armies and navies with the best modern equip ment and the inseparable increased cost is an indication of the insanity which marks the system of destruction. These demands of the hour can be read in the speeches of a Chamberlain on Imperial ism and Protection, or a Roosevelt proclaiming his foreign policies with de mands for a first class navy.

Increase in armaments is a vital ne cessity to the capitalist system, which flourishes upon exploitation abroad and

at home. The overawing fear of the military power ever smooths out the path of capitalism, and the proletarian ranks ever supply the material from which this military power is molded. The cost to the workers of Europe who produce the means of maintenance for the collossal armies of that continent is \$1,300,000,000 annually. During the last century the cost in interest on national debt, which was incurred through wars, together with the cost of maintaining the army and navy of Great Britain, amount to the sum of thirty thousand million dollars. When mortals endowed with common reason reflect on this enormous and worse than foolish waste which is tolerated by the masses of Europe and Great Britain it must be confessed that they are a long-suffering people. When the expenditures on arnaments and armies is contrasted with that on education, the iniquity of the system which demands it at the expense of other necessary needs of the people is shown in even more heartless Germany, one of the most enlightened of European nations, spends annually two and two-thirds times more on war than on education; Austria four and half times; Italy eight times, France five times; Russia twelve times; and

Great Britain over four times, and still the cry is for more. How true the say

ing an army upon this basis, originated provie. should follow her lead in mat- | ter some labor organizations in this | 1861, it is recorded that there were only country had discouraged their members 227 years of peace, while there were from joining the militia force. I do not 3130 years of war; surely this record should satisfy his Satanic Majesty with

To what depths of degradation and cruelty the most civilized and humane peoples may be brought in the course of a short period through the usages of war is amply exemplified by the conduct of the United States forces in the Philippine Islands, and the unwritten records of the wounded on the battlefields of Omdurman and Isandhlwana, where the British were the victors.

Before concluding this short article on "Militarism and the Workers" we would be recreant to our duties as teachers of Socialism did we not point out the attitude which the class conscious workers assume towards this important matter.

In the first place, we would recall the fact that militarism is of capitalist origin, and from its simple beginnings has been used for purposes of conquest and robbery. The lesson which the world has been taught through this is that might is right, and with Napoleon

we are compelled to agree that God is ever on the side of the best equipped and strongest battalions. The so called Christian nations have demonstrated that by clinging to the idea of being so equipped it is the savage and the heathen natives which to-day have to fear the Christians and not vice versa. as the case of China proves.

This being so there is every reason to doubt the rectitude of this form of martial faith and government so be loved by the church and state in the leading nations. In order to avoid confusion in the minds of the working class the most essential matters to first thoroughly understand and upon which to proceed to build the fabric of a sound judgment are class consciousness and solidarity. Class consciousness brings the worker to view all forces and conditions in the light of their effects upon his class. It further will, after a little

study, establish firmiy in his mind the fact that upon his class the whole fabric of society rests, and not upon the capitalist clas as we are taught to believe Having grasped these facts the worker can proceed to find out the value of solidarity, the most essential to pave the way towards emancipation. In examining this phase of the problem, he shall discern that apart from class consciousness there can be no solidarity. and once the idea of solidarity, based on class consciousness possesses the mind of the workers emancipation has been observed. attained. Class consciousness will at once cause the worker to drop the arms of capitalism which sustain the capitalist class, or he shall retain and use them if necessary in the interest and defense of his own class. Having arrived at that stage the capitalist class with all its injustice and oppression will vanish and not be found, because at present there is no place of safety left for them but behind the ranks of the armed unclass conscious workers. When that defense is gone their last and only refuge is withdrawn, and with the dawning of the day of liberty for the workers through self reliance upon their own class this nightmare of capitalism with its false patriotism will pass away Speed the day when this last refuge of scoundrels, with its militarism, shal be a thing of thepast when through the ballot box and not through the bullet all final differences shall be settled. D. ROSS.

London, Ont., Canada.

Conditions of Labor in the Manu-

facture of Storage Batteries



They have not experienced the worst yet though. Starting to work next morning their faces and necks are covered with red spots that scale off the "human sulphate" formed the day before, while the eyes are red with inflamation. Now they fully appreciate the ugly use of vaseline to cover all exposed skin. Now they see the usefulness of broad brimmed hats as means of partial protection against the effects of dropping sulphuric acid. The newly bought overalls have turned their color from blue or gray into a brilliant red, and break at all places, for the acid has ruined the organic construction of cotton threads. Overalls, caps, shirts stockings, underwear, in fact, every thing made of vegetable substances be comes rags shortly after being touched with acid. The shoe soles, wet from the cemented floor, break or get first divorced from the uppers, after the connecting thread is corroded. Only silk and wool withstand the effects of sulphuric acid and long enough to paralyze it by means of ammonia or soda, before the mischief is done. The use of silk being out of the question and woolen goods too expensive the wage slave has to search those stores where secondhand goods are sold for his wearing apparel while at work. Instead of eather shoes woolen shoes called "clogs" are worn. The additional expense of those workers on account of the effects of sulphuric acid averages one dollar a week provided the utmost economy is

While the sulphuric acid attacks the worker from outside the hydrogen gas works the mischief from the inside. is a well known fact that the so called painless extraction of teeth has been and still is effected by inhaling hydrogen gas, as it weakens the heart muscle to such an extent as to put a human being to sleep; because the weak heart is unable to supply the brain with blood and they stop working. It is not sleep that befalls one but a certain faint ness. Furthermore hydrogen, as in haled into the lungs combines there with the oxygen of the air and forms water. In that way the human body is deprived of part of its supply of oxygen that was to be used in the lungs for the formation of red blood corpuscles. One can easily perceive the consequences of these two combined effects on the operatives of storage battery forming rooms. It is the most pitiful sight imaginable to see those men at work. The death pallor in their faces instead of a healthy

complexion from the poor blood ac-

quired while battling against the sleepiness caused by the hydrogen gas. Be

fore dropping down in a faint the worker

as a rule consults a physician, and as a result he begins to take some prepara-

tion of strichnyia to keep the heart in

When it was

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THE FORMING ROOM

The conditions the wage slaves are aboring under in chemical mills have been repeatedly referred to and dwelt upon in the columns of The People, but none of these articles treated the subject exhaustively. The conditions of to be done by a storage-battery form work in a battery department of the a battery. Each of these cells is asnew automobile industry, especially have sembled from a number of positive and never been made known, or rather never written up at all.

Two years or/so ago a Daily People reporter visited one of these new estabents and wrote a fairly correct article about the state of affairs in this industry, as far as the laborer is concerned. He described the different de partments separately, but stopped short in front of the door leading to the battery department, without touching it at all, presumably because he could not get ission into it.

It may interest the many readers of the Daily People to get acquainted with the conditions prevailing there; therefore the writer of this article will try to introduce them into a battery department, more explicitly into a battery m, and kift the veil from one of the worst dens the working class is forced work "L'Inferno" defective, because he could not, naturally, have any concepused it in his masterly description of It is hell itself!

In order to fully understand and 'ap gen accumulates on the positive plate preciate the labor performed in a bat- and supplants there the wanting amount tery room it is necessary to touch upon to form PbO-2. The hydrogen aggre-the chordical processes that are going on gates on the negative plate and, as there

while "forming" electric storage-batteris no use for it, it escapes from the cell A short sketch will suffice for the

average reader of this article. Let us show the process in brief on a single cell or element. A certain number of these cells according to the work negative plates, submerged in diluted sulphuric acid of from twelve to thir-

teen specific gravity. The active material in the negative plate is "spongy lead"-pure lead in almost molecular state, held together by cohesion. The 'active material" in the positive plate is peroride of lead (P-6 O-2.) We shall not speak of the negative plate, as it is of little concern for the purpose of this article, but of the positive in particular. When the positive plate arrives from the manufacturer of those plates "the

active material" is not fully formed, but consists of different chemical combinations between lead and oxigen, such as PCO and PC-2O-3, and others, none of which contain enough oxigen necessary to form peroride of lead (PbO-2.) It is the task and work of the battery-forming room to supply by electrotylic proto work in: one of those places that cess the wanting oxigen. To that end make Dante's brilliant and magnificent the cell or battery is put "on charge," i. e., an electric current of certain strength, or electromotive force, is sent on of conditions of labor in any of through the cell, and this current dethose places. Otherwise he would have composes the water contained in the sulphuric acid into its component parts, hydrogen (H), oxigen (O). The oxi-

in the shape of little baloons, the cover of which is sulphuric acid, propelled into the air by the difference in specific gravity of hydrogen and the electrolite which is being decomposed. The sulphuric acid, previously as transparent as water. gets a milky color all over from the innumerable little hydrogen baloons just mentioned. Sooner or later those baloons burst in the air, the hydrogen is freed and rises as high as it is possible for it to go, while the sulphuric acid

forms a little drop, which obeys the law of gravitation and drops. The reader, who has patiently followed this rather lengthy explanation, will now gather his imaginary faculties together and enter a "forming room." The door has hardly opened when a fit of sneez-

ing and coughing befalls the uninitiated, for he is forced to breathe air saturated with hydrogen and sulphuric acid gas. Hundreds, yea thousands of storage-bat-

tery cells of all sizes and shapes are put up in this room on wooden skids and benches exposed to the influence of electric currents to achieve the end described above. Every simple cell emits myriads of hydrogen gas and sulphuric acid baloons rising from the top opening of the cells like a cloud and filling the room with poisonous hydrogen gas. The sulphuric acid drops to the floor as

were "misting," if not raining. Hardly any object can be found that is not more or less covered with sulphuric acid and corroded from the effects of the chemical affinity. The air in such rooms

is indeed dense with those poisonous gases, so dense that one can almost cut

it with a knife. And in such an atmosphere human e'ded yet whether it is harmful to the

beings work and breathe, inhaling poi- | health or not. A physician visiting one son every day for nine or ten hours of those halls for workingmen seriously (or even longer when the pressure of asked a wage slave if the sulphuric acid business requires overtime) and take it into their system.

All the work is carefully divided and sub-divided in order to get the utmost amount of surplus value out of the unfortunate wage slaves that are forced by the whip of hunger to stand such horrible conditions. Mixing sulphuric acid and water in

1

the proper ratio, handling lead plates and assembling them into cells, filling and refilling cells on charge, discharging bat-

teries to ascertain their capacity in kilowatt hours, cleaning batteries ready for work from acid, etc., and last, but not least, correcting the gravity of acid in the cells to the proper ratio while on charge by means of a hard rubber syringe and a hydrometer, are some of the specified jobs to be done.

Whatever particular job, however, may be tackled, invariably sulphuric acid and lead has to be handled, thus adding the danger of lead poisoning to the pleasures of close touch with sulphuric acid and the sickening effects of hydrogen gas.

For the fine particles of lead, especially that of the negative plate in its almost molecular state, easily pierce the skin by way of the pores and reach the blood, causing lead poisoning-one of the worst sicknesses man can be afflicted with.

Let us consider now separately the effects of sulphuric acid and hydrogen gas on the system of workingmen employed in those industries and exposed to them daily. As to the sulphuric acid, it is unde-

causes death by consumption or prenot by the employing concern. Many a visitor asks how the men can

vents it. The prompt answer of the laborer was, "I don't know exactly, as stand that atmosphere. The usual I am alive yet." Be that as it may, the answer is: "Well, they get used to it." effect of it is surely painful and costly. Indeed, they get used to it like that The acid dropping down on everything in sight hits the skin like needles and horse the farmer wanted to get accustomed to live on nothing by gradually causes extreme pain wherever the fine diminishing his rations. tender skin is hit, as behind the ears supposed the horse was "used to it" it around the eyes, the nose and all ways of respiration. Whenever you scratch was found he had died. So the workingmen in "forming rooms" die when or cut the skin the acid finds the place they get used to it.

and causes intense suffering. Many a means could be introduced to The most pitiful sight is presented by alleviate that deadly state of affairs in young beginners who are not initiated those industries, viz., properly adjusted in the tricks of the trade. A working ventilation to carry off and remove the cap instead of a broad brimmed hat poisonous gases, shorter working hours allows the acid admission to all parts etc. But, of course, that would cost of the face, head and neck; the skin money and would cut down profits, and, without protection of vaseline (a layer therefore, nothing is done in that line. of which protects the skin pretty well) On the contrary, most frequently, rooms exposed to the acid begins to smart extremely and the poor fellow uses his are used for that purpose that might be fit for sonte other kind of work, but are hands, also full of acid, to scratch and absolutely unfit for a forming room. wipe the most painful places, thus mak-What does King Capital care! Whether ing matters worse instead of finding one or more of his wage-slaves throws relief. up the job, or is carried away sick, or

This may be considered the turning dies from the effects of the gases is only point, for every workingman beginning a passing incident. to work in this line of industry. Every And so it will continue to be as long one's eves are turned towards the door as capitalism exists; as long as human leading out of that pestiferous atmospeings have to sell themselves into wagephere to pure, comparatively pure, air. slavery in order to live; as long as profi Wheever sees a possibility to get a living elsewhere throws up the job at this juncture, but those whose eyes see is the guiding aim in production. Such horrible conditions in this and other industries will disappear only when the Soinvisibly but distinctly the whip of cialist Republic is established and the hunger raised against themselves, their

reign of capitalism has reached dooms parents, wives and little ones, have to submit to the torture of a "forming day.

room"-and they do submit!

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-Dv AUCUST BEBEL ==

Translated from the Original German of the Thirty

Third Edition

By DANIEL DE LEON

(Cepyright, 1903, by the New York Labor News Company.)



Woman and the workingman have, since old, had this in commo reasion. The forms of oppression have suffered changes in the course ae, and in various countries. But the oppression always remained. muy a time and oft, in the course of the ages, did the oppressed become enseisus of their oppression; and such conscious knowledge of their enseition did bring on things, and reliefs. Nevertheless, a knowledge, that grasped the actual feature of the oppression by grasping its causes, is with woman as with the workingman, the fruit of our own days. The netural feature of society, and of the laws that lie at the bottom of its development, had first to be known, before a general movement could take place for the removal of conditions, recognized as oppressive and unjust. The breadth and intensity of such a movement depends, however, upon the measure of the understanding prevalent among the suffering social layers and circles, and upon the measure of freedom of stion that they enjoy. In both respects, woman stands, through custom and education, as well as the freedom allowed her by law, behind the workingman. To this, another circumstance is added. Conditions, sting through a long series of generations, finally grow into custom; beredity and education then cause such conditions to appear on both sides "natural." Hence it comes that, even to-day, woman in particular, epts her subordinate position as a matter of course. It is no casy ther to make her understand that that position is unworthy, and that is is her duty to endeavor to become a member of society, equal-righted with, and in every sense a peer of man.

Hewever much in common woman may be shown to have with the workingman, she leads him in one thing:-Woman was the first human being to game into bandage: she was a slave before the male slave existed. All social dependence and oppression has its roots in the conomic endence of the oppressed upon the oppressor. In this condition woman is herself, from an early day down to our own. The history of the ant of human society proves the fact everywhere.

The knowledge of the history of this development is, however, comparsively new. As little as the myth of the Creation of the World-as at us by the Bible-can be upheld in sight of the investigations of raphers and scientists, grounded as these investigations are upon tionable and innumerable facts, just so untenable has its myth preved concerning the creation and evolution of man. True enough, as t the veil is far from being lifted from all the sub-departments of this torical development of mankind; over many, on which already light as been shed, differences of opinion still exist among the investigators on the meaning and connection of this or that fact; nevertheless, on the whole, there is agreement and clearness. It is established that man did not, like the first human couple of the Bible, make his first appearance earth in an advanced stage of civilization. He reached that plane aly in the course of endlessly long lapses of time, after he had gradually eed himself from purely animal conditions, and had experienced long terms of development, in the course of which his social as well as his sual relations-the relations between man and woman-had underne a great variety of changes.

The favorite phrase-a phrase that the ignorant or impostors daily mite our ears with on the subject of the relations between man and man, and between the poor and the rich-"it always has been so," and the conclusion drawn therefrom-"it will always be so," is in every as of the word false, superficial and trumped-up.

For the purposes of this work a cursory presentation of the relations

ment. Only via ebbing and flowing periods of civilization, and in constant did he gradually climb up to his present height.

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WEEKLY PEOPLE: SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1903

Indeed, while in one section of the earth's surface great peoples and nations belong to the most advanced stages of civilization, other peoples are found in different sections standing on the greatest variety of grada-. tions in development. They thus present to us a picture of our own past history; and they point to the road which mankind traversed in the course of its development. If but certain common and generally accepted data are established, that may serve everywhere as sign-posts to guide investigation, a mass of facts will follow, throwing a wholly new light upon the relations of man in the past and the present. A number of social phenomena-unintelligible to us to-day, and attacked by superficial judges as nonsensical, not infrequently even as "immoral"-will become clear and natural. A material lifting of the veil, formerly spread over the history of the development of our race, has been effected through the investigations made, since Bachofen, by a considerable number of scientists, like Tylor, MacLennan, Lubbock and others. Prominently among the men who joined these was Morgan, with his fundamental work, that Frederick Engels further substantiated and supplemented with a series of historical facts, economic and political in their nature, and that, more recently, has been partly confirmed and partly rectified by Cunow."

By means of these expositions-especially as clearly and lucidly presented by Frederick Engels, in his support of Morgan's excellent and fundamental work,-a mass of light is shed upon hitherte unintelligible, partly seemingly contradictory phenomena in the life of the races and tribes of both high and low degree of culture. Only now do we gain an insight into the structure that human society raised in the course of time. According thereto, our former views of marriage, the family, the community, the State, rested upon notions that were wholly false; so false that they turn out to be no better than a fancy-picture, wholly devoid of foundation in fact.

All that is said and proved about marriage, the family, the community and the State holds good especially with regard to woman, who, in the various periods of development did likewise fill a place, that differs materially from the "eternal," imputed to her.

Morgan, whom Engels agrees with in this, divides the history of mankind into three main epochs :- savagery, barbarism and civilization. Each of the two first ones he again divides into an under, a middle and an upper period, each distinguishing itself from the other by certain innovations and improvements, predicated in each instance upon the control over subsistence. Morgan, accordingly, exactly in the sense of the materialist conception of history, as established by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels,-perceives the leading characteristics in the development of society to be the changes that, in given epochs, the conditions of life are molded into; and he perceives the changes to be due to the progress made in the process of production, that is to say, in the procurement of subsistence. Summed up in a few words, the lower period of savagery constitutes the infancy of the human race, during which the race, partly living in trees, is mainly nourished by fruits and roots, and during which articulate language takes its inception. The middle period of savagery commences with the acquisition of a fish subsistence, and the use of fire. The construction of weapons begins; at first the club and spear, fashioned out of wood and stone. Thereby also begins the chase, and probably also war with contiguous hordes for the sources of food, for domiciles and hunting grounds. At this stage appears also cannibalism, still practiced to-day by some tribes and peoples of Africa, Australia and Polynesia. The upper period of savagery is characterized by the perfection of weapons to the point of the bow and arrow; finger weaving, the making of baskets out of filaments of bark, the fas' oning of sharpened stone tools have here their start, and thereby begins also the preparation of wood for the building of bonts and huts. The form of life has, accordingly, become many-sided. The existing tools and implements, needed for the control of a plentiful food supply, make possible the subsistence of larger communities.

The lower period of barbarism Morgan starts with the invention of the art of pottery. The taming and domestication of animals, and, along with that, the production of meat and milk, and the preparation of hides, horns and hair for various purposes of use, have here their start. Hand in hand therewith begins the cultivation of plants,-in the West of maize, in the East of almost all known cereals, maize excepted. The middle period of barbarism shows us, in the East, the ever more extensive domestication of animals; in the West, the cultivation of maize and plants by irrigation. Here also begins the use of adobe-bricks and of stone for housebuilding. The domestication of animals promotes the rearing of herds, and leads to the pastoral life. The necessity of larger quantities of food for men and beasts leads to field agriculture. Along therewith, the people begin to be localized; food increases in quantity and diversity, and gradually cannibalism disappears.

The upper period of barbarism begins finally with the smelting of iron ore, and the discovery of the phonetic alphabet. The iron plow-share is invented, making possible agriculture on a larger scale; the iron axe and spade are brought into requisition, making easy the clearing of the

forests. With the preparation of iron, a number of fields are opened to differentiation with his fellows in all parts of the world, and in all zones, activity, imparting to life a new form. Iron utensils help the building of houses, vessels and weapons; with the preparation of metals arises skilled handwork, a more perfect knowledge of weapons, and the building of walled cities. Architecture, as an art, then rises; mythology, poetry and history find support and expansion in the discovery of the phonetic alphabet.

> The Orient and the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, particularly Egypt, Greece and Italy, are those in which the last sketched stage of life principally unfolded; and it laid the foundation for the social transformation that in the course of time exercised a determining influence on the social development of Europe and of the whole earth.

> As a matter of course, the social development of the human race through the periods of savagery and barbarism had also its peculiar sexual and social relations, differing materially from those of later days. Bachofan and Morgan have traced these relations by means of thorough investigations. Bachofen, by studying closely all ancient and modern writings, so as to arrive at the nature of phenomena that appear singular to us in mythology, folk-lore and historic tradition, and that, nevertheless, seem to be re-echoed in incidents and events of later days, occasionally even of our own. Morgan, by spending decades of his life among the Iroquois Indians, located in the State of New York, and thereby making observations, through which he gained new and unexpected in sight into the system of life, the family and the relationships of the said Indian tribe, and, based upon which, observations made elsewhere, first received their correct interpretation and explanation.

> Both of them, Bachofen and Morgan, discovered, each along his own line of research, the latter, however, far more clearly than the former, that the relations of the sexes during primitive times of human development were substantially different from the relations existing in historic days, and among the modern civilized peoples. Especially did Morgan discover-thanks to his many years' sojourn among the Iroquois of North America, and grounded upon comparative studies, which he was moved to by that which he there observed,-that all the existing races, that are still materially backward, possess systems of family and consanguinity that are totally different from ours, but must be similar to those once prevalent among all races during the previous stages of civilization.

> Morgan found, at the time that he lived among the Iroquois, that among them there existed a system of monogamy, easily dissolvable by both parties, and which he designated as the "pairing family." He also found that the terms for the degrees of consanguinity-father, mother, son, daughter, brother, sister-although, according to our conception, there can be no doubt as to their application, were there, nevertheless, applied in quite different sense. The Iroquois calls not only his own children "sons" and "daughters," but also the children of all his brothers; and their children call him "father." Conversely, the female Iroquois calls not only her own children "sons" and "daughters," but all those of her sisters, and likewise do their children call her "mother." On the other hand, she calls the children of her brothers "nephews" and "nieces," and these call her "aunt." The children of brothers call one another "brothers" and "sisters;" likewise the children of sisters. Finally, the children of a woman and those of her brother call one another "cousins." Accordingly, the singular spectacle is seen of the terms of relationship going, not as in our sense, by the degree of consanguinity, but by the sex of the relative.

> This system of relationship is in full force, not only among all the American Indians, as well as among the aborigines of India, the tribes of Dekan and the Gaura tribes of Hindostan, but, according to the investigations that have taken place since Bachofen, similar conditions must have existed everywhere in primitive times, as they still exist to-day among many peoples of Upper and Further Asia, Africa and Australia When, in connection with these investigations and established facts, the investigation will be everywhere taken up on the sex and family relations of wild and barbarous nations still living, then will the fact transpire that, what Bachofen still confusedly found among numerous peoples of antiquity, and rather surmised than otherwise; what Morgan found among the Iroquois; what Cunow found among the Austral-Negros, are but social and sexual formations, that constitute the groundwork of human development for all the peoples of the earth.

> The investigations of Morgan bring, moreover, other interesting facts to light. Although the "pairing family" of the Iroquois starts in insolvable contradiction with the terms of consanguinity in use among them, it turns out that, as late as the first half of the 19th Century, there existed on the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii) a family-form that actually tallied with that which, among the Iroquois, existed in name only. But the system of consanguinity, in force in Hawaii, failed, in turn, to tally with the family-form actually in existence there. It referred to an older family-form, one still more primitive, but no longer extant. There, all the children of brothers and sisters, without exception, were "brothers" "sisters." Accordingly, they were not considered the common children of their mothers and of the sisters of these, or of their fathers and of the brothers of these, but of all the brothers and sisters of their parents, without distinction. The Hawaiian system of consanguinity corresponded, accordingly, with a stage of development that was lower than the family-form still actually in existence. Hence transpires the curious fact that, in Hawaii, as with the Indians of North America, two distinct systems of consanguinity are, or rather, at a time, were in vogue, which no fonger tallied with actual conditions, but were both overtaker by a higher state. On this head Morgan says: "The family represents an active principle. It is never stationary, but advances from a lower to a higher form as society advances from a lower to a higher condition, and finally passes out of one form into another of higher grade. Systems of consanguinity, on the contrary, are passive; recording the progress made by the family at long intervals apart, and only changing radically when the family has radically changed."

> The theory,-even to-day generally considered conclusive, and which is stubbornly upheld as irrefutable by the representatives of the statu quo-to the effect that the existing family-form has existed since time norial, and, lest the whole social fabric be put in jeopardy, continue to exist forever, turned out, accordingly, after these discoveries of the investigators, to be wholly false and untenable. The form, under which the relations of the sexes appear and the situation of the family is raised, depends rather upon the social conditions, upon the manner in which man controls his subsistence. The form changes with the changed degree of culture at each given period. The study of primitive history leaves now no room for doubt that, at the lowest grades of human development, the relation of the sexes is totally different from that of latter times, and that a state of things resulted therefrom, which, looked at with modern eyes, Appears as monstrous, and as a sink of immorality. Nevertheless, as each social stage of human development has its own conditions of production, so likewise has each its own code of morals, which is but the reflection of the social condition. That is moral which is usage; and that, in turn, is usage which corresponds with the innermost being, i. e., the needs of a given period. Morgan reaches the conclusion that, at the lower period of savagery, there was sexual intercourse between the several grades or generations, every woman belonging to every man, and every man to every woman, -in other words, promiscuity. All men live in polygamy and all women in polyandry. There is a general community of women and of men, but also a community of children. Strabo reports (sixty-six years before our reckoning) that, among the Arabians, brothers cohabited with sisters and with their own mother. On any route other than that of incest, the increase of population is nowhere possible, if, as alleged in the Bible also, descent from one couple is granted. The Bible itself contradicts itself on this delicate point. It is stated there that Cain, after he had murdered his brother Abel, took a wife of another people. Whence came that other people? The theory of promiscuity in primitive times, that is to say, that the horde was endogamous, that sexual intercourse was indiscriminate, is furthermore supported by the Hindoo myth, according to which Brahma married his own daughter Saravasti. The same myth turns up again among the Egyptians and the northern Edda. The Egyptian god Ammon was the spouse of his own mother, and boasted of it, Odin, according to the Edda, was the mate of his own daughter Frigga.ª Morgan proceeds from the principle that, from the state of promiscuity, soon a higher form of sexual intercourse took shape. He designates this

the consanguine family. Here the groups, that stand in sexual relation, are separated by grades or generations, so that grandfathers and grandmothers, within an age group, are husbands and wives. Their children, likewise, constitute a group of common couples; likewise the children of these, so soon as they have reached the requisite age. Accordingly, in contrast with the sex relations of the rawest period, in which promiscuity of sexes exists without distinction of age, now one generation is excluded from sexual intercourse with another. Sexual intercourse, however, exists between brothers and sisters, male and female cousins of the first, second and third remove. All of these together are brothers and sisters, but towards one another, they are all husbands and wives. This family-form corresponds with the system of consanguinity that still existed in Hawaii during the first part of the 19th Century, in name only, but no longer in fact. On the other hand, according to the American Indian system of consanguinity, a brother and sister can never be the father and mother of the same child-a thing, however, permissible in the Hawaiian family system. Probably the consanguine family was the state that, at the time of Herodotus, existed among the Massagetae, on the subject of which he reports: "Each man received a wife, but all were allowed to use her." And he continues: "At any time a man desires a woman, he hangs his quiver in front of his wagon, and cohabits, unconcerned, with her. He at the same time sticks his staff into the ground, a symbol of his own act. . . . Cohabitation is exercised in public."³ Similar conditions Bacholen shows have existed among the Lycians, Etruscans, Cretans, Athenians, Lesbians and Egyptians.

According to Morgan, the consanguine family is supervened by a third and higher form of family relationship, which he designates as the Puna-luan family. *Punalua*, "dear friend," "intimate companion."

Cunow, in his above named book, takes exception with Morgan's views that the consanguine family, which rests on the organization of marriage classes by generations, preceded the punalua family as an original organ-Cunow does not see in the consanguine family the most primiization. tive of all social forms, until now discovered. He sees in it merely a middle form, that takes its origin in the generation groups; a transition stage toward the pure gentile organization, on which, as a graft, the division in age classes, belonging to the consanguine family system, still continues for a time in altered form, along with the division in totemgroups." Cunow explains further: The division in classes-every indiidual, man or woman, carries the name of his or her class and generation group totem-does not serve to exclude sexual intercourse between collateral, but to prevent cohabitation between relatives in the ascending and descending line, between parents and children, aunts and nephews, uncles and nieces. Terms such as "aunt," "uncle," etc., he designates a grade-names.

Cunow furnishes the proofs for the correctness of the views in which differs from Morgan on some points. But, however he may differ from Morgan in single instances, he emphatically defends him against the attacks of Westermann and others. He says:

Although here and there a hypothesis of Morgan may have proved itself false, and some others may be allowed only a qualified approval, that merit none can gainsay him that he has been the first to establish the identity of the North American totem-group with the gentile organization of the Romans; and, secondly, to demonstrate that our modern systems of consanguinity and family-forms are the result of a long process of development. In a measure he has thereby first made recent investigations possible; he has first built the foundation on which we may build further." In the introduction also to his book he says expressly that his own work is partly a supplement to Morgan's book on primitive man.

The Westermanns, the Starckes, the Zieglers-the latter of whom, in his book, criticized in the introduction to the twenty-fifth edicion of this work, refers mainly to the first named, in order to attack our statements the rise and development of the family needs that fits in with their bourgeois prejudices. The refutation that, in the last part of his work, Cunow bestows upon Westermann and Starcke, Ziegler's authorities, are calculated to enlighten their most fanatic followers upon the value of their caviling criticisms of, and arguments against, Morgan,

According to Morgan, the punaluan family has its start with the exclusion of consanguineous brothers and sisters, on the mother's side. Where a woman has several husbands, the evidence of paternity is impossible. Paternity becomes a fiction. Even to-day, under the rule of strict monogamous marriage, paternity, as Goethe, in his "Apprenticeship," lets Frederick say, "rests only upon faith." If with monogamy, descent from the mother is certain and unquestionable. scent from the mother afforded the only criterion. As all de p-reaching transformations in the social relations of primitive man are accomplished only slowly, the change of the so-called consanguine into the punaluan family must unquestionably have engaged vast periods of time, and been broken through by many relapses, still noticeable in much later The proximate external inducement for the development of the days. punaluan family was, possibly, the necessity of splitting up the strongly swollen membership of the family, to the end that new grounds could be ocupied for cattle ranges and agriculture. Probably, also, with the reaching of a higher grade of civilization, a sense gradually asserted itself of the harmfulness and indecorousness of sexual intercourse between brothers and sisters, and close relatives. In favor of this theory stands a pretty tradition, that, as related by Cunow, Gaston found among the Dieyeries, one of the South Australian tribes, on the rise of the Mordu" consanguine group. He says: "After creation, fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers and other near

elatives married promiscuously among one another, until the evil effects of such connections showed themselves clearly. A conference of lenders was held, and it was considered in what way this could be avoided. The outcome of the conference was a request to the Muramura (Great Spirit) ; and he ordered in his answer that the tribe be divided into several branches, and that, in order to distinguish them, they be called by different names, after animate or inanimate objects. For instance: after the dingo, the mouse, the emu, the rain, the iguana-lizzard, etc. The members of one and the same group could not marry another. The son of a Dingo could not, for instance, marry the daughter of a Dingo; each

between the sexes, since primitive society, is of special importance. It is so because it can thereby be proved that, seeing that these relations have materially changed in the previous course of human development, and that the changes have taken place in even step with the existing systems of production, on the one hand, and of the distribution of the reduct of labor, on the other, it is natural and goes without saying that, with further changes and revolutions in the system of production and distribution, the relations between the sexes are bound to change spais. Nothing is "eternal," either in nature or in human life; eternal only is change and interchange.

As far back as one may go in the development of human society, the horde is found as the first human community. True enough, Honeger ntions in his "General History of Civilization" that even to-day in the little explored interior of the island of Borneo, there are wild people, living separately; and Huegel likewise maintains that, in the wild mountregions of India, human couples have been discovered living alone, and who, ape-like, fied to the trees as soon as they were met; but there is no further knowledge on the subject. If verified, these claims would only confirm the previous superstition and hypothesis concerning the develent of the human race. The probability is that, wherever human age sprang up, there were, at first, single couples. Certain it is, however, that so soon as a larger number of beings existed, descended from mon parent stock, they held together in hordes in order that, by their joint efforts, they might, first of all, gain their still very primitive ens of life and support, as well as to protect themselves against their common enemies, wild animals. Growing numbers and increased ities in securing subsistence, which originally consisted in roots, and fruit, first led to the splitting up or segmentation of the des, and to the search for new habitats.

This almost animal-like state, of which we have no further credible anrish press, undoubtedly once existed, judging from all that we have loarned concerning the several grades of civilization of wild peoples will living, or known to have lived within historic times. Man did not, upon the call of a Creator, step ready-made into existence as a higher et of civilization. It was otherwise. He has had to pass through most varied stages in an endlessly long and slow process of develop-

⁴Bashofen's book appeared in 1861 under the title. "Das Mutterrecht" (Mother right) "Eine Untersuchung neber die Gynashokratie der Algen Welt nach übrer reigiossen und rechtlichen Natur," Stintfart. Krais & Hoffmann, Morgaus fundamentel work: "Ancient Society", "appeared in a German trans-lation in 1891, J. H. W. Dietz, Stuttgart. From the same publisher there appeared in German: "The Origin of the Family, of Private Property and the State, in support of Lewis H. Morgan's Investigations," by Frederick Engels. Fourth enlarged edition, 1892. Also "Die Verwandtschafts-Organ-isationen der Australneger. Ein Beitrag zur Enwickelungsgeschichte der Familie," by Heinrich Cunow, 1894. [The perspective into which the Pleindes of distinguished names are

The perspective into which the Pleiades of distinguished names are thrown in the text just above is not to convey an incorrect impression, and the impression is not materially corrected in the subsequent references to them. Neither Bachofen, nor yet Tylor, McLennan or Lubbock contributed to the principles that now are channe in ethnology. They were not even path-funders, valuable though their works are.

path-finders, valuable though their works are. Bachofen cellected, in his work entitled "Das Matterrecht," the gleanings of vast and threless researches among the writings of the ancients, with an eye to female authority. Subsequently, and helping themselves more par-ticularly to the more recent contributions to aucheology, that partly dealt with living aborigines, Tylor, McLennan and Labbock produced respectively, "Early History of Mankind," "Frimilive Marriage," and "Pre-Historic Times," and "Origines, Tylor, McLennan and Labbock produced respectively, "Early History of Mankind," "Frimilive Marriage," and "Pre-Historic Times," and "Origine of Civiliantion," These works, though partly theoretic, yet are mainly descriptive. By an effort of genus-like the wood-pecker, whose instituct tells it the desired worm is beneath the bark and who pecks at and round about-all these man. Bachofen foremost, scented sense in the more meening nonsense of ancient traditions, or surmised significance in the more pecker, that has struck a bark too thick for its bill, these men could not solve the problem they were at. They lacked the information to pick, and they had not, nor were they as stitured as to furnish themselves with, the key, Lewis Henry Morgan, born in Aurora, N. Y., November 21, 1818, and

The had not new very live as it mind as to furnish themselves with, the key to open the lock. Morgan furnished the key.
The set of the lock of the set of the set of the set of the lock of the set of

² In his book against us. Ziegler ridicules the idea of attributing to mytha any significance whatever in the history of civilization. In that notion stands betrayed the superficial nature of so-called scientists. They do not recognize what they do not see. A deep significance lies at the bottom of myths. They have grown out of the people's soul; out of olden morals and customs that have gradually disappeared, and now continue to live only in the myth. When we strike facts that explain a myth we are in possession of solid ground for its interpretation.

of the two could, however, enter into connections with the Mouse, the Emu, the Rat, or any other family."

This tradition is more sensible and natural, by a good deal, than the Christian tradition, taught by the Bible. It shows plainly the rise of the consanguine groups. Moreover, Paul Lafargue makes in the "Neue Zeit" the sagacious, and, as we think, felicitous point, that names, such as Adam and Eve, are not names of individual persons, but the names gentes, in which, at the time, the Jews were joined. Lafargue solves his argument a series of otherwise obscure and contradictory passages in the first Book of Moses. Again, M. Peer calls attention, likewise in the "Neue Zeit," that, to this day, it is a conjugal custom among Jews that the bride and the bridegroom's mother may not carry the same name, otherwise-thus runs the belief-a misfortune will befall the family: sickness and death will pursue them. In our opinion, this is a further proof for the correctness of Lafargue's theory. The gentile organization forbids marriage between persons that descend from the same gens stock. Such a common descent must be considered to exist, according to gentile principles, between the bride, that carries the name of "Eve," and the bridegroom's mother of the same name. Modern Jews, of course, have no longer the remotest suspicion of the real connection between their prejudice and their old gentile constitution, which forbade such marriages of relatives. The old gentile order had for its object to avoid the degenerating consequences of in-breeding. Although this gentile constitution has for thousands of years been destroyed among the Jews, tradition, as we see, has continued to live in superstition.

Quite possible, the experience, made at an early day with the breeding of animals, revealed the harmfulness of in-breeding. How far this exrience went transpires from the manner in which, according to the first book of Moses, chap. 30, verse 32 and sequel, Jacob understood how to outwit his father-in-law Laban, by knowing how to encompass the birth of eanlings that were streaked and pied, and which, according to Laban's promises, were to be Jacob's. The old Israelites had, accordingly, long before Darwin, studied Darwinism.

Bachofen: "Das Mutterrecht." Totem-group means generation-group. Each grade or generation has its own totem-animal. For instance: Opassum, emu, wolf, bear, etc., after which the group is named. The totem-animal frequently enjoys great honor. It is held sacred with the respective group, and its members may neither kill the animal, nor cat its flesh. The totem-animal has a similar signif-cance as the patron saint of the guild in the Middle Ages.

(To be continued)

The publication of "Woman Under Socialism" began on Sunday, May 24th, in the Sunday People, and in the Weekly People of May 30. It will appear in social form in the Sunday and Weekly until completed, when it will be published in book form.

Bachofen : "Das Mutterrecht."

WEEKLY PEOPLEY SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1915

Another is a little book, "Feuerbach, the that caused the Blind Samson of Bridge WEEKLY PEOPLE

Published every Saturday by the Socialist Labor Party.

Bundle rates; Less than 100 copies, 1 ent a copy; 100 to 500 copies, 34 cent a ey; 500 or more, 34 cent a copy.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York postoffice, July 13, 1900.	
As for as possible, rejected communica- tions will be returned, if so desired, and stamps are enclosed.	
SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.	
In 1888	
In 1892	
In 1896	
In 1900	

SIGNS OF COMING SOUALLS.

Here are two news items :

Edinburgh, May 30 .- Andrew Carneie has given \$12,000,000 United States cel Corporation bonds to the Royal Scottish Academy to found traveling scholarshir The other is:

United States Steel preferred stock has come down to 80%; it once was ouoted at 115.

Mark Twain, at a certain hotel in Europe, on being shown into his room, where a single, solitary sputtering candle was burning, asked the waiter to let him have another candle, "so as to see this one by." The above two items are candles, big ones at that, each enabling the other to be seen by.

When the Steel Trust was started, the boom period of the latest capitalist prosperity wave was at its height. Of course, the individual capitalist or capitalist concern, can have only a very limited horizon; however wide that horiron may be it is narrow in comparison to the sweep needed so as to know all that needs to be known in order to form correct conclusions. Wide as was the horizon of the gentlemen who engineered the Steel Trust, it was too narrow to enable them to see. They imagined the boom was in and on for good. But it was not. Facts they could know nothing about began to fell upon them. The result was the decline and steady decline of their stock quotations, notwithstanding their combine was one of the leading ones; until to-day it is as low as the second of the above items portrays. A further result has been Andrew Carnegie's scattering of millions of dollars' worth of bonds of the concern in all directions-seeking to 'enlist the interest of the public in the Trust.

The above two items throw much light on each other, and both are illumined by the tariff war that is imminent between England and Germany, possibly the United States also,-all of them signs of coming squalls.

THE NORTH POLE PARTY.

Like a bright jewel mid ash-barrel refuse, like a flower midst thistles, is the report found in the newspapers of this week, of the latest expedition just started from this city to discover the North Pole. Midst items of vilenessarrests of embezzlers; political manoeuvres; lying advertisements; Kishi-

Roots of the Socialist Philosophy." for which the Movement in America is indebted to Austin Lewis. The work is a translation of one of Engels' brilliant monographs. But, judged by the light of the present lay of the land, it is hard to determine whether the translated portion is the more valuable part of the

little book, or whether the translator's ntroduction has not the greater value, just now. At any rate, the two toether are precious, as may be judged rom the following extract from Engels n the introduction:

"The economic condition is the basis, out the various elements of the supertructure-the political forms of the class contests, and their results, the constitutions-the legal forms and also the reflexes of these actual contests in the brains of the participants, the political, hical theories, the religi-

legal, philoso ous views-all these exert an influence on the development of the historical struggles, and in many instances determine their form.'

Material conditions are the basis of man's actions. To ignore and claim to ignore them leads to error, or is the product of hypocrisy. But on that foundation, and reacting upon it, is a vast superstructure capable of aspirations and achievements such as North Pole expeditions,-pure homages to KNOWL-

EDGE. [The work referred to above is published by Charles H. Kerr & Company, 56 Fifth avenue, Chicago; price 50 cents. It can also be obtained at the Labor News Co., 2-6 New Reade street, this city.]

WANAMAKERING OVER AGAIN. What is going on in Bridgeport just now has all the flavor of an event that took place in Philadelphia in the spring of 1896.

In Philadelphia, the trolley employees made that year a stand for better conditions. It was one of those moves of the Blind Samson, Labor. Of course, it was entitled to better conditions. It, the operator, of the trolley lines, was producing the wealth on which the Weidner Syndicate was luxuriating in idleness. Labor is entitled to all it produces, and the trolleymen were being plundered of the bulk of the fruit of their labor. Philadelphia trolley Labor did not, probably even now does not 'realize that to'ask a little when you are entitled to the whole, is an act that justifies the principle of capitalist plunder; and that, accordingly, it was an act bound to fail. Proceeding from such false premises, Philadelphia trolley Labor failed to move in the only direction that leads to victory,-the direction of ousting the capitalist class and

the capitalist system at the polls. The false attitude thus struck lay Philadelphia trolley Labor open to the illusions that finally brought its demands for better conditions to speedy grief. In the first place, Philadelphia trolley

Labor resorted to petty violence. Brickbats were resorted to. He who thinks the hour for physical force has sounded never will fight bullets with brickbats. The result of the blunder was that the brickbatters were promptly arrested. All the same, they imagined they had accomplished something; the public stopped patronizing the cars. It is a feature of brickbats that where one has flown, others av follow. The co

port Labor to strike for "better conditions," while it votes for worse condi tions, will cause it to be taken in by the "peacemaker." We are about to see Wanamakering in Bridgeport.

A CRUSHING FACT.

Mr. Peter Wynne, President of the New York branch of the National Association of Post Office Clerks, com menting upon the certain high-handed actions of those in authority against the Post Office employees, says:

"Well, some good may yet come of it, after all. This will open the eyes of the public to the arbitrary power the higher officials have over the status of the clerk."

It is to be hoped the public will. What happened is this: Of the total of 7412 promotions allowed throughout the country, 3046 have been cancelled summarily. With the allegation that a "promotion syndicate" was operating in New York, as a pretext, the Post Master General, has ridden rough-shod over the law, and dropped names enough to materially reduce the taxes, that the tax-paying capitalist class would otherwise have to disgorge out of their plunder, for the increased salaries of the promoted Post Office clerks.

It is to be hoped the public will catch on, and, catching on, drop like a hot potato the notion, which the insidious lie about municipalization a la Glasgow. or capitalist government ownership, is seeking to inoculate the public mind

with. The Post Office is owned by the Goy ernment. Does not that make it property of the people and for the people! That depends upon who, in turn, owns the Government. Is the Government owned by the people, then the people own their Post Office: is the Government not owned by the people, then the people do not own their Post Office-on any other thing. How is the fact to be established as to whether the people own the Government or not? By the simple process of inquiring whether classes exist in the country or not. Where capitalism exists classes exist; capitalism without a wage slave class is an absurdity; where there is a slave class, the slave-holding class rules, and, consequently owns the government, all appearances to the contrary not with standing. It follows, first, that the government is here not owned by the people, and, second, that THE FIRST STEP TOWARDS GENUINE NATION-ALIZATION IS THE OVERTHROW OF CAPITALISM.

Long do people who wish a thing and do not look below the surface charge these who do, with being "theorizers." But facts accumulate and thereby proofs. What has just happened to the em ployes of the Government-owned Post Office is one of these facts. It is to be hoped it may open the eyes of the pub-

lic-of the P. O. boys among the lot. CHAMBERLAIN "DUMPS" THE "DUMPERS."

The man of the hour in Great Britain just now is the Colonial Secretary, Josenh Chamberlain. In a speech in the House of Commons, which has been characterized as revolutionary, he advocated banda

fronts them, Chamberlain does not hesitate to overturn the free trade fetich and object to Great Britain being an open market and "a general dumping ground, hence his revolutionary speech

a condition and not a theory which con-

and his pre-eminence in English public life at present. Thus is the fractional truth of Bastiat, like the fractional truth of the gold men and other capitalist economists.

overthrown. Ignoring capitalist conditions and presupposing a stable equilibrium in trade and industry, such as can only prevail under Socialism, it ends in disastrous defeat when put to the tests of practical life.

Those economists who were confident

that the trust was doomed to failure because it was generally overcapitalized will not receive much comfort from the plan of reorganization just made public by the ship-building trust. This plan recognizes the evils of overcapitalization and has met them by reducing the cap ital one-half and by providing other measures for the safe continuance of the business of the combined companies embraced in it. One of these measure is the creation of a voting trust for seven years. This will ensure the trust's development in accordance with the views and policy of its original founders and controlling factors, and free in from the fluctuations attending change in the ownership of its stocks.

Most of the overcapitalized trusts will undergo the same process of reorganization, either voluntarily as in this ase or as a result of failure to meet the financial strain imposed on them The trust is here to stay, and it will be adapted to conditions just as the corporations which preceded and compos t, were, after many failures and disas

ters. Germany suffered from overcap italization, but it is now emerging from its recent crisis with trusts second to those of this country and growing in size and number from day to day. The trust is here to pave the way for the next step in industrial evolution.

A well-known shoe manufacturer has announced a wonderful plan to solve labor troubles in his mammoth factory It is called "conciliatory co-operation Although the phrase is new, the idea embodied in the scheme is old. It is conciliation and arbitration by, for and in the interests of the capitalist class. The plan provides for the reference of all labor difficulties from the Assistant Superintendent to the heads of five de partments, who, of course, take their the instructions from their employer. shoe manufacturer. Should the decision prove unsatisfactory, an appeal may next be taken to the Shoe Manufactur ers' Association of the city in which the factory is located. From there it finally goes to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. No matter where the difficulty is referred to, it is never in a place where it is not dominated by capitalist interests and influence. In thes days when workingmen are turning down conciliation and arbitration by and for capitalists with a good, hard thump, this new scheme may prove a success an advertisement for the shoe manufac turer, but it is foredoomed to failure as a solution of the labor question for the working class.

Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, who is a bitter anti-Socialist, has just given an exposition of the degenerating effects of capitalist parasitism, in language to which no Socialist can take exception Addressing the annual conference of the Orthodox Friends he declared:

To-day we are raising pampered sons and daughters, surrounding them with every luxury and idle satisfaction of desire, and they are rotten before they are ripe. I repeat it, they are rotten before

TRIAL TURMOIL.

The great amount of industrial turmoil now prevalent in this country has caused considerable discussion to arise concerning its origin. The intelligence of all

classes is exercised in the endeavor to find a cause for it all, and, having found the cause, to apply the remedy demanded. Accordingly many theories have been propounded and exploited.

Among these theories there are two, which, by their contrasts, serve to illustrate the situation. The first, enunciated by a representative manufacturer, traces all the trouble, present and prospective, to the arrogance of trades unions, which he claims has forced employers to organize and fight. All that is necessary, according to this theory, is for the unions to cease their arrogance and treat the employers of their members with reason and respect-then all will be lovely. The second theory traces the present industrial turmoil to the refusal of the government to prosecute the trusts within the past year. The result is the formation of countless little trusts, and strikes. According to this theory all that is necessary is to end "trust domination." With the end of "trust domination" the whole trouble is ended. As will be seen, this theory is the reverse of the first in that it attributes the industrial tur-

moil primarily to organizations of capital, while the other attributes it to organizations of labor. Both of these theories are erroneous

and the middleman. In many manufac many respects. Both of these theories ignore industrial turmoil in the generations preceding the period to which they are confined, and, consequently, do not explain them.

While there can be no doubt that trade union "arrogance," promoted by trust direct to the retailer has been developed capitalists against independent manuand adopted. facturers, has stimulated organization The effects of this policy are now among the latter, we find that, since the being witnessed in many industries. In inception of capitalism, capitalists have the dry goods industry it has forced the organized to combat labor. We find big concern known as Lee, Tweedy & capitalists, through their Boards of Company into liquidation, and thrown Trades, Chambers of Commerce, and in-125 employes out of work. The presidustrial organizations fighting strikes, dent of this concern. Charles N. Lee, in boycotts, lockouts, etc., etc., in this speaking of the cause underlying the country since 1770. So, too, do we find liquidation, says:

big strikes growing in frequency and destructiveness subsequent to the gov-L. Lee, and I talked the matter over ernmental prosecution of the Sugar and thoroughly at the beginning of the year. Standard Oil trusts in the '80s. Notable The profits of the middleman or jobber among the strikes is the great Chicago in the dry goods business are no longer Railroad strike of '94,-a strike which what they were. They have fallen away was summarily broken by President as in other lines of industry. I know Cleveland famous as an advocate of this is the case in hardware and flour. trust busting by governmental means. The retailer is more and more getting

It is evident, then, that we must look his goods direct from the manufacturer. to other causes for an explanation of We have looked the matter over and we the industrial turmoil. First, there can thought this was a good year to get out be no doubt that many strikes are capand we are going to get out." italist strikes, i.e., they are promoted by one set of capitalists against another. later on. It is idle to presume concen-The coal strike of last year was such a strike. It was no coincident that made tration will stop here. Already in some industries the question is being asked, Mark Hanna, the bituminous coal oper-Why stop at the jobber? Why not ator, line up with the strikers against eliminate the retailer also? Accordingly, President Baer, the anthracite coal opwe see the chain stores springing up in erator. These strikes have done much the shoe and other industries. to develop pure and simple trades unionism in this country, and consequently, man. cause strikes in general to spread and on to Socialism, where production and increase. Second, behind this kind of strikes and strikes not of this kind, are distribution will be one. other causes, such as the increased cost of living, the intensification of labor in some industries, and last, but not least, the comparatively greater demand for Ohio State Convention, thereby oblitlabor due to "prosperity." erating himself as a Presidential can-

The last cause may be said to be the didate in 1904, won for him great praise most important factor. Labor in times of comparative prosperity seeks to recoup acme of magnanimity. But hardly has the losses of panic times. Savs Kar Marx, in his "Value, Price and Profit:"

ator of insincerity. They assert that "Capitalist production moves through Hanna will oppose the Rough Rider in secret; that he will have the Convention certain periodical cycles. It move through a state of quiescence, growing pass a resolution of endorsement so worded as to convey the meaning that animation, prosperity, overtrade, crisis, and stagnation. The market prices of the Convention endorses the expounder commodities, and the market rates of of strenuosity as a "favor" to him rather ofit, follow these phases, now sinking han of its own accord or wish. What

THE CAUSE OF THE INDUS- try to get a rise of wages in the one instance, if only to compensate for a fall of wages in the other. If he resigned himself to accept the will, the dictates of the capitalist as a permanent economic law he would share in all the miseries of the slave, without the secur ity of the slave."

> Thus it will be seen that labor is simply trying to profit by prosperityto raise its wages so as to secure its value. And as usual the capitalist is resisting the attempt. In fewer words, the cause of the industrial turmoil is due to the antagonistic interests of employer and employe growing out of the capitalist ownership of the means of production and distribution. These antagonistic interests have endured ever since the inception of capitalism and have intensified as capitalism has developed The remedy, then, lies not in the removal of trade union "arrogance" or the end of "trust domination" for middle class domination, but in the removal of capitalism and the end of the rule of the capitalist class for Socialism.

through the elimination of the jobber

turing enterprises it is fast being recog-

nized that the jobber and the middleman

"My brothers, Frederic H. and Robert

Others will have to "get out," too,

The retailer will follow the middle

Hanna's act in bowing to Roosevelt's

request for an endorsement from the

and approval. It was regarded as the

the loud acclaim subsided, when, behold,

Roosevelt's friends accuse the Ohio Sen-

Concentration will march right

wherever possible.

workmen The savings of the wastes of capitalism by concentration are so great that Question they prove a determining factor in com-B. J .- That's it, exactly. petition. They affect exchange values and, consequently, the price of commodities in such a favorable way that

the capitalist class is utilizing them Roe who works with \$50,000 capital? B. J.--N-n-o. One of these savings is being made

lones produces costs him fully twice as much as each piece of goods that Richard Roe produces. Can John Jones compete with Richard Roe?

to reduce the cost of his production? B. J .- Nothing.

wages of his employes.

U. S .- If he don't would he carry on business?

U. S .- If he does-

B. J.-He is safe.

same, although his lease of life may be a little longer.

what help is there? U. S .- The help there is for him is

that he kick out the labor fakir whom he keeps salaried in the union. That is so much money saved, to begin with. Secondly, that he realize that he is doomed unless the Socialist Labor Party wins. Because then competition will be abolished.

Finally, join his workers and shoulder Thus, you will see, the "gread" ques-

tion is no question.

Leopold Mabilleau, a French sociologist, who is delivering a series of lectures in French at the University of Chicago, says the American college prohired man in a cage." He attributes this condition to the fact that many of the colleges are endowed by private individuals who, through the Board of Trustees, control the opinions uttered in

When Mabilleau comes to consider other phases of American life he will find that the man in the cage is quite numerous. He will find that these same private individuals control courts and legislatures, judges and legislators. He will find that they control the vast army of workingmen employed by them.



IONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN-If only the . employers were less greedy, how beautifully they could get along with their

UNCLE SAM-And you think a little less greed would solve the Labor

U. S .- There is John Jones who only has \$10,000 in his factory; do you think he can produce as cheaply as Richard

U. S .- Each piece of goods that John

are superfluous and that more profitable B. J.-Hardly. results can be attained in the sale of U. S .- What is left for him to do but commodities by their complete extinction. Accordingly, a policy of selling

U. S .- Won't he be driven to lower the

B. L-Hem!

B. J.-No.

U. S .- Nixy. He is busted all the

B. J .- But if he is busted anyhow,

Third, that he aid his employees to realize that class interests and that, proceeding upon those class interests. they must conquer the public powers. and thereby overthrow the capitalist sys-

to shoulder with them march under the banner of the S. L. P. The overthrow of the capitalist system would free him from the mill-stone of small property, that now, tied to his neck, is drowning him, and he would become part-owner in the enjoyer of the wealth produced in the Co-operative Commonwealth.

rs, held by leading Jew and Gentile Kishineffists; great detective exploits; etc., etc.;-all of them reflecting the material source and basis of man's actions, and furnishing one way or another vast material for the demonstration of the Socialist principle of the materialist conception of history, this latest North Pole expedition jewel throws out its sparkling rays, this sweet-scented flower spreads its aroma to gladden the human heart, and also to invigorate, to rectify possible aberations of the mind.

There always is danger of a correct principle being argued out of plumb by its very advocates. The denial of a truth necessarily calls forth a degree of vigor in its behalf that soon runs into excess. The bourgeois, or capitalistthat beast on all fours, that barn cattle adelphia.

that "follows the sun shine 'round the hay-stack while it feeds"-having in its about to be reached there, too. innate hypocrisy and stupidity laid Bridgeport trolley Labor went on strike claim to superb spiritual impulses, and denied all material basis for its acts, it as blindly as did Philadelphia's. Brickbecame inevitable that Socialism should bats flew. The brickbatters were arrested. But all the same shoppers have lay stress upon material or economic matters, and that eventually other become scared. Business men of Bridgeport are now putting their heads tocauses, that act and re-act upon Jundamentals, should have been neglected to a gether; people of the adjacent towns point of seeming to be ignored. Off and are not coming in to buy; they fear a on, however, events happen that tend stray brickbat. The next thing will be to rectify such deviations from the corthe appointment of a "peacemaker" by rect course. This latest Polar Expedi- the anxious shopkeepers. Already the tion, with its purely idealistic and self- thing is under discussion. And when it talist instinct, realizing that, in the lanmaifeing purpose, is one of such events. shull have matured, the same blindness guage of an American free trader, it is

the public, shoppers in particular, became historic policy of free trade. wary, not caring to go deliberately where brickbats might be flying. And the cir-"Was it not conceivable" he asked. during the course of this speech. " that cumstance gave great joy to the Blind Great Britain would have to defend her Samson. But he was blind. The identitrade against unjust competition, such cal blindness that had so far led him as that of the trusts of America and the astray, prevented him from SEEING. Continent? At present, Great Britain The timidity of shoppers told hard on was the one open market of the world, and, therefore, a general dumping the stores. It told hard on John Wanaground." maker. He met with others, and was ap-

pointed "peacemaker." What HE was Shades of Bastiat-"a general dumping after was to restore the confidence of the ground?" It has always been the conshoppers. The Blind Samson did not see tention of the apostles of free trade that that. It accepted the "peacemaker." It trade without exchange was impossible returned to work "pending arbitration." and that, consequently, no goods would The strike was declared off. The shoppers be imported to free trade countries withgot out of their shells and into Wanaout a return in merchandise. Would maker's shop. And the men were beaten. Rockefeller ship oil to Great Britain Such was the course of events in Philwithout remuneration? Would Carnegie his steel? Brown his cotton? Imported

Such it is, up to the last point in products must be paid for in domestic Bridgeport. And that last point is now products, else there would be no trade.

"A general dumping ground," indeed! But what is Bastiat to Chamberlain The Colonial Secretary realizes that though Great Britain was once content to be "a dumping ground," so long as other countries had nothing "to dump" and she could do all "the dumping" on them, all that has now changed, so much so, that the other countries now have something "to dump" and are "dumping" it onto Great Britain. Realizing the predicament of his class with true capi-

they are ripe, and the boys in many cases are sinful before they are bearded."

The Socialist will, however, take ex ception to the remedy of religion offered by Hillis. Religion to-day is no better than that which it condemns. It upholds the capitalist system, which is the cause of that against which it so vehemently inveighs. It is, consequently, part and parcel of that which it seeks to remove.

My, my! but it is wonderful to note the way those anti-trust decisions work We were told that they would curb the power of the trust, prevent monopoly stimulate competition, and otherwise work in the manner that would delight the small man. But here is the Armour Swift-and-Morris Combine-the most important portion of the beef trustonying up the largest independent concern at the Stock Yards. This is busting the busters, with a vengeance.

Is that "hitch" in the Miners' conciliation proceedings, which "threatens another outbreak," the prelude to the annual summer strike?

The will of Richard H. Stoddard, the poet and critic, shows that he left an estate of only \$2,000. Yet capitalists want to know "how well Socialism will reward genius."

Roosevelt has accepted the issue raised by Hanna in Ohio. It will be strenuosity against craftiness, with the odds in favor of the latter.

The discovery of the existence of slaver in Alabama would be exceedingly interest ing did not slavery, in one form or another exist right here in New York.

below their averages, now rising above them. Considering the whole cycle, you will find that one deviation of the market price is being compensated by the other, and that, taking the average of the cycle, the market prices of commodities are regulated by their values. Well!

During the phases of sinking market prices and the phases of crisis and stagnation, the workingman, if not thrown out of employment altogether, is sure to have his wages lowered. Not to be defrauded he must even with such a fall of market prices, debate with the capitalist in what proportional degree a fall of wages has become necessary. If, during the phases of prosperity, when extra profits are made, he did not battle for a rise of wages, he would, taking the average of one industrial cycle, not

even receive his AVERAGE WAGES, or the VALUE of his labor. It is the utmost height of folly to demand, that while his wages are necessarily affected by the adverse phases of the cycle, he should exclude himself from compensation during the prosperous phases of the cycle. Generally, the VALUES of all commodities are only realized by the compensation of the continuously changing market prices, springing from the continuous fluctuations of demand and supply. On the basis of the present

system labor is only a commodity like others. It must, therefore, pass through the same fluctuations to fetch an average price corresponding to its value. It would be absurd to treat it on the one profits. hand as a commodity, and to want on the other hand to exempt it from the

laws which regulate the prices of commodities. The slave receives a permanent and fixed amount of maintenance; the wages laborer does not. He must

is it that these friends would have? Would they have the capitalist class compel its astute leader to yield to one who is President by accident and whose instability they fear? Would they have the creature rula the Creator?

The capitalist class often blurts out of school and tells the truth. Just now every member of it is booming the "unexampled prosperity" of the working class. Up in Connecticut the capitalist class is threatened with "labor aggressions." They say they will retallate by first stocking up and then shutting down. The news dispatch containing this information then proceeds to say : "The resut of this decision of these manufacturers will mean the shutting out of hundreds of operatives, who can ill afford to suffer." How's that for "prosperity,"

The grand jury of St. Louis professes to be shocked to find that corruption was a usual and accepted thing in State legislation. The same is true of every feature of capitalist life. A business man corrupts his fellow-businessmen's employes by commissions, presents and other forms of bribes. Why shouldn't he in turn extend the same principle to legislators when he wants favors?

The business men, of McKeesport, Pa., are disappointed. Schwab will not erect an industrial school there. Such a school would give the town "added commercial dignity" and the business men added

Bryan's renunciation of all claim to leadership in the Democratic Party leaves the road clearer for Hearst to become the Moses of that reactionary futility.

It is quite natural that Mabilleau should see all this. of The intellectual, judicial, legislative and social institutions existing in society at any given time are the reflex of the economic conditions prevailing at that time. These private individuals are in possession and control of the capital of the country and because of this possession and control they are enabled to own and control the learning law, legislation and industry of the country and create the men in cages in all of them. As a consequence, the men in cages will disappear only when the private individuals disappear as the owners and controllers of capital.

S. P. Hazell asks in the "Social-Democrat," monthly magazine of the Social Democratic Federation, of England, "when shall we realize Socialism ?" Well, Hazell, there is no possibility of its being realized in England so long as the corrupt tactics of the Social Democratic Federation prevail. It will be realized only with the growth of the newly-formed Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain, which unlike the Social Democratic Federation works for genuine Socialism and not for capitalist Liberalism.

A fruit company, with assets valued at \$1.750,000, has just failed because its capital was too small! What chance has a small, middle class concern, with a couple of thousand dollars capital in such a field? And yet such failures are becoming one of the features of the present economic era. In these days of big corporations big failures are inevitablel.

WEEKLY PEOPLE: SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1903

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Corretandents one profer to appendict to appendict on assumed name soll of the communication being their ours signature, and address Name other will be recognized.]

Colorado Miners Manifest Great Interes at Socialist Labor Party Meetings. To The Daily and Weekly Peo

Great interest was manifested at all of the meetings held under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party in Lewison, Lafayette and Erie, known as the Colo rado Northern Coal Field, controlled by the Northern Coal Company.

The miners here made a demand on the first day of May for the eight-hour day. The companies refusing to comply with said demand, the State officers of the miners left it to the discretion of the ers whether to strike or not for the ment of same, but the Executive Board and those who are supposed to look after the miners' interests did not great disgust of the rank and file.

The constitution of the United Mine care about engaging in a strike, to the Workers states plainly that its members shall not work more than eight hours. This constitutional clause is observed in Missouri, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Ohio, In-diana and Alabama. The said organization has a million dollars in its treasury. What is the reason John Mitchell does not send some of the money here in order to support as while we strike to support institution ? So reasoned the

The State officers gave the men no encouragement on the eight-hour proposi-tion, but urged instead the acceptance of a measure which means the fakirs' nce, namely, the check-off system. But the time is not far distant when these wage-slaves of the mines will cease to pay revenues to Mark Hanna's organbut will demand an organization of their class. Seven dollars' worth of literature was sold. Nine yearly subscribers for The Weekly People and six

for The Monthly People were secured at hese meetings. Phili Denver, Colo., May 25, 1903. Philip Veal.

Breaking New Ground.

To The Daily and Weekly People .-- For first time in the history of this little village up here in Columbia county, the me county of one of the most notorious political demagogues in the State by the name of Lou Payne, a large and successful open air mass meeting of the Socialist La-lightor Party was held here last evening with mrade John C. Wieland of Albany as the principal speaker.

In order to advertise the meeting the writer stood at the factory gates, announcing the same to his fellow wage slaves as they came hurrying out to partake of their ap prosperity grub.

This is a locality where the developm of capitalism is plainly evident as seen upon the one hand in the beautiful and luxurlo es of the idle, useless master class, and on the other in the miserable shacks and able hovels of the wage workers or slave class. But by the intense interest displayed by my fellow slaves at last night's meeting I believe that the magnificent message of the Socialist Labor Party, "Workingmen unite: you have nothing to lose but your chains," came as a splendid message of hopto a many a toll worn slave, as he stood re, eagerly listening to the words that fell from the speaker's lins, pleading for chass conscious solidarity of the working

As a result of the above meeting I pect to be able to send a nice batch of ord rs in a few days for The Monthly People. mising to send in reports to The Daily and Weekly People from the next field /of action. I remain,

Yours in the class struggle. Clinton H. Pierce. Valatie, N. Y., May 23.

Section Troy Promotes Daily People

There Goes the Capitalist Job-Holder and.

Slanderer, A. D. Wegman. To The Daily and Weekly People .-I enclose the following correspo because it is a criticism and a defense of the S. L. P.

I though possibly it might be interest-ing to the comrades to know a little of "strength" of the position of the opposition. As it is entirely of a public nature, I send both the criticism and my

answer. Yours fraternally, W. E. Fresh. Woburn, Mass., May 26, 1903. [Enclosures.]

N. Y., May 10th, '03.

Mr. W. E. Fresh, 246 Salem St., Woburn, Mass.

Dear Sir and Comrade: I read you article in to-day's Sunday People and since you have come to some rather startling conclusions I take herewith the liberty of engaging your time for some explanations I would like to have.

To your narrative of what the S. P. is I have nothing to ask. I only deny that the platform of the S. P. is responsible for what is happening in that party.

As to the scrambling for votes-can you prove that the S. L. P., is not scrambling for them !-- I know it is and in a silly way too.

Can you prove that there are special qualifications for admission to membership into the S. L. P.! I have been an organizer for a certain district of the S. L. P. in N. Y. and a member of the Gen. Com. and certainly know the quality of the men admitted to member-ship-not a bit diff. from members ad-mitted into the S. P.

It appears to me that you jumped from the frying pan into the fire and in a spectacular way of which De Leon made capital. Eastman did the same thing a couple of months ago.

My friend, does not your act SANC-TION the existence of two Soc. parties? YOU found the S. P. to be bad, the S. L. P.-the ideal; others in considerably larger numbers found just the reverse thing. So the country must have two parties of each class: the capit. class a rep. & dem. party; the working class an S. L. P. & an S. D. P. BUT SHOULD IT

BE SO! Are you acquainted with the recent history of the S. L. P. I enclose a copy of a circular issued by the M. S. C. of N. Y. Is the contents of this circular news to you? If not, tell me what is your ideal? The platform or the men? if the platform-show the diff. between the two. If the men-who are the men who are at present running the S. L. P. ? Do you know that in Penn. only about

45 men are left out of an organization of several hundred? The same in Ill.; R. I. is pratically in continued session considering the question to withdraw or not to withdraw from the S. L. P. As to N. Y .- read the enclosed circular.

In one sentence: can you prove that the S. L. P. is not morally and intellectually bankrupt as morally and intellectually benkrupt is the S. P.? Leave the "aims & objects" out-take the men and take facts, yes, facts! According to my opinion this is not a time for flopping. It is time to find a way out o chaos created by individuals who It is time to find a way out of a took themselves to "lead" the workingmen into Socialism.

Please, tell me also what is the S. L P. doing now but chasing the Kangaroo? Where do they propagate, agitate or organize? Who are the men in the S. L. P. to do these things? You jumped out of the frying pan to be sure; but let me hope you will not remain long in the fire. Respectfully yours,

A. D. Wegman. 40 E. 98th st., N. Y. City. Address Wm. J. Eberle, 12 Hoff st. Allegheny, Pa., for a copy of the Socialist Std.

Woburn, May 15, 1903.

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Mr. A. D. Wegman, Dear Sir: Your letter of the 10th re-

ceived and requests for explanations

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Very likely similar men get into the S. L. P. and the S. P., with this difference: that when a man gets on the wrong tack in the S. L. P. he gets tripped, and if he persists on the wrong tack he finds himself on the outside; while in the S. P. he goes on with his schemes unchal-

lenged. No, sir; my act does not sanction the xistence of two Socialist parties. My act acknowledges the existence of a genuine Socialist party by my getting out of the counterfeit. During the disintegration of the capitalist class and the ascent of the working class into power, thousands of leaches will endeavor to fasten on our class, so it is but natural that we have an S. P. for these people

to gravitate to. You wish me to show you the differ ence, if any, between the S. L. P. and the S. P. platforms. A counterfeit would he of no use if it was not at least simi-

lar to the genuine. The S. L. P. takes"the position and proves that the pure-and-simple trade union is an institution used by the capstalist as a tool to fool the workers while the S. P. calls the pure-and-simple trade union movement a "noble waging of the class struggle."

The S. L. P. declares the militia to be an instrument for subjecting the working class, yet members of the S. P. belong to rhe militia, and a member of the S. P. in office, votes for an armory without censure from the S. P.

In short, the platform and constitution of the Socialist Labor Party is the platform and constitution of a genuine working class party, while that of the I, i', is a counterfeit. In you letter and enclosure you dwell

on strength and numbers. If you had such . formidable following why did you not appear i efore the committee that summoned you and defend yourselves: and, if given unfair treatment at the hands of the committee, why not appeal to the section and then to the party at lice, in a constitutional manuer? Then it would be time enough to be running

around with your statements. When you make statements make some head or tail to thera. For instance, one of your durges is that The Deaily Peo ple calls one of your members a thief. thereby derne lishing his character. Why lon't you refute the charge by saying, "The Daily People accusses our member of stealing such and such an article; now our member never stole, appropriated confiscated or otherwise unlawfally took suen and such an atticle " instead of pointing to 1 is long career as a Socialist

as sufficient refutation. Then people will take more -tock in you. Your statement seems to me to be urrected against two men, rather than against the party as a whole; yet you fail to show any reason why these two men can't be gotten rid of in a constitu-

tional manner. On the whole, your statement is very flimsy, and, in my opinion, fails to hold water. If, as you say, I have jumped from the frying pan into the fire, I shall certainly know enough to ache when I

begin to burn. Your truly, W. E. Fresh. 246 Salem street; Woburn, Mass,

Goldstein Begins the Rush.

To The Daily and Weekly People. The long expected has happened. David er-member of the S. L. P., erfarco, all-round grafter and no good, fired his parting shot and bid the Kangaroo,

Kangs good bye. Incidentally, David, by his actions, and incidentally. David, by his actions, and through his letter has proved what the S. L. P. has said he was all along, a cheap "Peesiness" fakir and a cold-blooded grafter. When in 1899, after the attempted revolu-

tion of the Kangs, the "stuffed Prophet ess," Martha Moore Avery, whose first lieutenant he was, and is still David Goldstein, made famous in the "cave of the winds" as "east wind you are a fool." found out that they could not ride, work that is, graft on and ultimately scuttle the S. L. P., when the "intollerant" S. L. P., kicked them out, then this clique looked about them for a resting place "Kangs" as it appeared in the B 'Herald" of this morning. Fraternally Michael T. Berry. Lynn, May 23.

[Enclosure.] SOCIALIST IS HE NO MORE. David oldstein is disgusted, he says, by free love and other theories of former

mates. The following communication from David Goldstein, who has been prominent in the

ouncils of the Socialist party in the city and state, and who has been a candidate for mayor of Boston upon the Socialist ticket, is self explanatory : Boston, May 23, 1903.

To the Massachusetts State Committee, Socialist Party, the Hon. James F. Carey, Chairman; Mr. Squire E. Putney, Secre tary: Gentlemen-After a lapse of eight years of active work upon the soap-box on the lecture platform, in debate and in the press in behalf of what I have understood to be the principles of Socialism; after light years of work as organizer, executive officer and candidate of Socialist parties; after eight years of study of the alleged scientific basis of Socialism, namely, Karl Marx's "Capital," now, when I feel com-petent to expound its doctrinal points, I have come to the point where I desire to terminate my connection with the Socialist novement. I am convinced that it is not a bona fide political and economic effort, that it would gain political power to the end of dissolving the social, religious, civic, economic and family relationship which now exists and which have cost man countless ages in upbuilding. Careful study of the nderlying causes of discord and disruption which are of constant recurrence, not only within the Socialist parties of the United States, but also in every country in which Socialism has taken up its propa-ganda. leads me to the conviction that the attitude of negation to all that is fundanental in human affairs—the denial of God-the opposition to the state, the disruption of monogamic marriage-does not nor can it ever lead to a coherent political

party with a constructive programm The basic reason for the long sustained and persistent attempt to stifle the voice and pen of Martha Moore Avery is that she may not throw the limelight upon the low browed philosophies cherished as Socialisi entiment. Even though Mrs. Avery devotes her knowledge and her critical ability, not to speak of her life, to the upbuilding of a state wherein workmen may come into position of industrial equity, but the fact that she is philosophically opposed to those Socialists who control the press and the commanding official positions prompts even dishonest methods to be employed in their effort to suppress open discussion. How weak must Socialists feel when free speech is denied its membership !

I had long hoped and often expressed the sentiment that the irrational literature and the economic absurdities spread broadcas among the people of our country would

change in character with the growing pow er of the organization. But after close an lication to the doctrinaires, their philosophy and their so-called science, I must conclude that the Socialism I was preaching had no basis in fact-it was not the kind which the political Socialist movement stands for. It is my conviction that, were the philosophical doctrines applied to a country, for to the civilized world in general as promulgated by the founders of modern scientific revolutionary international Socialism," namely by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, by Kautsky and Bebel of Germany : Guedse and De Ville of France Hyndman and Bax of England; Vander veide of Belgium ; Ferri of Italy, and

many others upon the continent of Europe by Simmons, Herron, Lee, Unterman an others in the United States-then economic justice, even to the degree which exists to day, would be unknown. That is to say, .. am convinced that Socialism as organized internationally stands for the entire break ing down of the individual standards of moral responsibility; that the Socialis philosophy of "economic determinism" stands for the substitution of religious prin ciples by social standards of ethics set up upon the basis of mere physical satisfac tions.

The state-, no; did I say the state? Socialism, according to the authorities which I have cited, stands for the dissolution of civil law-for the dissolution of political action-in short, for the abo-lition of the state. These Socialist author-tites declare they "have no respect for the present marriage system," they stand the abalition of dren? Yes, there will be children under Socialism-but they will not belong to the mothers. The community will be the father and mother of them all-the guardians of all children, "legitimate and illegitimate." Are these doctrines new in the Socialist field? No! You know full well my opposition to them is not new-I would recal the resolution which I presented to the inst convention, which declares that speak ers who attack the theological doctrines of dogmas, who advocate violence, "free love," or other doctrines in opposition to the principles of Socialism, shall be by the execu tive committee deemed disqualified for the Socialist platform. Your hostility to my attitude toward these questions caused you to make strenuous efforts to block my progress on the Socialist platform and in press. I do not forget the deceitfu challenge from the floor at the last state convention, to produce evidence of my asser tions. Many were prejudiced by you lamor into thinking it did not exist. I may now tell you that I have taken up your gauge of battle. I will bring for ward my proofs-overwhelming you shall find them. I have for months been en gaged in collecting the material for ook which, with the help of Almighty God, I will in the near future give to the public, which will prove to the candid mind (if facts count for anything) that a vote cast for Socialism is a vote cast for the destruction of those institutions which promote and sustain, civilization, namely, the church, the state and the monogami Citizens will ponder this question : Can society be saved from the present economic injustice, which is a stench in a true man's nostrils, by the general destruction courted by the Socialist philosophy in control of the political power? For myself I answer emphatically, No.

District Socialist Party Club, and of the tempt to "organize" a "union" was that Boston Socialist party-ward and city committee. I have, too, tendered my resigna tion as representative of the general com-mittee of Massachusetts Socialist clubs. I beg leave herewith to resign my membersh in the state committee of the Sociali Socialist party of Massachusetts. Respectfully, David Goldstein,

37 Maywood street, Boston,

A "Daily People Lie" Refuted-The Brave Men of the A. F. of L.

To The Daily and Weekly People .- For five long years I have been an ardent admirer of the so-called truths published in The People, the official organ of the

S. L. P. I have defended almost every assertion made by that paper as, being based on truth, but now the climax has been reached. I now begin to question its assertions and to criticise them for the first time.

Our editor has branded the leaders the American Federation as cowards. This accusation I take exception to. I claim that a braver set of men never lived, and to prove my claim I will refer to the brewery strike that started April 1 and ended May 21, this year, in this city.

There were 450 men in three large brewers in Columbus involved in this strike. From the very first day of the strike to the last day, when the men and the strike were settled, the three brewleries were almost at a standstill. One brewery, that formerly had 18 wagons delivering beer, did not sell enough beer to keep three wagons busy, so successfully did the boycott work.

The boss brewers were squealing. Daily did they ask for a conference with the strike committee.

This committee, with some of the national officers of the Brewers' Union as advisers, was daily in session with the osses.

Every person in Columbus knew that the union had the bosses on their knees; but alas! what were the terms of settlement? Instead of the strikers winning they lost every point they had contended for! Not one concession did the bosses make.

The committee, with Keller, secretary of the Brewers' Union as advisor, handed the 450 strikers, body, soul and breeches, over to the bosses? No; by no means, no! To whom and where did they hand and land them? To the tramps on the streets, among the unemployed.

The agreement reads that all the men who took the places of the strikers are to be retained and that the union must accept them as members.

Let me here state that every available place in the breweries is filled with scabs, and let me further state that the national officers of the unions, each and every one of them, were, if newspaper reports are true, presented with a gift by the brewery bosses as a sign of good fellowship!

Oh, Liberty! how many crimes have been committed in thy name! Workingculiar methods by which they were enmen, if you have an honest drop of blood abled to "win" another "victory." in your veins shake off the shackles that bind you fast to wage slavery!

Leave the American Federation of "Labor" join the S. T. & L. A., an organization based upon class-conscious action. It is never too late to get out of the pitfalls that lead you to utter ruin. Now, then, before I close, I want to prove why these leaders are not cowards. These 450 striking brewery workmen were opposed to the settlement made by their officers. They insisted that they would not go back to work with scabs. This the leaders knew, yet they signed the agreement, and, with this agreement these officers had the "bravery" to walk before these 450 enraged fighters, urging them to vote to accept this settlement.

Think of it, comrades! Is it not bravery for a few men-not more than sixto ask 450 brave, honest fighters to vote themselves out of a job? This agreement has not yet been ratified by the strikers. The fight between the officers and the men is fierce. The men are crying mad, public is enraged at the leaders, if the men will vote for ratification the people of Columbus will still boycott that scab beer, and probably what the fakirs failed to do the public beer drinkers will do-that is, win the strike for those poor, defeated brewery workmen! Yours fraternally,

of the drivers engaged in the wood, coal, hay and grain business. There are some thirty or more yards, most of which are banded together in what is known as the Fuel and Feed Dealers' Association. A committee of the Federated Trades, composed of V. M. Trace and D. J. Gairand, and a committee of the association

got together and "fakirized." Ouite a few of the dealers refused to sign the agreement, claiming that they were unable to pay the wages called for in the schedule, while some interposed other objections.

The labor fakirs, desirous of winning "victory," informed the employers that they were anxious to have them all "unionized,' and as regards wages they could make whatever arrangements and understandings with their employes they saw fit, providing it was satisfactory to the drivers. Reliable information permits me to state that the firms of John S. Barnum, Fikes & Rosencrans, O. K. Abels and W. P. Holmes were let off as regards paying the schedule, as these firms stood in the way of a "victory" if all kinds of concessions were not granted

them. There are cases where vards are de clared "union" whose teamsters are not even members of the Teamsters' Union! One firm that had an old man employed some time ago who was receiving a weekly wage of \$5 with a few handouts thrown in, and who has since died was "unionized." He has another old wage slave employed and the boss says, "One man died working for me and I expect another to do the same, union or no union." This employer signed the agreement, however, and notwithstanding the fact that he is paying just one-half of what the schedule calls for, which is \$2 per day, or, in other words, his driver or wage slave is getting but \$1 per day. and, besides, the driver is not a member of the "union." This firm has been

placed on the roll of "honor" as being fair." Most of the dealers who have been

granted all kinds of concessions are promnent G. A. R. members and of some service to the Republican party. The Federated Trades being dominated by the Republican party explains the rest and illustrates one method of how labor fakirs traffic with politicians. F. J. Hepp, secretary of the Cigarmakers' Union, and who assisted V. M. Trave and D. J. Gairand in "organizing (?)" this branch of the A. F. of L., was forced to admit that discrimination was shown in a conversation he held with me. Understanding thoroughly well the fraudulent nat ure and character of this recently "organized" union and "victory," a chalto debate the matter in an open public lenge was sent to the Federated Trades meeting, but, up to the present time, they have shown no signs of accepting the challenge, realizing, no doubt, they were up against it; besides, it would not do. you know, to ventilate in public the pe-

Pipe Coverers Union Used in an Attempt to Monopolize the Manufacture of

S. L. P.

San Jose, Cal., May 18.

Pipe Coverings. To The Daily and Weekly People.-Last March the local Pipe Coverers' Union made an agreement with the H. W. John's-Manville Company, the largest ashestos concern in the United States, whereby only shops that had the firm's label could get union (?) workers to fulfill their contracts in this city and vicinity. This contract had a double mission to perform-one to freeze out the small fry, who could not pay the quotation asked by the H. W. Johns Company, and the other to stave off the applicants from the Navy Yard, who, when times with the Government are dull, seek employment outside.

The union increased the cost of joining F. S. B., ANN ARBOR, MICH .- That matter from \$25 to \$100 in the hopes of crowdconcerns the N. E. C., seeing it refers to the administrative department of the paper. ing out Uncle Sam's workers, but recently

LETTER-BOX Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

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

H. G., HOBOKEN, N. J .- 1st. Engels doesn't merely refer to, he explains the difference be-tween metrophysical and dialectical reasoning. Bead the passage over again carefully in the "Development of Socialism from Utopia to Sel-

ence." 24. Pentecost and Frank are unclassable in their systems of reasoning. Would you attempt to classify the boarding house dish known as "hash." sometimes called "mystery?" 3d. Does not the caliorial in the Daily of May 29, "The North Pole Party." answer your "the overlane". other questions

J. D., SULTAN, WASH.-Gen, Winfield Scott received infinitely more enthusiastic orations when he "swung the circle" preparatory to his projected presidential campaign than Boosevelt, a fundamental campaign that Boosevelt, a fundamental campaign that Boosevelt errand, is rec on a similar errand, is receiving now. And yet the Civil War broke out shortly after, all the ante.

S. D. A., NEW YORK .- Those two strictures S. D. A., NEW YORK.—Those two strictures of Wilshire's on Kautsky are both justified. Ist, In that work of his Kautsky virtually ignores America's economic rank. He thereby furnishes fresher evidence that, even in his special domain of theory, he is light-headed. The Socialist who would ignore the international bearing of such a capitalist nation as America must be very losse in his understanding of what he needs to know in order to judge safely. And a work thus polsed is substantially worthless. 21. Likewise is Kautsky off his hase on the American farmer, and he there shows himself to be a "schablood" reasoner—a reasoner by rot. As a payer of interest on a mortgaged farmer that he is but the fluidar owner of, the farmer is both wage slave and superintendent farmer that he is but the titular owner of, the farmer is both wage slave and superintendent for the capitalist. And he is even more than that. Due to the vell of illusion that concests his real condition to him, such a farmer will be found among the stannehest upholders of capitalism. Any moment light may brack upon the wage slave in the shop and he will turn on his exploiters. But these heavily mortgaged farmers-meter; they will law their lives down for THEIR property, as they imagine, for their mortgagees property and social institution, in fact.

M. S., CHICAGO., ILL .-- If judgment is to be passed without favor or fear then the sponsibility for the late strike in Holland. gether with the sorrows and trials it entailed the strikers, must be laid to the door of Socialist party of Holland. If that party on the was as intimately connected as it when as intimately connected as it should be with that ineviable pheromenon in the labor merement, the Trades Union, it could have dom-inated the minds of the would-be strikers, and given them the information they needed, and done more, if necessary. But the point is a broad one.

B. W., NEW YORK.-Even more marked was the corrupt posture of the "Volkszeltung" liself during the subway strike. At first, when the fakirs were running things and doing their level best to scuttle the strike, the "Volks-reltung" beomed things. Just as soon gas the fakirs dropped the strike the "Volkszeltung" re-ports began to skrink; and it was silent when one of the brave lialian strikers was maltreated by the police.

F. O., CINCINNATI, O.-Journalist ethics in F. O., CINCINNATI, O.-Journalist ethics in the matter is plain. An editor cannot be held responsible, at least no malice is imputable to him. If he publishes a righted article or other news matter making charges against some one. He is not supposed to sourcy around the country and verify everything. If the matter is of interest it should so in, judging always, of course, by the reliability of the sender of the news. But the item may be faile. In such a case the aggrievel perion has the duty to so write to the paper. It is from that moment on that editorial responsibility really starts. The letter of denial may be published for what it is

to the paper. It is from that moment on that editorial responsibility really staris. The letter of denial may be published for what it is worth, or not, as the case may warrant. In that Father Hargerly case the reverend worthy is wrong at all solver

worthy is wrong at all points. TO THOSE WHOM IT MAY CONCERN .-- Did you notice the recent manoeuvres of Hanna? Don't they go far toward confirming that report

in his speech? W. W. & B. J., MILWAUKEE, WIS .- Of ourse if the so-called Socialist party becomes

course if the so-chiled Socialist party becomes "Be Leonite -- ..., sna. out every crook that rhows up as fast as he, she or it shows up-there would be no reason why the two parties should not unite. But they union would be superfluous; the two would be united de facto. M. A., NEW YORK .- As you will have no ticed the mapers quickly shut up on the Selig mann suicide scandal. All that is known is that the woman in the case has vanished. He has to be brought up in court for attempted suicide. It will be interesting to watch and see whether the District Attorner will act or shut his eres.

S. F. W. NEW YORK .-- Why Omaha won out with fiying colors. Didn't you see the poem in these colutions "On the Hop to Honolulu?"

these columns "On the Hop to Honohila?" 8. U., NEW YORK.--There is no truth in Wefmann's stement about Rhode Island. The reie to secode was poil, thoroughly debated: the accursts of the part were refuted at all important points and the motion was roundly voted down. And that ended it. The imme-diate result was a bogus Socialist organization in Rhode Island of the "tremendoas" size of righteen freaks: This is all old.

To The Daily and Weekly People The plan of financiering the debt on the plant of The Daily People, as taken up "Section New York seems to us at "to be the best and most feasible that could be brought forward.

e are taking a hold of it with a We have already disposed of six \$20 certificates among the party mem-bers. "Those who cannot afford the \$20 have started a club of ten members, who The per month, making a certifi-th month for one member, which will give as in ten months sixteen cer-tificates, at \$320, of The Daily People debt. As far as I know, each member to carry his certificate until The Daily People is able to pay off or until such time as he is actually in need of

mgside of this I have just received five more vouchers from the finance com-mittee, which we shall endeavor to dispose of among sympathizers. The work that has been done up to date is among the party members. If the comrades throughout the coun

try will put their shoulder to the wheel d give a long and determined push The Daily People management will have a free hand to develop the paper as it should be developed. Let us consider this as the Roll of

or and the stone will be removed.

The Daily People is the property of members of the Socialist Labor Party. the members of the coefficients Labor Party. It owns everything about it except its debt, and we join with Los Angeles and say with determination, We shall own the debt! L. A. Boland, Collector for Rensselaer County. Trey. N. Y., May 26, 1903.

I am in the Socialist movement hecause I believe only under Socialism can my class, the working class, be permanently benefitted. I am looking all the time for the right course to pursue, and I pursue such a course as I am able at all times to successfully defend and such

a one as I honestly believe to be a correct one. Therefore, I listen to your side of your case, and, as I am acquainted with neither side personally, I will form my opinion unbiased. I shall answer you briefly.

In your criticism of my article in The People you "deny that the platform of the S. P. is responsible for what is happening in that party." Now, I was unde the impression I was discussing tactics of the S. P., which, unless 1 am mistaken, are governed by the constitution rather than the platform. And I hold that the constitution and the manner in which it is interpreted by the S. P. is the wrong kind of an instrument to govern a working-class party.

You ask me to prove the S. L. P. is not scrambling for votes. The definition of "scramble" is "to strive to obtain, eager-ly and tumultuously," which I think describes S. P. methods, as my article Savs.

I fail to see how you can call a scram ble the S. L. P. method of ever and always appealing to the intelligence of the working class, and the working class alone, in a straight forward, clear-cut manner, ever ready to fearlessly and unflinchingly expose all enemies of our class; ever ready to take a stand on any issue; always in the midst of this class struggle, pointing to a logical, common-sense, impregnable policy. I fail to see any scramble in this.

where the constituency was not so "intol-lerant." They found their level like water, in the ash barrel of American politics, the Kangaroo party of many names with the result that they at once set to work to "do" the Marsuplals.

The gang which ruled the Kangaroo roost Putney, Carey, te als., never had any use Putney, Carey, te als, never had any use for the "stuffed prophetess," or hersatel-lites, but she forced them to take her and her outfit for better or worse, for weal, or woe, and the Kangs through their haired of the S. L. P., got the "worse," and the "woe" of it, with the result that Goldstein is now out braying like the ass that he is about "free love, athelsm." etc. To any one who knows this grafter it sounds funny to hear him talking against "free love," and atheism, especially the But let that he as it may, it is former. wident that he has found, or thinks he has found a more fertile pasture than the "ash barrel" and he is making the "Rush to Rochester.'

May be it is the trade unions pure an simple, although rumor says it is the Catholic church that our circumcised grafter has his gazelle like optic rivetted upon. But one thing is certain, while David's Proboscis is large enough to smell "graft" as easily as a Buzzard smells carrion, with either the sure and simplers, or the Catholic church he is doomed to failure, as the gentlemen who preside over both of these institutions are past masters at the gentle art themselves, and they have no room for interlopers. David is so wel known in union 97 of the C. M. I. U. that he has no show with the Gompers' brigade and he lacks the brains to train with the church.

"East wind you are a fool," said the "stuffed prophetess," on one occasion. She is right to-day. But to show what this gang is, and to show the wisdom of the "intollerant" S. L. P. in kicking them out I submit the following report of Goldstein's "reasons" for leaving the

Therefore I take my leave of Socialis organizations. I have this day tendered my resignation as member of the Highland

and shared the second

A Pure and Simple "Union" Smasher. Columbus, O., May 15.

The Secret of the "Great Wave of Unionism Now Sweeping the Country." To The Daily and Weekly People.-There has been all kinds of "unions" recently organized in San Jose, Cal. We have bicycle shops "unionized" with as many variegated schedules as there are shops. There is a janitors' "union" that is raising the dust with scabs (!), who refuse to be "dust-ed." We have a Horseshoers Masters' Association that makes all kinds of combinations with the Jour-

nevmen Horseshoers : a teachers' "union" organized by shrewd political manipula tors, who desire, above all things, that 'politics" must be kept out of the schools. Again, there is a "pastors' union," which has recently been addressed by V. M

Trace, of the Federated Trades. (1t has been said that the pastors have no serious objections to becoming affiliated with the A. T. of Hell.)

Judging by the nature and character of some of the "unions" which have been organized here, the A. F. of L. would have no objections to the pastors joining their organization, providing they cough up initiation fees and dues. Whether or not the pastors are to be represented by a delegate to the Federated Trades remains to be seen. It would not be surprising if they were.

To an outsider the most serious at-

find that the small contractors no longer able to purchase the "simon pure and vard wide" union label goods have taken contracts to cover pipes in office buildings, schools and on vessels with woolen material, which is cheaper, and which tends to curb the trust idea in the pipe covering business, which was the fondest aream of the walking delegate or "business agent." as they are now termed by the capitalist contractors and their kindred, the yellow sheets of this city.

The workers in this particular union receive something over \$4 a day, and are arrogant to the last degree with other tradesmen. But their death knell has been sounded, because they cannot live in the competition that must shortly ensue between the shops that pay fancy prices for asbestos covering and those that purcaase the woolen material, which is much cheaper and which seems to be as serviceable to the consumer.

Thus the union that knows nothing but the pure and simple proposition is doomed, and within a short space of time at that W.

Brooklyn, May 29.

S. L. P. SUPPLIES.

Constitutions, per 100..... .70 Platforms, per 1000 (4-page leaflet).. 1.50 Rubber stamps (regular size), each. .67 To keep credit accounts for trifling amounts is a useless waste of time and postage, sent in endeavoring to collect everal times over a small sum of 25

or 50 cents. Address all orders to Henry Kuhn, 2-6 \$3,799.45. New Reade street, New York City.

summarine operation of the paper. L. G., PITTSBURG, PA.—The capitalist looks at everything from the standpoint of the theker. There is no such thing as making a forecast from their talk; at least not at this early hour, Try and ascertain how the face of the ticker will be affected by this or that candidate, and then you can judge. Not otherwise.

A. O., NEW YORK .- Matter will be in next

Sunday's issze. G. D. CLEVELAND. O.: A. McG., CHICAGO. ILL.; D., PROVIDENCE, R. I.; T. J., PORT-LAND, ORE.; R. V. R., COLUMBUR, O.; E. L. S., D. C. & L. R. C., PHILADELPHIA, PA; J. D., CHICAGO, ILL.; A. F. F., PITTSBURG, PA.; C. C. C., PLEARANTVILLE, N. I.-Clip-pings, etc., received and absorbed.' Send on.

DAILY PEOPLE AUXILIARY LEAGUE Section Indianapolis, Ind., \$8; A. Fran cis. New York, \$10; Section Cleveland, Ohio, \$5 Section St. Paul, Minn., \$10; Section Onondago County, N. Y., S5: Section Philadelphia, Pa., \$2; Seventh Assembly District, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$2.25; Minneapolis, Minn., Daily People League, \$11; Twenty-eighth Assembly District, New York, \$2.30; John Plamondon, New York, \$2; Thirtieth Assembly District,

New York, \$6.50; Eighth and Twelfth Assembly Districts, New York, \$3; Seventh and Ninth Assembly Districts, New York, \$7: I. Klein, New York, \$2: Section Hattford, Conn., \$10; Section Lynn, Mass., \$6; H. A. Schoeps, Union Hill, N. J., \$1; Winona, Minn., Daily People League, \$4.95; Wm. Veigh, New York, \$5: John Holler, New York, per C. B., \$5; Section Salt Lake City, Utah, \$4; Section St. Louis, Mo., \$10; De Lee Devane, Troy, N. Y., 84; "Stamford," Conn., 83; Section Houston, Tex., \$5.25; Section Roanoke, Va., \$4: Section Rockville, Conn., \$4: John Donohue, New York, \$5; Section North Hudson, N. J., \$3; Twenty-third Assembly District, New York, 52.40; Total, \$152.65. Previously acknowledged, \$3,646.80. Grand total.

Henry Kuhn, Treasurer Daily People Auxiliary League.

OFFIC AL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New CIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA-National Secretary, C. A. Weitzel, 2563 Dundas street. W YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2-6 New Bends street, New York City. (The New Beade street, New York City. (The Pariy's literary agency.) Notice-Ver technical reasons no Pariy an-nonnennents can go in that are not in this affect by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

Illinois S. E. C.

Minutes of session of May 24: Meeting called to order by Organizer Cox. William Veal elected chairman. Roll call showed all members present.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as corrected. Chicago should have been credited with \$2.40 for stamps, and fund showed \$2.12 in treasury.

Correspondence: Communications from National Secretary and Secretary of Ohio Executive Committee in reply to inquiries made about the Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung. The following action was taken: The S. E. C. advises sections to assist the German organ for the purpose of mainng the paper. The comrades in Cleveland are requested to use every pos-sible effort to establish national ownership, as well as national control, of the man paper, and that the comrades in

Cleveland be notified of our action. The plan of The Daily People Finance tes was indersed and Organizer instructed to inquire if sections may take certificates in the name of the section. The final arrangements made with Comrade Charles Pierson and that he as started on the road the 18th were reported by the Organizer. Report accepted. Report of Piercon's first week's work Alton was accepted and pronounced d, which was 49 subscribers to Month ly and three to Weekly People; 73 pamts sold, 2 public meetings held, result-

ing in the sending in of two applications for memberabip-at-large. Financial Stamp Fund-Balance on hand, May 10, \$2.12; received from Section Chicago, \$2.40; Madison County, \$2.40. Total, \$6.92.

State Agitation Fund-Receipts: Bal-ance in treasury, May 10, \$28.35; received from Section Chicago, \$5; from Section East St. Louis, \$1.25; from Section Belleville, \$1; from G. Stevens, 40 its. Total, \$36.00. Expenses, \$26.00. Balance in treasury, \$10.00.

G. A. Jenning, Rec. Soc. G. Surber, Fin. Sec. Will W. Cox, Organizer.

To the Organizers of Sections and Active Mumbers at Large of the S. L. P. in Massachusetts.

We, the undersigned, acting as the agimittee of the S. E. C., of the S. L. P., in Massachusetts, desire to receive from the above, all information that will tend to the best results being ured from the efforts of the State Or zer, who is to enter the field, in sachusetts on June 15 next. Localities desiring the presnce of the Orter, for a stated period (the exse, of course, to be borne by the S. E. ording to plan devised at State conference), will please communicate with the undersigned, also giving us a eneral idea of existing conditions, in our localities, and making such suggess as you may deem advisable in order the better to carry on the agitation

(Signed) M. D. Fitzgerald. Edgar E. Chester, Secretary. Agitation Committee Massachusetts

S. E. C. lress all communications to Edgar E. Chester, 2474 Massachusetts avenue, North Cambridge, Mass.

To the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party of New Jersey. mrades Frank Zieve, William Walkr. Frank Bergholz, August Edleman, Zmil A. Silberberg and John Skemosky have been nominated as delegates to the Sedalist Trade and Labor Alliance. You will vots for three (3) of them;

Call for General Vote. To the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party:

to attempt to check the development of

capitalism. The purpose of trade unions

to stay capitalist development, places

them in the same category with reform

movements. Therefore, in order to brine

this matter to a referendum vote of the

party, in acordance with Art. V., Sec.

7, part h, of the National Constitution,

of the party, and,

constitution:

article 2:

ization.

follows:

stricken ou?

Lincoln Neb

S. L. P.

of alliances with trade unions.

"That part K, of Sec. 7, Art. 5.

Louis H. Englehardt, Organizer,

"141 Broadway, Everett, Mass."

QUESTIONS TO BE VOTED UPON.

resent the S. L. P. at the National Con-

2. Shall Art. 7. Sec. 6, be stricken out?

& L. A. may be represented in the Na-

ifications of regular party'delegates.)

other economic organization"?

New York, May 30, 1903.

ventions of the S. T. & L. A.)

G. E. B., S. I. & L. A. Regular meeting of the General Exec-Greeting-Your N. E. C. received from lection Everett, Mass., the below propoutive Board was held Thursday evening, May 28, at 2, 4 and 6 New Reade street, sition for a general vote to amend the New York City. party constitution as set forth. The proposition has the indorsement of the Meeting was colled t. order at eight quired number of Sections called Yor by o'clock and Constade Charles C. Crawthe constitution, and it is herewith sub-

ford elected chairman. mitted to the party sections for such amendments as may be offered. Under Members present, Gilhaus, Crawford, Kinneally, Bartel. Kopp and French; abthe provision of Art. XI., Sec. 1, a% sent, Olsen, without excuse. amendments must be made within five Minutes of previous meeting read and

weeks after date of this call, i. e., Saturday, July 4, 1903: PREAMBLE AND PROPOSITION. adopted. Financil reports of General Secretary and treasurer read, received, and placed

S. T. & L. A. NOTICES.

Realizing that, in order to bring about the emancipation of the wage-working on file. General Secretary reported on agitaclass, the Socialist Labor Party must tion being carried on in Bayonne by rest its principles and tactics on a sci-Section South Hadson S. L. P., N. J. entific and unshakable foundation, and, for the S. T. & L A ; several thousand having this point in view, Section Evermanifestos having been distributed and ett lays before you the following facts a meeting had been arranged for Satur and asks you to give them your earnest day, June 6, at Twenty-recond street consideration. The class-conscious memand Bayonne to be addressed by Combers of the wage-working class have found rades Corregan, Kinnealty, Campbell, by bitter experience, as well as observa Brower, Oakes and others. tion, that, on the economic field, their

Communications. From Comrade Cun chances against those of the capitalist ningham, organizer of Section Erie, Pa. class in the form of lockouts, strikes, on the organization of a Painters' L. A., boycotts and blacklisting are nil. We with a request that a speaker be sent to conclude from this, their weapons being Erie on either June 6 or 10. uscless, trade unions themselves are use less. Therefore, it is a waste of time

Action, resolved that the Secretary be directed to arrange for a speaker going there on June 10. From D. A. 17 on the progressive work

being done by the D. A among the Textile workers in Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut, with application for charters for local alliances. Received and action on applications for charters laid over unit new business.

we ask your indorsement of the follow From the organizations of Textile Workers in Maine, with a report show "Whereas, an alliance with a reform ing a heauthy growth of the movement organization manifestly ignores the revo-lutionary principles of the Socialist Lain the textile industry of the State of Maine, with an application for a charter bor Party, resulting in a loss of prestige and inevitably leading to the downfall for a District Alliance.

Received and action deferred. From the Agitation Committee of D. "Whereas, recent reports from this and A. 4, Essex County, New Jersey, askother countries have shown the fallacy ing for an English and a Jewish speaker. Action, rep-ved and Secretary di-

"We therefore call upon you to indorse rected to furnish the speakers asked for. the following proposition to amend the From Comrade Fellerman, organizer of D. A. 21, Hartford, Conn., on the healthy growth of L. A.'s 307 and 379, espealso Sec. 6. of Art. 7, be stricken out and cially L. A. 379 which is admitting memthe following section be inserted under bers at every meeting. From L. A. 368, Plymouth, Mass., with

"'There shall be no alliance between a report of the l. A. showing that the the Socialist Labor Party and the S. T. local is doing very well and holding its & L. A., or any other economic organown.

From L. A. 375 cn local work of agi-"Section Everett, S. L. P. tation. From the new District Alliance in

Maine, with a report from the organ-The points presented, when submitization's connecto ! and n list of new ted to a vote, would have to be put as fficers elected by the district Received and filed.

From Comrade J. U. Billings, Grand 1. Shall Art. V, Sec. 7, part k, be Junction, Colo., member at large, with a report of the work being done for the (The said part k orders the N. E. C. to lliance in the far West. call for nominations for delegates to rep-

From Carl Starkenberg, organizer of Section Denver, Colo., S. L. P., giving notice that E. U. Cochrane has been expelled from the S. L. P. for violation (Said Section 6, Art. 7, provides that of Article 2 Section 6; the members of the National organization of the S. T. the alliance will take note that the said E. O. Cochrane stauds expelled from the S. T. & L. A. by the action of the S. L.

tional Convention of the S. L. P. by three fraternal delegates having the qual-Carl Starkenberg also made applica 3. Shall there be added to Art. 11 a tion for membership at large in the S. Section (Sec. 21) to read: "There shall T & T. A.

Action, Carl Starkenberg elected be no alliance between the Socialist Labor Party and the S. T. & L. A., or any member at large.

Charters granted to the following or The following Sections have indorsed ganizations: the above proposition: Minneapolis. Loom Fixers' Alliance, Woonsocket Minn.; Essex County, N. J.; Patten, Pa.; R. I.; Painters' Alliance, Erie, Pa., and Somerville, Mass.; Albany County, N. Y.; Builders and Sewers' Union, Woonsock et, R. I.; also Textile District Alliance. For the National Executive Committee, Waterville, Maine

After other routins business on the Henry Kuhn, National Sec. work of the organization was transacted the meeting adjourned.



WEEKLY PEOPLE: SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1903

And Class Conflicts-Kishineff Massacres vs. Wardner Bull Pens.

The meeting held last Wednesday night at Carnegie Hall, "under Christian auspices," to protest against the atrocitics at Kishineff, teaches an object lesson, which the holders of the meeting surely

did not mean to call attention to, and, perhaps, are themselves ignorant of. While the holding of that meeting in itself-aside from any possibly impure motives which may have prompted itwas a very noble act, indeed, but when you come to consider some of the individuals who took part in it, the thing might appear more as an act of hypocricy than of nobility. Here is an instance: Amongst the speakers who denounced the murders at Kishineff was ex-President Grover Cleveland, and in connection with this speaker the follow ing question suggests itself: "How is it

that the same Grover Cleveland who manifested such brutality, lawlessness and heartlessness in 1894, is so noble, law-abiding and kind-hearted in 1903? In 1894, Cleveland, as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the

United States, was brutal enough to send federal troops to Chicago in order to break the strike of the railway employes who simply wanted to improve their condition. He was lawless enough to send those troops against the expressed protest of Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, who had the State Militia ready for the same purpose, and who was the

only man with authority to demand fedheartless, for while the troops he sent fellow human being. were to "keep order and afford protec tion to the railroad companies," they deliberately and cold-bloodedly shot down in the streets of Chicago peaceful strikers and other citizens who had, in a lawful manner, expressed sympathy for the strikers. This action received the criminals to go unpunished.

How, then, can this very same Cleve land appear at a public meeting and condemn the murders committed at Kishineff by a mob, and for which the Gov ernment disclaims responsibility?

Such conduct on the part of Cleve-land and others like himself, would seem contradictory; but it is not; it is the difference between the class-struggle and the race-struggle, that brings about this difference in their attitudes. The readers of The Daily People are

ware that in 1894 we had a working class Kishineff in our own "Gloriou Republic," namely, in the State of Idaho Wardner was its American name. It was in every way worse than the Rus sian Kishineff.

The Russian Kishineff had its anti Semitic paper "Besarabetz" to calumi nate and slander the Jews; the American Kishineff Wardner, had a number o anti-Labor "Bessarabetzes" to calumi nate and slander the workingmen.

The Russian Kishineff had its anti Semitic Governor, Von Raaben, himseli a Christian, and, therefore, no traiton to his victims: our own Kishineff. Ward ner, had its anti-Labor Governor, Steunenberg, himself an honorary member of the International Typographical Union. and, therefore, a Judas and a burning disgrace to his victims.

In Russia, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Von Plehve, sent secret orders to People, is drawing near.) The Governor Von Raaben not to use force against the rioters, thereby assisting in the riot, of the coming of which the government was fully aware early enough to prevent it-these orders are officially denied because the government recognizes and feels its disgrace. In America, Von Raaben-Steunenberg, o our own Bessarabia-Idaho, publicly de manded from the President of the United States to send him military, and General Merriam was sent by President McKinley also be helpful, with power to imprison, main, kill and

reigns over the press a brutal censor ings, pushing the Party Press, etc. In who blue-pencils every word that dis-Alton, Ills., he secured 49 Monthly and 3 Weakly People subscriptions, and sold pleases him; still within a comparatively 73 books. short time the terrible news of Kishineff reached us here, as well as the en-Frank Jordan will start on a tour tire civilized world, and we soon rose through the State of Massachusetts in a few days in behalf of the Party Press.

ball set.

showing for Boston.

Comrade Bohmbach, of Boston,

for Comrade Bohmbach, it is a poor

Comrade Kriz, of Duluth, Minn, sends

Comrade Markley, of Braddock, Pa., or

the Party Press we wish to divulge the

secret of his success. It is this: go to

Comrade Devine, of North Abington,

Mass., sends in six subscribers to The

Weekly People and orders more blanks.

considerable activity in behalf of the

Party Press. We received seven Weekly

and ten Monthly subs. through Com-

rade Michael this week. Denver is now

in the midst of a general strike which

our comrades are utilizing as all strikes

should be utilized, to advance our cause

culation of the Party Press there is Com-

rade Wm. Veal, of Collinsville, Ill., who

sends in four Weekly; Comrade East-

ner, of Albany, ten Monthly; Comrade

Warner, of Ontario, ten Monthly; Com-

rade Goltz, of Winona, five Weekly, and

Comrade Peters, of Houston, Texas, five

The Monthly shows up poorly also; 232

The secretary of The Daily People

sider, the enthusiastic plans adopted by

work.

Devine!

in indignation against the perpetrators of that fiendish crime. In our own land we know of no censorship; our news-

papers have agencies in every nook and corner of the country; they report instantly and minutely every cat show or prize fight that takes place at the other end of the land; they report, with all details even such things that have not happened at all; still, it took many months before the atrocities at the American Kishineff were made known to the world. And for what was made known we have to thank the S. L. P.

press which has not these means and facilities at its disposal as has the modern capitalist press. In the Russian Kishineff the list of the victims is being carefully kept, and do likewise.

in four Weekly subs., and states that the every new victim helps to increase the Party organization there will soon begin indignation of the civilized world; in our a systematic campaign for the Weekly own American Kishineff the death of and Monthly People. This is what Mike Devine was kept secret until the should be done in all sections. System Socialist Labor Party became aware of atic work will tell in the long run. it, and the complete list of the victims vill perhaps never be known.

All that seems to be very contradic ders a bundle of one thousand Monthlies tory, but again we find it explained in the difference between the race-conflicts of the May number for distribution. More bundle orders would be welcome. and class-conflicts.

Race or creed-conflicts, except in iso lated cases, where the capitalists find it a means of keeping the workingmen sep arated, are constantly vanishing with the growth of capitalism, because they do not promote the interests of the cap italist class, which is itself international and cosmopolitan; but class-conflicts mean everything for the interests of the capitalist class. When the capitalist class comes in conflict with the working class, the individuals of that class lose all human feelings, as far as the individuals of the working class are con cerned; it then becomes a matter of self-preservation for them and of keep-

ing the enemy down. The class feeling, in time of conflict eral troops from the President. He was, kills in the capitalist all feeling for a

President McKinley, in his private life, nay, perhaps, have been so kind-hearted that he would not be able to see a fellow human being suffer. 'He would be the first to render him any possible help; but in the striking miners of Idaho he saw rebels against the rule and power of his class, and there he was. McKinley, the official head of the capitalist class of approval of Cleveland, who allowed the this country, and he had to come to the rescue of his class.

Comrade Traynor, of Syracuse, sends That is also the explanation of Cleve-land's conduct in Chicago in 1894. And, in six subs for the Weekly. Having started in with a good number of subs therefore, when it came to protest weekly, Syracuse seems determined to against crimes like his own committed keep it up. Good for Syracuse! because of race-prejudice, as it is gen-erally accepted, Cleveland could, without Among others who are pushing the cir-

inconsistency, join in that protest. The class-struggle-between the cap italist and the working classes-makes beasts out of men. Only after that struggle will have been over will all men be useful members of society, as the

causes for killing the good in them and the calling forth of the bad will have Weekly subs. disappeared. Now, under a society divided in a capitalist class and a working class what is right for the working class is wrong for the capitalist class; what is true for the working class is false for the capitalist class, because everything against 186 the previous week is viewed from the point of view of the interests of the class. Under Socialism as against 346 last week is far below right, wrong, truth, falsehood-each will what it should be. We expect the comhave but one meaning for all, for they rades all over the country to take hold will concern a united society with iden and increase this number to 1,000 a tical interests, and not, as now, a divided week. society with opposite interests. J. S.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES.

We desire to call the attention of the

comrades of New York and Brooklyn to

the large number of Sunday Peoples

that were sold on the street in the First,

Third and Fifth Assembly Districts last

Sunday. If the comrades in the other

districts in New York and Brooklyn will

take a hand in this matter the circula

tion of The Sunday People can be great-

ly increased. Papers can be gotten in the

ligion of Capital" are at the bindery and

will also be ready for delivery this week.

Strike," which was published by the

Labor News Company for the Socialist Literature Club, should be a ready seller

The Yiddish "What Means This

before 7 o'clock Sunday mornings.

basement of The Daily People building

"Erin's Hope" and "The Re-

July 1, the third birthday of The Daily youngster has quite a number of godfathers distributed all over the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Some of these have promised him a present for his birthday, but many have not indicated as to what they will do. Indications along that line are quite acceptable, particularly if the promise is followed by the deed. The One Day's Wages Brigade will stand some additions. Affairs arranged on or about that date, the proceeds to go to The Daily People, will

BUFFALO, N. Y .--- B. Reinstein, 521 Broadway. CANTON, O.-John H. G. Juergans, 1106 High street.

CHICAGO, ILL .- Frank Hruby, 2639 Monticello avenue. CINCINNATI, O .-- Frank F. Young,

34 East Thirteenth street. CLAYPOOL, IND.-Oliver P. Stoner So. Third street; Oscar Freer, 222 1-2 N

In Woburn, Mass., the section has CLEVELAND, O.--P. C. Christiansen, 78 Fairneld street. Fred Brown, 225 started a contest among the boys of that city. The one securing the largest num-Isabelia street. CLINTON, IOWA.-E. C. Matson, 102 Howers street. COLLONSVILLE, ILL.-Wm. Veal. ber of subscriptions is to receive a base-

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.-L. Gun-ther, 2 South El Paso st. COLUMBUS, OHIO.-Otto Steinhoff, 493 So. Third street. Oscar Freer, 222 N. 3rd heard from this week with eight subscribers to the Weekly and two to the Monthly. While this is a good showing street.

DENVER, COL .- Charles J. Michael, 400 Club Building. DETROIT, MICH,-P. Frisema, Jr., 834 Arndt street.

A sympathizer in Colorado Springs. DULUTH, MINN.-Ed. Kriz, 614 Garfield Colo., sends in a list of ten Monthly sub-E. ST. LOUIS, ILL-G. A. Jenning, 1525 scribers. Let other sympathizers go and

ELIZABETH, N. J.-G. T. Petersen, 219 Third stream ERIE, PA .- Fred Uhlman, 656 W. 19th

EVANSVILLE, IND .- C. Schand, 17 E. EVERETT, MASS.-Chas H. Chabot,

181 Broadway. FALL RIVER, MASS .-- Robert Bateson.

371 Crescent street. GARDNER, MASS.—Thos. Smith, 18 Greenwood street. Greenwood street. GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.-M. E. Wilcor, 47 E. Pine street.

GLOVERSYNELE, N. 1.—AI E. WHEEL, 47 E. Pine street. GRAND JUNCTION, COL.—J. F.: Sionn. HAMILTON. OHIO.—Ben Hilbert, Jr., S11 Central avenue. HAMILTON, ONT., CANADA.—Issue

HAMILION, ONL, CANADA - International Anticology of Ferguson avenue south. HARTFORD, CONN.-Frad Fellermann, State street, Lop foor, HAVERHILL, MASS.-Michael T. Berry, Comrade Marx, of New London, Conn. is in line again this week with ten Monthly subs, He is demonstrating HOBOKEN, N. J .- Julius Eck, 310 right along what can be done by hun-

Garden street. HOIYOKE, MASS.-M. Ruther, 17 Glean dreds of other comrades. As far as we know, he does not possess any more nat

ural qualifications than others for this HOMESTEAD, PA .- James Lawry, 701 Amity striet. HOUSTON, TEX.—John J. Loverde, So-cialist Labor Hall, 707 Preston avenue. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—J. Burkhardt, 204 N. Noble street. work: he realizes that work must be done and accordingly, goes to work. To those who are not doing anything for

A N. Noble street. JACKSONVILLE, ILL.-J. De Castro, 714 W. Railroad street. KANSAS CITY, KAN.-Jos. Trantwein,

1113 Stewart avenue. KALAMAZOO, MICH.—Charles Peterson. KANSAS CITY, MO .- O. M. Howard,

1215 Independence avenue. KERN CITY, CAL.-C. D. Lavin. LAWRENCE, MASS.-Gilbert S.

That's the work that tells. Keep it up, 125 Garden street. LINCOLN, NEB .- Dr. H. S. Aley, P. O. Box 1015. LONDON, ONT., CANADA-George L. The Denver comrades are displaying

LONDON, ONLY CHARTEN Bryce, 317 Grey Street. LOS ANGELES, CAL.-Louis C. Halier, 205 1-2 So. Main street. LOUISVILLE, KY.-Thos. Sweeney, 1460 High street. LOWELL MASS.-John Farrel, 24 Wilđe LYNN, MASS .- Jacob Overs, Highland

House. MALDEN, MASS .- Henry Lyndell,

27 Stanton street. MARION, IND .- Ira L. Hunter, R. F. D. No. 6.

MARLBOROUGH, MASS .--- C. W. Doyle. 7 1 leasant street. MEDWAY, MASS .- John Cunningham,

Village street. MEDFORD, MASS.—George Anderson, 18 Almont street. _____AILFORD, CONN.—Gust. Langer. P. 0. 774. MILWAUKEE, WIS-John Vierthaler, 340

5th street. MINDEN MINES, MO.-A. D. Turner. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN,-Chas, A. John-on, Labor Lyceum, 36 Washington avenue

MONTREAL, CAN .-- J. M. Couture, 793 Mount Royal avenue. NEWARK, N. J.-A. P. Wittel, 78

Springheid avenue NEW REDFORD, MASS.—Dennis Mc-Gof, 351 Sawyer street. NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—Roger W. Egan, The total number of subscriptions received for the Weekly is far below that. 200 E. Main street. NEW HAVEN, CT.-Christian Schmidt, 203 Foster street. of last week, there being only 117 as 203 Foster street. NEW ORLEANS, LA.-Leon Lecoste, 2402 Iberville street.

NO. ABINGTON, MASS.-Jer. Derine, NOVINGER, MO.-D. A. Reed. /

Box 127. PATERSON, N. J. —John C. Butterworth, 110Abion avenue. PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Charles H. Dana,

109 Dexter street. PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—Charles Zolot, 1,511/2 Main street. PEORIA, ILL.—Fred Lichtsinn, 303 Argo street.

PHILADELPHIA, PA .- Edmund Seldel, 2125 Bridge street. PUEBLO, COL-J. T. Vaughn, 1707

FUEDLO, COLUMN, VA.-J. E. Madison, cor. RICHMOND, VA.-J. E. Madison, cor. Louis and Hollings streets. ROANOKE, ILL.-Frank MoVay. ROANOKE, ILL.-Frank MoVay. ROCHESTIGE, K. Y.-Chas. R. Ruby, 561 Clinton avenue, South. ROCKVILLE, CONN.-Gus Baisch, .87 NAN ANTONIO, TEX.-Frank Leitner, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.-Frank Leitner, 207 Matagorda street. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.-E. W. Car-SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.-E. W. Carpenter, 51 Third street; J. A. Roulston, 305 Larkin street. SAN PERDO, CAL.-Alexander Muhl-



turns to be in at the next meeting of the State Executive Committee, June George P. Herrschaft! Secretary.

Daily People Picnic.

The Extertainment Committee of Sec-tion New York, Social Labor Party, met he headquarters of the Twenty-eighth mbly District, 501 East Eighty-secand street, New York, on Tuesday ing. May 26, for the purpose of taking in hand the necessary arrangements for the grand picnic to be held on July 4, 1905, at Glendale Schuetzen Park. Glendale, L. L. to celebrate the third anniversary of The Daily People. Louis Ko-bel was elected as chairman and J. Scher-

bei was elected as charman and 5. Only er as temporary secretary. The Organizer of the Section reported that tickets for the picnic have been printed and most of the subdivisions have received them to sell in their respec-tive localities. Those subdivision that not yet received them can procure 8-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

It was decided to engage Pochland's and is fursish music for the occasion at the rate paid last year. It was also decided as at previous

ies to award prizes for bowling and omen's and children's games. The election of a fingacial secretary us laid over until the next meeting liek will be hall on Tuesday evening June 2, 1963, at The Dally People Build: ag, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan. J. Scherer, Secretary.

GET YOUR OCCAN STEAMSHIP EDIG-SOMATAN (PAULI Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung's Fund. Section St. Paul, Minn., \$3; Stonington, Conn., per Theo. Seimer, \$5.25; John Plamondon, New York, \$1; N. Zolinsky, New York, \$1; Twenty-eighth Assembly District, New York, \$1.70; Thir-tieth Assembly District, New York, \$5.10; Section San Antonio, Tex., \$5.15; Thos. Davis, New York, 50c.; Eighth and Twelfth Assembly Districts, New York, \$4; Thomas Faine Literary Society, New York, \$3; J. Deitrich, Jr., New York, 50c.; J. Kavanagh, New York, \$1. Total. \$31.20. Previously acknowledged, \$155.30. Grand total, \$186.50.

NOTE .- All further donations to this fund should be sent direct to the office of the Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung, 193 Champlain street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

One Day's Wages Fund.

Previously acknowledged\$30.50 May 18, H. O'Neil, Providence, R.I... 3.00 May 20, R. Haas, 8 A. D., City 2.00 May 20, Hoepher & Anderson, 34 May 21, J. Wishnak, Breeklyn 2.00 May 23, L. Jacobson, City 2.00 May 23, J. Zimmel, City..... 2.50 May 25, D. Daley, Lawrence, Mass. 1.50

Total\$48.00

Ohio State Executive Committee. Received on pledge for \$425 fund Henry Piper, Geneva, Ohio.....\$2.50 Section Cleveland, Ohio..... 2.01 M. Sullivan, Cleveland, Ohio..... 3.00 sold. John J. Kinneally. General Secretary.

Open Air Meetings of Section Cancago. June 9. North avenue and Orchard. June 11. Milwankee and Paulina., June 13. Sixty-third and Halstend. June 15. Clark and Walton Place. June 17. Halstend and Maxwell-June 19, Madison and Jefferson. June 22. Clark and Erie. June 24. Milwaukee and Paulina June 26. Halstend and Maxwell June 27. Ninety-second and Commer cial.

June 30. Madison and Green These meetings will start at eight clock promptly. Readers of The Daily People are invited to attend these meet ings and get in touch with the section. Party members are urged to attend and help with t' a distribution of literature and solicit subscriptions.

Argust F. Fiedler,

Organizer.

Rochester Readers, Attention.

The Socialist Labor Party will hold pienic and prize bowling contest at Engleburg, Rifle Bange, Sunday afternoon. June 14.

Tickets, 25 cents; good for refreshment checks on the ground.

Cincinnati, Attention.

Section Cincinnati meets at Workman's Hall, room 16, Walnut street, between Thirteenth and Allison streets. Comrades and sympathizers are invited to propaganda meetings, held every Friday night at 8 p. m. Literature and party papers

If you receive a sample copy of this

destroy everybely and everything that showed signs of a working class spirit. In the Russian Kishineff, the rioters

torfured, killed their victims, outraged girls of the tenderest age before the eyes of their parents, and robbed, pillaged and destroyed all that came under their hands for three long days, but when their wild passions were satiated they ceased. In our own Kishineff, Wardner, and all other parts of Shoshone County, the victims were tortured for many long months in the terrible Bull Pen, de prived of their liberties and all other rights as American citizens, without any

sause or process of law; their wives and The edition of "What Means This daughters insulted and disgraced before Strike," issued during last campaign, is their own eyes by rough and brutal exhausted, but a 10,000 edition will be soldiers. printed this week in the Buzz Saw

In the Russian Mishineff, if a Jow had the good fortune to escape he was safe; in our own Kishineff, Sheshone County, if a striking miner crossed the State line and came into the neighboring State of Montana, though innocent of any crime he was followed into that State, captured, and forcibly brought back to the American Kishineff without even the for mality of extradition proceedings, there

to be imprisoned in the Bull Pen.

In Russia, thousands of miles away, Charles Pierson, who is of an agitation BUTTE, on the other side of the Atlantic, there tour in Illinois, is holding open air meet. Broadway.

Series.

Price 5 cents.

Section Troy, N. Y., to make the party members the owner of the party's debts. These plans were printed in the correspondence column of The Daily People and also appear in those of the Weekly. The blan can be entered into by every member of the sections throughout the country. It will thus materially swell the number of those able to purchase Daily People Loan certificates.

> At regular meeting Section South Hudson it was decided to invite county membership to meet at Twenty-second street, Bayonne, on Saturday, June 6, to assist at meetings at 4 and 8 p. m. Speakers Comrades Kinneally, Corregan, Brower, Oakes and Campbell will ad-

dress the 5,000 workers at that point. Secretary.

Ohio Daily People Fund. The following has been received on pledges for the Ghio 5425 Daily People Fund: Henry Piper, Geneva. \$2.50; Section Cleveland, \$2.00; McSullivan, Cleveland, \$3.00; total, \$7.50.

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe. Authorized Agents for the People AKRON, O .--- W. Garrity, 194 Upson ALBANY, N. Y .-- Clinton H. Pierce, 11 S. Swan street. Swan street. BALTIMORE, MD.-O Haselgrove. 705 Asquith ctreet. BELLEVILLE, ILL .-- Walter Goss, 701

Bristow street. BOSTOJ, MASS.—Frank Bohmbach, 87 Lamartine street. Jamaics Plain. BRIDGEPORT. CONN.—J. C. Custer, 819 Broad street. where there is a Jewish population. BUTTE, MONT .-- P. J. Dwyer, 432 E.

berg SAN JOSE, CAL-Fred Hamann, 42

Eldorado screet. ST. LOUIS, MO.-J. P. Strupel, 1532

Franklin avenue; John Neumann, 227 Menard street; John Feltman, 1019 N. Compton avenue. ST. PAUL, MINN .- Samuel Johnson, 594

Jackson street. SALEM, MASS .- John White, 1 Bar-

ton square. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.-P. C. Nel-son. 1.642 Major avenue. ST. CHARLES, MO.-R. H. McHugh.

SAGINAW, W. S., MICH.—Henry Ul-bricht, 1015 Mackinaw street.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y .-- J. S. WeinbersearTILE, WASH .---- William H. Walker,

903 Post street. SHEBOYGAN, WIS:-F. H. Buer, 620

Pennsylvania avenue. SOMERVILLE, MALS.-A. Quarnstrom, 23 Wyatt stneet.

23 Wyatt street.
SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.—Emil Singe-wald, General Delivery.
SPHINGFIELD, MASS.—F. A. Nagler,
141 Highiand street.
SUTERSVILLE, PA —Cyril Sistek.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—J. Trainor, Room 14,
Wrave Block.

Myers Block. TACOMA, WASH .- C. M. Carlson, 8609 So. J street.

TORONTO, ONT., CANADA .- Percy

Kep, Bracondale, P. O. THOY, N. Y.-G. F. Sussey, 93 6th ave-nue, No. Troy, N. Y. TWO HARBORS, MINN.-V. C. Konecrny.

TUCSON, ARIZ .--- M. E. Coggins. UTICA, N. Y .- John Rapp, '23 Niagara

WATERVLIET, N. Y .-- George McCune,

1234 Fourth avenue. WILKINSBURG, PA.-J. A. McConnell, WINNIPEG, MAN., CAN.-Andrew Walther, 209 Austin street. WOBURN, MASS .- Peter Nellson . 74

Broad street.