

yees have agreed that the old scale adjusted between each employer and shall stand and that all changes in the business agent of the shoe counages must be agreed upon between cil or a chosen representative or rep-resentatives of the council or general union and each employer, thus absolutely prohibiting the fixing of union, who shall be acceptable to the wages between the employer and the employer, except in the case of Florsindividual employee. heim & Co., wages and conditions of labor shall be adjusted between the The contest was declared off last week, the shops will be resumed dur-

ing the present week. There is no provision in the agreement for the use of the union stamp, which will not be reissued to the firms

for some time to come The following is the text of this remarkable document:

Chicago, Ill., June 7,1904. Basis of settlement as proposed by the undersigned shoe manufacturers of Chicago and the undersigned repentatives of the Boot and Shos Workers' Union, subject to ratification by the shoe workers of Chicago in men meeting assembled.

It is understood that the object of this agreement is to establish a fair

18th, It shall also be within the right of the employer to discharge without condition of labor in the various fac- interference from the Union, and no instatement of any person discharged. The acceptance of the foregoing by mass meeting of Chicago shoe workers shall make this agreement binding upon the following named firms and their employees, and both sides shall cease hostilities at once and work shall be resumed upon call from each employer.

firm and a committee of three of their

16th, It is further understood that

the General Union, with headquarters

at Boston, shall be a party to this

agreement, and they shall, upon call

of either the local Council or any

manufacturer concerned in this agree-

ment, send a representative of the

General Union to supervise any ques-

17th, It shall be within the right of

any employee to leave his employ-

ment, but after having left the factory

tion that may require adjustment.

he has no claim upon the job.

own employees.

perception without which none can undertand the bearings of his own position. and consequently stands stock-fast, impotent-except for suicide. Before entering upon the analysis of

the subject, there is one thing I must request my audience. It is this: To drop, for the present, all recollections of the corruption and dishonesty in the Trade Union Movement that surely will obtrude themselves upon your minds. Need I say that dishonesty plays an important role in the issue? It does. I hall come to that. But for the present shall eliminate that factor. It can only confuse if taken up now. Leave it out for the present. The actual and important lines of the question being first established, the corruption element will then fall of itself into natural

grooves and help to elucidate the principles. Taken now it can only becloud

them. Never forget this-dishonesty in argument is like a creeping plant that needs support; it would collapse and lie prone but for some solid truth around which to wind its tendrils for support. Let's first ascertain the truth Nothing so well illustrates the general situation on the fierce discussion that is going on on Trades Unionism as a certain choice poem of our genial New York poet, the late lamented John Godfrey Saxe. Many of you may have heard it, perhaps even learned it by heart on the school benches. All of you can hear it with profit once more:

is a scab and scamp? But now, look at this other picture. A number of breweries of this neighborhood and New York had a contract with their employces; the contract expired and the breweries wanted a new contract less favorable to the men. In order to accomplish that they needed the help of the officers of the Union. They obtained it. A contract, that tied the men's hands and left them at the employers' mercy, is drawn up and jammed brough the Union partly under false pretences and partly by brute force. Members of the rank and file rebel, and their spokesman, Valentine Wagner, demands an explanation from the officers. He is fined for "insubordination," and fine is laid upon fine until the amount has arisen to \$80; as he still remains "insubordinate," and as the officers are in league with the brewery bosses, the man is expelled, thrown out of work as "not being a member of the Union" and left to starve. These facts have all been made public and proved. Thereupon, to the threat that if he dared work in any brewery he would be called a "scab," Valentine Wagner announced that not only would he dare, but that

are made. That is enough for our pur-

pose. They seem wholly irreconcilable.

Here is a shop. What with fines

the intensity of the work demanded and

other impositions, the wages are inhu-

manly low. On top of that a further

reduction is Anflicted upon the men and

they robel. A strike is on. Presently

men who are not starving, but who either

occupy other positions in the employer's

service and wish to ingratiate themselves

with their masters, or who despise Labor.

step into the shop and help him out.

Such instances occurred in the teleg-

raphers' strike and a shoemakers' strike

in New York, and recently when Yale

students took the places of striking

car drivers in New Haven .-- Who will

deny that the man who does such a thing

Are they, in fact? Let us see:

together, point to the common ground of the utterances, and thereby clarify both. That common ground tells us that capitalism justly sees in Socialism, in the Socialist Labor Party, its unquestioned foe, while with equal accuracy it per-

as he refused to pay a fine imposed under

such conditions, a strike was ordered in

the shop against him and he was thrown

out of work. The very fact that a strike

could be called against him, that

the employer virtually lined up with

the officers, points to the point I am

reaching. Corregan sued the Union for

re-instatement and damages, the court

threw the case out, and, mark you, the

capitalist press particularly of New

York, ANNOUNCED THE DECISION

WITH FLAMING AND JUBILATING

Are the two utterances: "The cap

italists hate the Union" and "The cap-

italists love the Union" as irreconcilable

as they looked at first? (A voice: "No!")

What is it that discloses their reconcil-

ability? Why, the facts, which, taken

HEADLINES as a Union victory. *

miration for their brave fight on behalf of the only Socialist daily in the English language-the Daily People, Yours fraternally, Jas. O. Moroney,

sterdam next August, a statement of the

position of the Socialist movement in

Australia, as it will be impossible for us

It was resolved to entrust the docu-

ment for presentation to the Congress to the Delegate of the Socialist Labor

Party of the United States, which is

forwarded under separate cover, together

with official letter of authority for your

delegate to act in our behalf. We are in

full sympathy and accord with the revo-

lutionary and uncompromising S. L. P.

and the clear, definite and straight So-

With full confidence that our request

will be acceded to, and with best wishes

to our 'American comrades, and our ad-

to send a delegate.

cialists of the world.

in the cotton factories of the South were General Secretary. white, except a very few in two estab-The statement or report mentioned in he above letter, together with the crelishments, but colored children weredentials or official letter of authority found employed in tobacco factories. for the delegate of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States of America,

The earnings of child labor range from a trifle over \$2 to \$5 a week. Of all

manufacturing establishments. Few of

the mine operators are complying with

the new Pennsylvania State law, which

makes the age at which boys can be

employed above ground 14 years instead

of 12 years, and under ground 16 years

instead of 14, as was the case before

the anthracite coal strike. The old law

did not require a child applying for em-

ployment to present an age certificate,

and the new law adds nothing to the old

Children as young as 5 years were

found working in fruit packing estab-lishments in Southern States. These

babies were not under employment,

strictly speaking. They helped their

mothers, older sisters and brothers, but

were kept busily engaged in preparing

fruit for packing. The children found

requirement in this respect.

tories and for the enhancement nt of th business interests of the shoe industry of this city.

In adjusting prices for labor in the various departments, it is understood that the factories who are party to this agreement shall not be called upon to pay any more than other factories in various parts of the country making a similar grade of work.

1st, The open shop is conceded by the Union and. The standard of wages in each

factory heretofore established or that may be hereafter established between each employer and employee and union is recognized, but in cases where the employees are above the average in skill or capacity, a rate of wages above the standard may be agreed upon between the employer, the employee and the Union or shop's comlittee, and each manufacturer shall furnish the Union or shop's committee with the names of persons alleged to be below the average in skill and capacity, and for such persons the over and the employee and the employer and the united shall agree upon the compensation. This is to apply only to persons who work by e day or by the week, and does not apply to piece hands.

The Union agrees upon the follow ing shop rules:

3rd That fifty-five (55) hours shall tute a week's work in the factory; that all employees must be at work when the whistle blows in the

The agreement shall remain in force until May first, 1905, and shall continue in force thereafter from year to year unless either the General Union

or any employer shall give notice to the contracting parties three months before the first of May of any year of their desire to terminate the agree-

(Signed) J. E. Tilt Shoe Co. J. P. Smith Shoe Co.

ment

Tilt-Kenney Shoe Co. Cole-Davis Company. William Osner & Co. Florsheim & Co. By Milton Florsheim, Pres. (Signed) John F. Tobin, George B. Robinson, Gad Martindale,

For the Union mendment to Section 2. There is nothing in this section intended to reduce the cost per pair for labor of day work in Chicago, otherwise it is to read with the above addition exactly as originally drawn. The undersigned only authorized

Continued on 6th page.

THE BLIND MEN AND THE ELEPHANT.

It was six men of Indostan To learning much incline Who went to see the Elephant (Though all of them were blind). That each by observation Might satisfy his mind.

The First approached the Elephant, And happening to fall Against his broad and sturdy side, At once began to bawl: "God bless me! but the Elephant Is very like a wall!"

The second, feeling of the tusk, Cried, "Ho! what have we here So very round and smooth and sharp? To me 'tis mighty clear, This wonder of an Elephant Is very like a spear!"

The Third approached the animal, And happening to take The squirming trunk with in his hands, Thus boldly up and spake: 'I see," quoth he, "the Elephant Is very like a snake!"

he would deem it an honor to be called a "scab!" (Loud applause)-Who would deny that Valentine Wagner is a hero? (Prolonged applause).

Are the two utterances, "The scab is further incident occurred supplementary to the above. Corregan appealed to the a scamp," and "the scab is a hero" utterly irreconcilable? Evidently not. higher courts; his appeal was sustained; Evidently they harmonize perfectly. And and despite the decision's reading the in perceiving the common ground for court below a severe lesson in elemental both, we are enlightened on what the law, logic and justice, the metropolitan "scab" is. The "scab" is he who by his capitalist press, that had taken such exvoluntary conduct helps to lower the tensive notice of the Union's victory in standard of the worker. He who for the the court below, REMAINED SILENT pleasure of it, or out of currishness to AS THE TOMB ON THE UNION'S the master, will help to break a strike DISCOMFITURE IN THE HIGHER for better conditions is a "scab" and COURT-

ceives in the Union an organism o ous possibilities-a possibility of injury to the capitalist class, and also a pos sibility of safety and protection; where the possibility of injury takes shape, as in Colorado, hatred is developed for the Union; where the possibility of safety and protection takes shape, as in Corregan's case, love is developed for the Union. (Applause)

We are making progress out of the woods. But before proceeding further in our march let us establish a collateral point hinted at by these facts. The country has in recent years been wice convulsed by two economic-political issues that may be called great when we consider the millions of votes that they shared among them. And both these issues may yet spring up again. The one is the tariff, the other the silver issue.

When the tariff was the issue, the Democratic free trader declared that protection was robbery; on the other and, the Republican protectionist pro-

county convention will be held at 48 Randolph street, in the City of Chicago, * Since this address was delivered a Sunday, July 3d, and will be called to order at 10 a. m. sharp. For Section Chicago, Aug. F. Fiedler, Organizer. COX AND VEAL'S TOUR. Rochester, June 25. Syracuse, June 26.

arrived together with the above at the office of the National Executive Com 30 per cent of the children employed mittee, S. L. P.] were earning less than \$3 a week, 38 CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY, AT-TENTIONI The revolutionary Socialists of Cook

County are hereby called upon to assemble in the large hall, top floor, 48 Randolph street, City of Chicago, Sunday, June 26th.

This meeting will be held under the auspices of Section Chicago, Socialist Labor Party, and will be called to order promptly at 2 p. m. Don't fail to attend this meeting.

COOK COUNTY CONVENTION.

Members, sympathizers, readers and

The Socialist Labor Party of Cook

County, Illinois, will hold a county con-

vention to nominate a county ticket,

and transact such other business as

may properly come before it. Said

Aug. F. Fiedler, Organizer.

For Section Chicago,

Schenectady, June 27.

Albany, June 28.

Troy, June 29.

Yonkers, June 30.

roters, notice:-

per cent were earning under S4 a week, 31 per cent were earning \$4 or over a week. The earnings of the largest number were \$3 or under \$4 a week. In Massachusetts alone more than 50 per cent of the children earned \$4 or over, while in Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama more than 50 per cent of the children earned less than \$3. Only in New York

and New Jersey did more than 50 per cent earn between \$3 and \$4 a week.

It is reported that the New York law regarding the number of hours children may work each day is not enforced.

A good deal of space is given in the Sewall report to conditions that surround children in their places of labor. It was found that in some industries children were brought in contact with chemical poisons through their occupations. In furniture factories boys were employed as varnishers, and thus compelled to breathe turpentine fumes. In a wall paper factory and in a cloth-printing establishment boys were feeding coloring matter into machines, thus coming in contact with the various poisons in its composition. The whole subject of unsanitary conditions in factory labor, arising out of the nature of the industry and the materials used, is reported as one of grave importance, as affecting not only the welfare of children, but of working people of all ages. The special agent reports that few Continued on 6th page.

Continued from page one.

italists against foreign competition but not the workers. The largest infloods of foreign labor have been instigated and taken place under Republican "protec-tion" administrations.

ordingly, while both "free trade" n have an element of truth in them, that element is in both cases lost to the people under capitalist rule. It takes Socialism, the Socialist Republic, to harmonize the two opposites the dome of the Socialist Republic the discord between the two prinles vanishes, and only the truth re-Under Socialism the "mountains" of tariffs may be safely removed: cline in prices will not then drag down Labor's earnings because Labor will have ceased to be merchandise and become a human factor—what it now is only in the speeches of capitalist poliat election time, and in the serons of the political parsons between otion and election. Likewise with regard to protection. The principle of rganized mutual protection through govnent becomes truthful and effective only under Socialism where, there being only one class, the working class, govant is truly of, by, and for the

It is similarly with the Silver ques tion. The free coinsgists denounced the rold standard men as robbers; the gold idard men denounced the free coinagists as bandits-and each was right both were wrong. As to the free agists their theory was that money a good thing and that the more there of a good thing the larger is the per ipits theseof for the people. We know that right as the premises are, under Dapitalism-the conclusions become wrong. There are infinitely more hats, shoes, costs and other good things to-day than thirty years ago in the land; but everybody knows that the workingman's per capits of these good things has not ined. He has remained where he was if not even below, while the increase has gone to the Anna Goulds, the Consuelo Vanderbilts, the international capitalists in short. And we understand the reason why. Under capitalism the workingman being a merchandise, his price (wages) not depend upon the quantity of good things in existence, but upon the quantity of HIM in the labor market. The same as, regardless of the quantity of money there may be in the money market pork chops will fetch a smaller price if the pork chop market is overocked, so will the merchandise Labor fetch a smaller price however much money there may be if the Labor market And capitalism does that very thing. Privately-owned improved machinery and concentration of lants ruthlessly displace Labor and vverstock the labor market. Thus cap-italism renders absurd the premises re mentioned of free coinageism. On the other hand, the goid standard proceeded from the principle that money is a merchandise and must have value, from which they concluded that the workingman would be robbed unless he was paid with what they call a 100cent dollar. Here again right as the

in the cold. The tariffs protect the cap- "rope," "spear," "snake," "wall," "tree" italists against foreign competition but and what other things the blind men of the story took the animal to be.

Let us take two types on the question -both honest-but one holding that the trades union pure and simple is allsufficient and useful, while the other holds that the trades union is worthless in other words, one holding the trunk of the elephant and claiming he is a snake, the other holding his tail and claiming he is a rope; bring the two together, and both being honest, this dialogue will take place between them:

Anti-Unionist-"Drop your union, it is no good. Smash it!"

Pro-Unionist-"What! my union no good? I am a member of the Housesmiths' and Bridgemens' Union, I know what I am talking about. Before we had a union we could barely make two dollars a day. Now that we have a union I make four and sometimes five dollars. Don't tell me the union is no good."

Anti-Unionist-"You are hasty in your udgment. You are judging all the unions by one, and your own union by only one epoch of its existence. I grant that through your union you are now getting two dollars more. But that is only a temporary affair. Exceptional circumstances aided Sam Parks in bringing up your wages. But how long will that last? Look at the other unions, take the census of the men. Without exception earnings are lower. The census itself admits that wages are now lower than they were ten years ago. What happened to the older unions will happen to yours. They were not able to raise the earnings of the working class. Already the day is at hand when your union will be in the same fix. No, it is not true that the union can raise wages, speaking of the

union in general." Pro-Unionist-"Well, that's so. Speak ing with union men of other trades, they all say how hard it is for them to get along. Yes, the union cannot raise carnings. But it is a good thing all the same,

it can keep wages from dechning." Anti-Unionist-"You are mistaken again. Look over the field. Look below the surface. You will find that, despite the union, earnings go down as a whole. Look at the savage reductions inflicted upon the steel and iron workers. A numerically strong union. Despite the union a savage reduction was made." Pro-Unionist-"W-e-I-I. I can't deny that (after a pause), But you must admit that if we had no union the decline would be swifter. Will you deny that the union acts as a brake upon the decline? Would we not be down to the coolie stage to-day if it were not for the union ?"

Anti-Unionist-"You have admitted that the union cannot raise wages; you have admitted that it cannot keep wages where they are; and you have admitted that it cannot prevent their reduction. Your last ditch is that it keeps wages from going down AS FAST as they would otherwise go. I'll now drive you out of that ditch. If your theory means anything, it means that the union will last. at least, as a brakke. Now you know that periodically men are laid off by the sands, and hundreds of thousands. thou thing, it means that the union will act, remises are, capitalism renders the con-usion false. As shown above, labor your union strikes it goes to smash, if that strengthening depends entirely upon it does not strike it melts to smash, so that even as a brake the day is at hand of the instrument of assault. In the when your union will exist no more." Pro-Unionist-"You have hit me hard. Perhaps you think you have knocked me out. But you have not. As sure as a man will raise his hand by mere instinct, fence against. In that natural and origto shield himself, against a blow, so surely will workingmen, instinctively, periodically gather into unions. The Union is the arm that labor instinctively throws up to screen its head." Unquestionably both the pure an simple Pro-Unionist and the Anti-Unionist are knocked out. They have knocked out each other. The Pro-Unionist's last statement is a knock-out blow to the man who imagines that the Union is a natural (land) and social (capital) opsmashable thing. On the other hand, the Anti-Unionist's argumentation, whereby he brings out the fact that the union's claims of potential triumph are false, and that, driven from defeat to defeat, the union can gather for the next defeat only, knocks out the Pro-Unionist. That is to say, the pure and simple Pro-Unionist. In their mutual trituration the materials are gathered with which Socialism can build the four-jointed truth. Let us now take the "tail" and "trunk" and "legs" and "ears" and "body" of the elephant as furnished us by these two typical disputants and construct the animal. The disputants' positions will be found to be not inherently ciliable, but fully reconciliable. irrec Starting from the principle, an undeniable one, that the spirit of union-fora co-ordinate and not as a jumble of mation is an instinctive one, the question order to break a strike-these facts dam-

immediately presents itself, Is there no way by which the instinctive motion of self defence can be rendered effective? Does it follow, that because the man who raises his hand to protect his head from the threatened blow with a crowbar, has both his arm and his skull crushed, that therefore the instinctive motion of self defence might as well be given up? The question suggests the immediate answer. The answer is no. it does not follow. And the question furthermore indicates what does follow. It follows that the arm which periodically is thrown up in self defence, must arm itself with a weapon strong enough to resist-at least to break the blow. Naval warfare did not end when guns

of stronger power were contrived. What followed was that stronger armor plate was contrived for the battleships; nor did naval warfare end there; when battleships became so impregnable contact mines were invented which sink these as if by magic. And so it can be done here. Pro-unionists always talk about

the union being a "natural condition." But they forget that so is hair and nails. No sensible man will pull hairs and nails out by the root; but neither would any sensible man say that because hat and nails are natural they must be allowed to grow untrimmed and untended. Pro-unionists always talk about the condition under which the union was born. So are babes born under puny condition. No sensible man would kill the babe because so born; but neither will any sensible man propose to keep the babe forever in the condition under which it was born. That it is a natural growth is an important fact to recognize, but how to improve it is equally important, and that can be done by bringing the above pro and anti-unionist arguments

together. The last anti-unionist argument condenses in itself all the previous ones. It correctly points out that the large displacements of labor render the union futile. It implies unionism in general, but that is a mistake. It is true if applied to unionism as it is to-day, that is to say, in the babe form under which it was born. My point will be made clear if we suggest to both the Prounionist and the Anti-unionist that all the members of a trade be enlisted in the union-those at work, those temporarilly displaced, and those that may be considered permanently displaced. At the bare thought of such a proposition both the pro-unionist and the anti-unionist will throw up their hands; and both their gestures of hand and face indicate that neither of the two has of the union any but a babe condition notion.

Why will the Pro-Unionist look dismayed at the proposition? He will because he knows that his union is there to give jobs to its members; that none join it but for jobs; and, consequently, that if the applicants exceed the jobs the union would immediately go to pieces if they are all inside. The notion of the Anti-Unionist is the exact obverse of the Pro-Unionist's notion. And both are right from their standpoint, but their standpoint is wrong, it is as wrong as that of the blind men at the several limbs of the elephant. The thought suggested by the Pro-Unionist's last argument, that the union is like the instinctive motion of the man who raises his arm to protect his head when assailed gives us in hand the method to proceed

Instructed upon the nature of the weapon of assault, man will strengthen the arm that he throws up in defence the correctness of his idea of the nature babe condition under which the union is born naturally, it has no conception of the nature of the weapon that it instinctively raises up its arm in self deinal babe condition the union does not realize that its members are merchandise in the present state of society; it does not realize the law, that governs the value and price of merchandise; consequently, it does not realize the law that underlies its own value and price, that is, its wages; it does not realize the cause of its degraded merchandise status; it does not realize that its lack of the portunities keep it down; accordingly it does not realize there is no improve ment, let alone salvation, for it so long as it labors under the status of merchandise; finally and most important of all, and as a result of all, it does understand that it cannot improve faster than the rest of the working class. In other words, it does not understand the import of the "solidarity of labor." It matters not what phrases the pure and simple trades-union may use, the fact that none of them would like to-day to see all the members of the trade in the union, the fact that the trades not directly concerned, aye, even those directly concerned, do not rise in indignation when such other trades as the railroaders are found willing, to transport militias from one end of the country to the other in

onstrate that the meaning of the word solidarity is a closed book to the Pro-Unionist. On the other hand the Anti-Unionist is utterly mistaken when he proceeds from the theory that this closed book is to remain closed; in other words, that the union can never rise above its babe state of natural birth; in other words, that the union is useless. Leaving for later on the feature of the remoter utility of the union, in fact its real revolutionary and historic mission, let us be first clear upon the fundamental error, that odd enough to say, both the pure and simple Pro-Unionist and the Anti-Unionist stand.

The honest Pro-Unionist frankly admits that the best he can expect of his union is to act as a brake on the decline. In other words he admits that the union only serves as a rear guard to a retreating army. Obviously from that standpoint the Anti-Unionist's position is impregnable when he holds that the rear guard of a retreating army which can do nothing but retreat is a futile thing. But equally obvious is the fact that the whole strength of the Anti-Unionist position lies in the babe original condition that the union has remained in. The point need but be made and it will be accepted by every thinking man that all the reasons which the Anti-Unionist advances why the union is bound to go to smash through the displacement of labor will fall flat the moment the union gets out of its natural, original babe condition, realizes that it not only endangers the future but that it also loses the present by turning itself into a jobs' providing machine. Even if the union cannot grasp its great historic and revolutionary mission, it certainly must for the sake of the immediate present be supposed to be willing to adapt its methods, not to the babe. but the adult conditions of capitalism. Capitalism displaces labor; capitalism needs a large army of idle and reserve labor for the periods of industrial expansion. By constituting itself a jobs' furnishing institution the union turns itself into a pint measure into which it is impossible for the gallon measure of labor to be received. And thus it is not only the capitalist, from in front, but Labor, from behind, that triturates the apion. In order to be able to contain the gallon measure of labor the union must expand to gallon size; in order to expand to gallon size it must drop its idle aspirations as a jobs-furnishing monopoly. And this can be done only if it rises to the elevation of its political mission. Then will it understand the solidarity of its class generally and of the members of its trade in particular. Even if as many as 50,000 out of a trade of 100,000 members cannot

be provided for with jobs, the union could do better by taking them all in. But this sounds like a purely chimerical idea under the general babe condition notions that exist. The chimera, however, becomes possible if the members are all tutored to understand that the best the union can do for them to-day is to check the decline and preventing it from going as fast as it otherwise would. Not in the long run, but all along would such a union fare at least as well as it fares to-day, besides being in a condition to actually fulfil its great revolutionary historic mission that I have all along been alluding to.

What is that great historic revolutionary mission? It must be admitted that however philosophic, possibly even Socialist, the Anti-Unionist may probrought out in his campaign by that nounce himself, he is on this subject not upper-capitalist threat that the ruling a bit more enlightened than the Procapitalists have it in their power to Unionist. It is to me surprising to find men who call themselves Socialists, and who reason socialistically up to a certain point, suddenly go to pieces when they touch the Union question. They take certain facts into consideration, these facts correctly point to the eventual destruction of the Union, and from these they conclude that the Union might as well be smashed now as later. They fail to consider all the facts in the case. They are the real utopians of to-day who imagine the Socialist Commonwealth can be established like spring establishes itself through its balmy atmosphere, and with-out effort melts away the winter snows. These anti-union utopians only see the political feature of the labor movement. According to them all that a lance would need is its iron head; on the other hand, the Pro-Unionists have their noses so close to the ground that they fail to see the political aspect of the trades union movement, and can only see what they call its industrial aspect. In other words, they virtually hold that all that a lance would need is its shaft. It goes without saying that neither he who thinks a lance is all iron-head, nor he who thinks that it is all shaft has a correct idea of what a lance is, or what its uses are: Each may have a technical. theoretic, more or less practical knowledge of each particular part of a lance, but a lance neither of them will have nor can wield. I shall show you that unless the political aspect of the labor movement is grasped, Socialism will never triumph; and that unless its trades union aspect is grasped the day of

its triumph will be the day of its defeat. Who of you has not heard some workingman when told that some fellow workingman of his was nominated for Mayor, or for Governor, or for Congress, sneeringly say: "What's he? What could he do in Congress? What does he know about law? Why, he wouldn't know how to move!" (Laughter.) The matter is serious, it is no laughing matter. The workingman who utters himself in that way is right and he is wrong. He is absolutely right when he considers that the workingman is not a fit man to handle the laws of the land; but he is wrong when he considers that that is a disqualification. In other words, he is wrong in supposing that the political mission of labor is to dabble with or tinker upon capitalist laws. And mark you his blunder proceeds direct both from the Pro-Unionist industrial mental attitude and from the Anti-Unionist's political mental attitude. In this respect is realized into what errors the political Anti-Unionist drops in his own domain of politics, and into what error the industrial Pro-Unionist drops in his own industrial domain-due to the circumstance that both fail to realize that ther various domains dovetail into each other. Open any law book, whatever the

subject be-contract, real estate, aye, even marital relations, husband and wife, father and son, guardian and ward -vou will find that the picture they throw upon the mind's canvas is that of everyone's hands at everyone's throat. Capitalist law reflects the material substructure of capitalism. The theory of that substructure is war. conflict, struggle. It can be no otherwise. Given the private ownership of natural and social opportunities, society is turned into a jungle of wild beasts, in which the "fittest" wild beast terrorizes the less "fit," and these in turn imitate among themselves the "fit" qualities of the biggest brute. No nuptial yeils of lace or silk can conceal this state of things on the matrimonial field; no rhetoric can hide it on any other field. The raw-boned struggle is there. It is inevitable. It is a shadow cast by the angles of fact of the capitalist system. Now then, is it the mission of the labor or Socialist movement to continue or to uproot the material conditions that cast the shadow? Its mission is to uproot it. Consequently its mission cannot be to tinker at the laws that capitalism finds it necessary to enact. As well say that a housekeeper is unfit to clean a neglected house because she has no technical knowledge of the construction of the vermin that has been rioting in it, as to say that, because Labor has no knowledge of the technique of the vermin of capitalist laws, it is unfit to take the broom-handle, and sweep the vermin into the ash barrel of oblivion. (Applause.) Accordingly the political aspect of the labor movement spells REVOLUTION. It points out exactly the duty of the Socialist or class-conscious workingmen elected to office-no tinkering, no compromise, unqualified overthrow of existing laws. That means the dethronement of the capitalist class. And what does that, in turn, mean with regard to the subject in hand? Did you notice and did you realize all that there was in the capitalist threat of closing down the shops and stopping production if Bryan was elected in 18961 We know that Bryan was a reactionary capitalist; nevertheless, the fact was

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WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, JUNE 25. 1984

e it matters nothin what the counter is in which it is paid. Its price depends upon its market value; and it is all one to it whether it gets paid with one 100-cent gold dollar for its sy's toil or with two 50-cent silver dol-

Accordingly while both the free coinage and the gold standard principle have an ent of truth in them, under capitalism the truth is lost to the workers. It cialism to harmonize the two. Under Socialism Labor no longer being a adise, the more good things it ces the more it has, and the 100nt dollar ceases to be its merchandise hadge, and thereby a fraud upon it.

se two sets of illustrations will uffice. They throw light upon what ise is puzzling in m odern society. to wit, that correct principles work evil. Free trade and protection are both accompanied with increasing masses of pauperism: gold standard and silver pauperism: gold standard m for the masses. The sense in each is turned into nonsense by capitalist rule; it is Socialism that alone can re-

And as the socialist key alone can unlock the secret of this conflict of thought, it is the socialist key alone that can the secret of the conflict of thought with regard to the connect of thought with regard to the burning ques-tion of trades unionism. Equipped with this key we shall be able to acquire a full grasp of the question at hand, and see the elephant in full with all his mem-

e a panic any time th slips from their hands. What places that power in their hands? Now watch close, think close-WHAT PLACES THAT POWER IN THEIR HANDS IS THE PURE AND SIMPLE TRADES UNION: it is the fact that the WORKING CLASS is not organized. And I have shown you that the pure and simple trades union is unable to organize the working class; that it keeps the working class hopelessly divided. The majority of the voters are workingmen. But even if this majority were to sweep the political field on a class-conscious, that is, a bona fide labor or Socialist ticket, they would find the capitalist able to throw the country into the chaos of a panic and of famine unless they, THE WORK-INGMEN, WERE SO WELL ORGAN-IZED IN THE SHOPS THAT THEY COULD LAUGH AT ALL SHUT-DOWN ORDERS, AND CARRY ON PRODUC-TION. Such a complete organization is impossible under pure and simple trades union methods; being impossible on the industrial field the seeming unity that swept the political field would be a flash in the pan. Political organization must necessarily partake to-day of capitalist conditions, accordingly the votes cast for a Congressman, for instance, are not the votes of any one trade, but of a mixture of scores of trades. Civilized society will know no such ridiculous thing as geographic constituencies. It will only know industrial constituencies. The parliament of civilization in Am-

Continued on page &

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WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1904

The Burning Question = = s = s of Trades Unionism

Continued from page two.

trica will consist, not of Congressmen how geographic districts, but of repre-rentatives of trades throughout the land, and their legislative work will not is the complicated one which a society of conflicting interests, such as capitalism, requires but the easy one which can be summed up in the statistics of the wealth needed, the wealth pro-ducible, and the work required-and that any average set of workingmen's representatives are fully able to ascertain, infinitely better than our modern rhetoicians in Congress. But we are not there yet, nor will we be there the day we shall have swept the political field. We shall not be there for the imple reason that in order to get there gh that first political victory we thall have been compelled to travel along the lines of capitalist political demarca. tions; and these I have shown you are maentially non-unionist, that is to say, they ignore industrial bonds and recogsize only geographic ones. It follows, that, to-day, the very best of political erganization is wholly exclusive of ininstrial organization, and will have to continue so until the political victory has been won, and the trades organizations have been able to continue production in the teeth of capitalist revolt, until the nation shall have had time to reconstruct itself upon the Labor-that is, the Socialist basis.

Thus we see that the head of the lance of the Socialist Movement is worthless without the shaft. We see that they are not even parallel, but closely connected affairs; we see that the one needs the other, that while the head-the political movement-is essential in its way, the shaft of the lance-the industrial movement-is requisite to give it steadiness. The Labor Movement that has not a well pointed political lance-head can never rise above the babe condition in which the union is originally born; on the other hand, unhappy the political novement of Labor that has not the thaft of the trades union organization to steady it. It will inevitably become a freak affair. The head of the lance may "get there," but unless it drags in ts wake the strong shaft of the trades enion it will have "got there" to no

Accordingly, the trades union question is indeed a burning one. On it is pivoted the success of the Socialist Movement. And for the reasons I have indicated the confusion on the subject is in-svitable. Seeing that a thing called a ion may act as a drag upon the So-Movement, the temptation is ing upon the part of anti-unionists to it. I have shown you how fatal such dropping would be. The political and the industrial movement are one, he who separates them dislocates the Socialist Movement.

I should not close without some conerster advice. Should we join unions? could we not join them? It seems to me these concrete questions stand an-swered by what I have said before. Nevertheless, he in whose mind such a destion still arises is led thereto by the thought of the corrupt practices that ex-ist in unions. I shall take up that point summarily. It now can be handled withmeans holds silly language. The evil must be attacked by as many means as seem available. Shall we then "join unions"? The Socialist Labor Party has answered the question by endorsing the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, and by waging unflagging war against the Gompers pack; and the answer that the Party gave is justified by the light of the analysis that I have submitted to you. That analysis shows you that trades organizations are essential; they are essential to break the force of the onslaught of the capitalist, but this advantage is fruitful of good only in the measure that the organization prepares itself for the day of final victory. Accordingly it must be every Socialist's endeavor to organize his trade. If there is an organization of his trade in existence that is not in the hand of a labor lieutenant of capital, he should join it and wheel it into line with the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. If, however, the organization is entirely in the hand of such a labor lieutenant of capital; if its membership is grown so fast to him and he to them, that the one can not be shaken from the other; if, accordingly, the organization, obedient to the spirit of capitalism, insists upon dividing the

working class by barriers more or less high and chicanery against the admission of all the members of the trade who apply for admission; if his grip of mental corruption upon it is such as to cause a majority of its members to applaud and second his endeavors to keep that majority at work at the sacrifice of the minority within and of the large majority of the trade without-in that and in all such cases, such an organization is not a limb of the Labor Movement, it is a limb of capitalism (Applause); it is a GUILD; it is a degeneration back to the old starting point of the bourgeois or capitalist class; and though it decks itself with the name of "Labor" it is but a caricature, because a belated reproduction, of the old guild system! Such a bizarre resuscitation of pristine bourgeois organizations may mask itself all it likes with the mask of "Labor," but it does so only to the injury of the working class, of the proletariat, and it deserves no quarter at the Socialist's hands. (Loud applause.) Such an organization is no more a labor organization than is the army of the Czar of Russia, which, though composed wholly of workingmen, is officered by the exploiting class. In such a case the Socialist must endeavor to set up a bona fide Labor trades union and to do what he can to smash the fraud. The Labor cannon that one day will surely decimate the Czar's army, and defeat it, will bring redemption even to the workingmen in that army, although many of them may be killed by it. (Prolonged

applause.) Let me sum up, starting with where I closed.

In the first place, the trades union has wolves that keep the working class disupreme mission. That mission is vided, and, consequently, bar the path nothing short of organizing by uniting, for the triumph of Socialism, or, as the and uniting by organizing, the whole capitalist "Wall Street Journal" well expressed it, "constitute the bulwark of working class industrially-not merely those for whom there are jobs, accordingmodern society against Socialism." The question of trades unionism is, ly, not only those who can pay dues. This unification or organization is essenaccordingly, not only a burning one, it tial in order to save the eventual and presents the most trying aspect of the possible political victory from bank-Socialist Movement. It brings home to ruptcy, by enabling the working class to us the fact that not theory only is assume and conduct production the needed but manly fortitude-that formoment the guns of the public powers titude which the Socialist Labor Party fall into its hands-or before, if need be, gathers, builds and tests, and without if capitalist political chicanery pollutes which the Socialist or Labor Movement the ballot box. The mission is important becomes ridiculous or infamous. (Proalso in that the industrial organization longed applause.) forecasts the future constituencies of the parliaments of the Socialist Re-QUESTIONS. publi In the second place, the trades union By William Walker-I desire to ask has an immediate mission. The suprem the speaker, whether he considers it mission of trades unionism is ultimate. wise for a political party to identify it-That day is not yet. The road thither may be long or short, but it is arduous. self with a trades union organization if such identification causes the political At any rate, we are not yet there. Steps party to be kept back. in the right direction, so-called "im-Answer-This question is a begging mediate demands," are among the most of the question. It proceeds from as-suming as settled the very premises that precarious. They are precarious because they are subject and prone to the lure of the "sop" or the "palliative" that the foes of Labor's redemption are ever are under discussion. It proceeds from the assumption which I denied, that a party of Socialism can ignore the trades ready to dangle before the eyes of the working class, and at which, aided by the labor lieutenants of the capitalist union. I shall nevertheless answer it. It enables me to take up the question by entering through another gate. class, the unwary are apt to snap-and Some eight months ago, when I last be hooked. But there is a test by which delivered an address here in Newark, a the bait can be distinguished from the sound step, by which the trap can be detected and avoided, and yet the right step forward taken. That test is this: gentleman, who is now associated with the questioner in setting up here in Newark a so-called Essex County In-DOES THE CONTEMPLATED STEP dependent · Socialist Club, Mr. Harry SQUARE WITH THE ULTIMATE Carless, spoke after me and said in substance-the gentleman who just asked AIM! If it does, then the step is sound and safe; if it does not, then the step the question was present, he will admit that I quote my critic of that day coris a trap and disastrous. The "immediate rectly. My critic said: "The Socialist Labor Party should have nothing to do step" that acts like a brake on the de-cline of wages belongs to the former

category, provided only the nature of the brake is not such that it inevitably invites a future decline, that requires a further brake and which brake only invites some later decline, and so on, towards a catastrophe or towards final cooliedom. We have seen that the pure and simple trades union belongs to the latter category, the category of "traps," and we have seen the reason why-it is merely a jobs' securing machine, consequently it inevitably rends the working class in twain, and, on the whole, has the love and affection of the capitalist exploiter.*

* Since this address was delivered, the "Switchmen's Union Journal" furnished editorially an unlooked for admission of all that is said above. The editor of the journal, referring to the adverse criticism that poured in upon him for recommending political activity to the members, says:

"One brother advises: 'Pay more at tention to your organization and leave politics alone. Your organization is the only medium whereby your wages have been increased and conditions bettered." "This is, verbatim, literatim et punctuatim, what the wily politician has forever been whispering in the ear of Labor.

"You can see the corpulent, rotund figure of capital bent over whispering to the lean, lanky, half-fed, half-clothed toiler. 'Keep out of politics!'" Here we have it all in a nutshell :the claim of "increased wages and bet-

tered conditions" is punctured by the description of the toiler as "lanky, halffed, half-clothed"; and the "corpulent, rotund figure of capital" as "bending over and whispering" to the workingman to "keep out of politics," that is, to hug to his heart the mill-stone of the pure and simple union-in other words, love and affection for that form of "Unionism-is expressly admitted by a pure and simple journal itself."

In the third place, and finally, the union formation, with its possibility for good, being a natural, an instinctive move, is bound to appear, and re-appear, and keep on re-appearing, for ever offering to the intelligent, serious and honest men in the Labor or Socialist Movement the opportunity to utilize that instinctive move by equipping it with the proper knowledge, the proper weapon, that shall save it from switching off into the pure and simple quagmire so beloved, and develop into the new trades unfon so hated of capitalism.

This is the theoretical part of the burning question of trades unionism. Its practical part implies struggle, dauntless struggle against and war to the knife with that combination of ignoramuses, ripened into reprobates,the labor fakir who seeks to coin the helplessness of the proletariat into cash for himself, and the "intellectual" (God save the mark!) who has so superficical knowledge of things that the mission of Unionism is a closed book to him: who believes the union will "fritter out of existence"; who, consequently, is actually against the union, all his pretences of love for it notwithstanding; and who meantime imagines he can promote Socialism by howling with pure and simple

with the trades unions. Affiliation with trades unions keeps the Party back. A political party wants to take in as many people as possible. It wants to be as large as possible. A union does not. I am a member of a union, the Silver Polishers, and I am also a Socialist. My union had a meeting this afternoon; all that they want is to get higher wages and to keep all others of the trade out. They adopted a resolution along this line, and I voted with them in the interest of the organization. Now, their position, like that of all unions, is purely elfish. What has the Socialist Labor Party to do with such things ? It should

keep its hands off. If it does not it will suffer."

My answer was this: "The gentleman furnishes me with the very facts that overthrow him. He is a member of a trades union that wishes to keep out applicants. What would be his fix in a Socialist party? Say his Socialist organization is in session in the evening and the men whom he, along with the other members of his trades union, refused admission in the afternoon, knock at the door applying for membership What will he do? He correctly stated that a political party needs numbers. He will have to admit them into his Socialist party organization. And what will happen when those men come in and hear him making a grand iloquent speech on the 'solidarity of labor,' on the 'necessity of workingmen to unite,' on the 'brotherhood of the wage slave' and on all those things that a Socialist, a good Socialist, as the gentleman says he is, is

will happen, when the men whom he has just voted to keep out of his union hear him thus glibly declaiming? (Uproarious laughter.) Why, they'll say he is a hypocrite; they'll denounce him roundly for preaching one thing and practicing another. They will even bring charges against him. And if his organization is really a Socialist organization he will be expelled and justly so. But even if it does not come so far, he will have discovered that a Socialist party cannot play ostrich on the economic or trades union question. If it is a party of Socialism, it is a party of Labor. In a party of Socialism the trades union is latent. It cannot be ignored. It will not ignore you. (Loud applause.)

"But suppose," I went on to say 'that, feeling a presentiment of what is in store for him if he votes to admit them into his party organization, he votes to keep them out. What will he have done then? He will have impressed upon his political organization, which wants large numbers, the characteristics of the backward pure and simple union with which he blandly floats along-another evidence that the trades union question is bound to assert itself." Was not that the answer I gave your friend? With what face can you, then, come here to-night and ask the question that you did ?

There is no such thing as a political party of Labor "having nothing to do with the Unions." It has. It must either inspirit the union with the broad political purpose, and thus dominate it by warring on the labor fakir and on the old goild notions that hamstring the Labor Movement, or it is itself dragged down to the selfish trade interests of the economic movement, and finally drawn down into the latter's subservience to the capitalist interests that ever fasten themselves to the selfish trade interests on which the labor fakir, or labor lieutenant of the capitalist class, * Since this address was delivered and the above answer made, a further striking proof has been furnished. What the Civic Federation is, need not here be enlarged upon. It is enough to note the fact that it is a palpable manifestation of the labor-lieutenantcy of the Gompers trades union officials to the capitalist class. Now, then, at the late Chicago convention of the so-called Socialist. alias Social Democratis, party, held on May 1, 1904, Mr. Ott, the delegate from Wyoming, introduced the following resolution: "The Socialist Party also wishes to denounce before the workers of this land the treacherous, deceitful work of the conglomeration between several labor caders, so-called, and the captains of industry, such as the National Civic Federation, and other like institutions, and brand these combinations as instruments of the capitalist class to perpetuate the system of to-day, and to use organized labor as tools for that purpose." This was sound. But the resolution was unceremoniously brushed aside. The speeches made against it plainly indispeeches made against it plainly indicated that the said so-called Socialist Party could live only on condition that it bowed before the labor licutemants of the capitalist class, and, significent cough, the speaker who was most pointed in these remarks of respect for the labor lieu-

tenants of capitalism, Mr. Ben. Hanford.

became the party's nominee for Vice-President. The Ott resolution was cast off, and in its stead another resolution was adopted in exactly the contrary sense. What the adoption of this other resolution meant may be gathered from the utterance of the minority that was thus jumped upon. The Butte, Mont., "American Labor Union Journal" (an S. P. paper) of May 26, 1904, commenting upon the victorious resolution that substituted its Ott resolution, and after enumerating the powerful arguments made against the substitute, proceeds to say:

"The men who spoke in support of the resolution [the substitute] from Ben. Hanford to Hilquit did not attempt to reply to these arguments. They kept up a constant reiteration of the charges that those who opposed the resolution are opposed to trades unions, which was a thousand miles from the truth, the facts being that the opposition was not to trades union indorsement, but to the kind of trades unionism it was sought to indorse. AS IT STANDS THE SO-CIALIST PARTY IS COMMITTED TO SCAB HERDING, organization of dual unions, misleading of the working class, the expenditure of union funds to defeat Socialist candidates, the segregation of the working class into craft units which are powerless to accomplish anything AND IT HAS BEEN COMMITTED TO THIS BECAUSE A FEW AMBITIOUS EASTERN COMRADES WERE ANX-IOUS TO MAKE THINGS PLEASANT FOR THEMSELVES IN THE PURE AND SIMPLE UNIONS."

bound to emphasize? What do you think The notion implied in the words of our friend who asked the question, the notion that NUMBERS is the important thing and not SOUNDNESS, often leads to bizarre results. A recent instance is striking. At the late annual convention of Gompers' A. F. of L., Max Hayes, of the said so-called Socialist Party, introduced a Socialist resolution. The resolution was snowed under by a veritable avalanche of something like 11,000 votes. About a month later, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance held its annual convention. The S. T. & L. A. is a trades union built strictly upon the Socialist lines of the resolution which Max Hayes introduced in Boston. But the S. T. &

L. A. is a very much smaller body. At its annual convention it numbered barely 20 delegates. Now, then, what do we find Mr. Max Hayes saying about the S. T. & L. A. convention? She ridiculed it on account of its numbers! She, who had just been flattened out like a pancake by a huge anti-Socialist convention, seemed proud of having been in a big crowd; and peeping from under the numerous heels that trampled upon her, she had jeers only for the smallness of the body that nevertheless upheld the principles which, in her hand, lay flattened out beside her, flattened out by a numerous body! Such are the fruits, the mental somersaults, of a chase after numbers It is nothing short of idiocy! The

head of the lance that rushes forward shaftless, rushes forward uselessly. It should move no faster than its shaft. The "Socialist" party that dances to the fiddle of Labor-dividing pure and simpledom, may for a while get more votes than the Socialist Labor Party; but it never will "get there"; a miss is as good as a mile on the "get there" run. Moreover, the slowlier going S. L. P., that is not a fly-paper concern, and never sacrifices sense for votes, is a real edu cator. When the time for votes shall have ripened that party will have them have the votes, plus the requisite

knowledge-while the S. P. will have





out giving it u may even be handled to advantage and to elinch previous points.

There is no difference between what is called the corruption in the unions and what is noticed in shipwrecks when men ome cannibals. I cannot now think of any of the numerous corrupt labor leaders, whom we all know of, who did not start honest enough. But coupled to his honesty was IGNORANCE. He knew not the kind of a weapon that Labor instinctively raises its arm to ward off when it shapes itself into unions. He failed, of course. He then imputed the failure to inevitableness. The capitalist helped him along. He lost all hope in the working class. He then decided to zeather his own nest. Friendly relations between him and capitalist thought fol-lowed inevitably, and he became what Mark Hanna so well "called him-the labor lieutenant of the capitalist class. In that capacity we have seen him engineer strikes in favor of one competing capitalist against another. In that capacity we have seen him act as an agent of the stock exchange starting strikes to lower stock, or keeping up strikes to favor competing concerns. Of course, he could not do this if the rank and file of the union were enlightened. For this reason it was in his interest and in the interest of the class whose lieutenant he is, to keep enlightaent from the masses. Frequently his position enables him to compel o his po the workingmen of his trade to accept his yoks before they can get work. He who mus remoty this will by any one ingmen of his trade to see

melted away, seeing it only had votes, and could not possiby, in view of its contradictory and fly-paper conduct, have MEN back of its vote. (Loud and prolonged applause.) By John J. Kinneally-We see what is going on in Colorado to-day. Pure and simple unionism is said to have over 2,000,000 members. I wish to ask the speaker if he thinks such outrages would be possible if those 2,000,000 were in the S. T. & L. A.? Answer-2,000,000 S. T. & L. A. men would mean 2,000,000 men swayed by S. L. P. sense, vigor, manliness and determination. It would mean 2,000,000 men moving, because they felt, as one man, and, consequently, feeling and moving right. Large masses can not feel and move as one if they are in error. Error is manifold; it scatters. Truth only is one-fold, it alone unites. Such a number as 2,000,000 S. L. P. men in the land would produce such a sentiment and resulting action that capitalism would melt like wax. (Prolonged applause.) The thing, then, is to build up S. L. P. MEN. Let that be all serious men's endeavor. (Applause.)

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From the German by DANIEL DE LEON With Translator's Preface and Footnotes

PORTRAIT AND SYMBOLICAL COVER DESIGN

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WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1904.

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Entered as second-class matter at the New York postoffice, July 13, 1900. As far as possible, rejected communica-

tions will be returned, if so desired, and stamps are enclosed. SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED

STATES:

Machinery, considered alone, shortens the hours of labor, but, when in the service of Capital, legthens them; in itself it lightens labor, but, employed by Capital, heightens the intensity of labor; m stself it is a victory of man over the forces of nature, but, in the hands of Capital makes man the slave of those forces; in itself it increases the wealth of the producers, but in the hands of Capital makes them paupers .-- Marx.

BEHIND THE SCENES.

Invaluable at this season, when orderly and peaceful workingmen are being forcibly deported out of the State of Colorado, if they are not murdered outright, and legally elected and appointed officials are being "deposed" by Sherman M. Bell, private employee of the Inence mine at Cripple Creek, and while the Republican, Democratic and Mugwump press is infamously libeling the victims as handits and praising the uniformed handits as heroes of civilization-invaluable at such a season is the hlet entitled "Behind the Scenes," compiled in September of last year by a Colorado wage slave, and published by the Socialist Labor Party-the bogus cern known as the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic, party not daring to touch and keeping silent over so red hot a collection of documents, that place the hot seal of CRIME upon the brow of Colorado capitalism in particular, of the whole land in general.

The pamphlet in question bears the is and, to-day we should say, prophetic sub-title of "Where Passes and Strike-Breaking Militia Kiss." It is a compilation of autograph letters, with their autograph signatures, between railroad officials at Denver, Colo., and Colorado officials, from the present Gov. Peabody and his Adj.-Gen. Sherman M. Bell, down to judges, etc., furnishing passes, contrary to law, and acknowledging receipt thereof.

On page 15 of the pamphlet is a letter, dated May 12, 1903, of Teller & Dorsey, the attorneys of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to W. R. Kelly, the General Solicitor in Omaha, setting forth that "Sherman M. Bell, Adjutant General of the State," requested a pass over the lines, and nding that the same be issued to him-on what ground?-on the and that "THE ADILITANT.GEN. ERAL IS IN A POSITION TO BE OF BENEFIT TO THE RAILROAD COMPANY IN CASE OF LABOR TROUBLES OR SIMILAR OCCUR-RENCES." And on page 17 will be found a letter issued from the Adjutant-General's Office, on its official paper, aring date of May 27, that is only of the pass, and SIGNED WITH THE GENTLEMAN'S AUTOGRAPH SIG-NATURE OVER HIS OFFICIAL in the state of Who will dare deny that Adjutantneral Sherman M. Bell is a hero of "law and order"! What a thesis for a stirring campaign speech on "law and do not these two documents furnish the Bourke Cochrans of the ocratic party and the Roosevelts of the Republican party-particularly when they want to make a point against Somt

for manufactured products. In other words, the static Mr. Clark being a free trader, he clinks anti-protection statistics. But in so clinking he kicks to pieces the platform on which both his free traders and the protectionists stand-he kicks to pieces their joint capitalist pretences regarding the superior welfare of the working class of America, and he does so obedient to the law that says: Successful lying on a large scale transcends human power. Here are free trade static Clark's own figures. Mr. Clark places the average annual

compensation of the wage earner in European factories at \$170, and in the United States at \$340, accordingly, he tries to make out that the latter earn twice as much as the former. But forgetting all about that, he proceeds to give

the figures for the value of products per wage earner in various countries, and then the per capita of consumption by countries-and what a picture do these figures present! The value of the product per wage earner in the United States is given at

\$2,450, and seeing that the wage earner's wages are given at \$340, it follows that the American workingman receives 13.87 per cent of his product. Now taking Germany as the leading continental country of Europe we find Mr. Clark's figures to be \$460 as the value of the product per wage earner; and seeing that \$170 is the figure he gives for wages, it follows that the German workingman receives 36.95 per cent of his product, or MORE THAN 23 PER CENT. above his

fellow American wage slave! But this is not all. Mr. Clark's figures n the per capita of consumption per nation shows that the total consumption in America amounts to \$12,885,609,303 (a huge figure! is it not?) and that the per capita is \$169, while in Germany the total consumption is only \$4,152,450,000 (much less! is it not?), and the per capita \$74. But, again, what do these figures conceal to the casual eye, yet reveal to the inquirer? They reveal that the per centage of per capita consumption in America is only .000,000,013,1 while in Germany it is .000,000,017,8! In othe words, with a much larger amount of total consumption, the per centage of American consumption is .000,000,004,7 per cent, less than in Germany!

In other words, free trade may be nore profitable to capitalists, or protection may be more advantageous to cap italists, but in either and in both cases the American workingman is plundered to an infinitely greater extent than his German brother. And Mr. Clark's figures for the other nations show that the Am erican workingman ranks at the top of the list of the plundered proletariat of the world. Let the Clarks and the Anti-Clarks

the free trade and the protectionist cap-italists juggle with their figures all they like and scratch each other's faces; the workingman has his own row to hee, and that is to mop the earth with both. GOMPERS IN HIDING.

The rifles of rough-rider-led bandits crack in Colorado, and at each crack a vorkingman drops, shot in the back. Where is "Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor.' who habitually in fair weather stands up on his hind legs and claims to "speak for the American working class"?-In hiding !

The eight-hour law, for which Gompers perennially lobbies in Washington, and which was constitutionally adopted in Colorado, is being riddled with the bullets of capitalist bandits, and judges and other officials who seek to uphold the men who are on strike to uphold the law, are given the alternative of hanging or resigning. Where is "Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor," who habitually in fair weather stands up on his hind legs and claims to "speak for the American working class"?-In hiding! Unarmed workingmen are "deported," exiled," and "dumped" out of the State in Colorado-new and unheard-of methods, unknown to the law of the landbecause they refuse to go to work and earn the salary for Roosevelt's nasty pet the rough-rider Sherman M. Bell, who, along with Roosevelt "triumphantly marched up San Juan Hill" where no politics interfered. Where is "Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor," who habitually in fair weather stands up on his hind legs and claims to "speak for the Amercian working class"?-In hiding! Workingmen on strike for better conditions are being arrested on trumped up charges and sentenced to long terms WITH THE ALTERNATIVE OF WORKING TWO DAYS IN THE MINES, that yield the profits, that pay the salary of the coward rough-rider Sherman M. Bell, and, refusing to be thus rough-ridden, are dynamited. Where is "Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor," who habitually in fair weather stands on his hind legs and claims up to "speak for the American working class"?-In hiding!

Socialist Labor Party has been warning the American working class against this preposterous lump of turpitude, who fattens in even tempo as his capitalist principals fatten, while the American working class, whom he and his principle of Unionism misrepresent and leave with breasts and backs bare to the capitalist bullets, steadily have been sinking in welfare! It is now fully thirteen years that the Socialist Labor Party has been pointing to the coward, the ignoramus, the wind-bag, the self-seeking Gompers as a traitor to the working class. Where is he now?

In hiding! Waiting till the clouds oll by!

The emancipation of the working class means revolution. That revolution is predicated upon a previous one-upon the revolution in Labor's mind that will dump scab herding Gompersism. Events have ripened the ulcer. Its outridity is now hiding; it must not be

allowed to hide by scattering back into the system; it has come to a head-lance

THE A. F. OF L. AND COLORADO. Recent press despatches from Colorado contain many facts of importance to the American working class. According to to these despatches General Bell, commanding officer in charge of the militia at Victor, declared, anent the deportation of "objectionable persons":

"One deportation after another will be made until there is no one left WHO IS PERSONA NON GRATA WITH THE ALLIANCE AND THE MINE OWNERS. WE INTEND TO CONTINUE ARREST-ING MEN WHO ARE NOT WANTED HERE, AND WITH THE OTHERS THEY WILL BE RUN. OUT OF THE

DISTRICT AS FAST AS POSSIBLE." Continuing on the same subject, and referring to the closing of the Portland mine, General Bell further declared:

"It is a military necessity. THEY ARE MEN AGAINST WHOM CRIMES CANNOT BE SPECIFIED; but their presence is regarded as dangergus to aw and order. THE PORTLAND MINE WAS CLOSED TO PREVENT UNION MEN CONTRIBUTING TO LAWLESS STRIKERS "

It does not require a keen mind to note from the above that the Citizens' Alliance and the mine owners, backed by the militia, do not intend to observe any law, or to tolerate any persons or conditions detrimental to their criminal efforts to extirpate the Western Federation of Miners, kill the 8 hour agitation. and increase their profits and dividends. To the dullest mind the above shows that the Cithense Allinnie and the mine owners will only brook such persons, organizations and circumstances, as are favorable to their iniquitous designs. These self-evident facts being made

doubly evident, the following statement from the same despatches is now in order:

"THE CITIZENS' ALLIANCE HAS RELIEVED MEMBERS OF THE AMER-ICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR FROM PROSCRIPTION AGAINST ITS UNIONISTS. THIS WILL PERMIT EMPLOYMENT OF UNION PRINTERS. PRESSMEN, STEREOTYPERS, AND SEVERAL OTHER CLASSES OF WORKMEN."

Need more be said?

ANOTHER HECATOMB TO THE GOD CAPITAL. Civilized humanity once more stands ighast. Handly recovered from the shock

field which are denied to them and for which they yearn, without the wealth to build palatial yachts on which they may take some "choice" companions on cruises in waters of whose charms they have read and dreamed, the herded masses of the cities are compelled to gratify their desires by embarking on cheap excursions in which the craft is not of the best, the risks of danger great, and the loss of life, in case of accident, like that on the General Slocum, terrible! On top of this, and hovering like a vampire above it all, is an idle capitalist class who exploit the activities of the cities, and the desires of the population of the latter, in a manner conducive only to their profits, and without any regard for the general welfare. Accord-

ingly the cause of the Slocum disaster is inherent in our social system and can only be remedied when the system is remedied. To many this may appear futile, Quix-

otic! But far more futile and Quixotic is the notion that the present system under which our men, women and children are sacrificed for the benefit of a small capitalist class, can continue! Is it not the height of eriminality to crowd 2,000 men, women and children on a flimsy excursion boat, in order that a Morgan and his boon companions, male and female-especially female-can have the most palatial, spacious, swiftest and best manned steel yachts afloat, on which to indulge their animal propensities? And is it not Quixotic to imagine the suffering masses will tolerate such crime, and for ever meekly submit?

To prevent further Slocum disasters the capitalist class must be replaced by Society, capitalism by Socialism. Under Socialism, with its use of the means of communication and transportation, industries will be spread over larger areas and population scattered. Under Socialism, with its savings of the waste of competition, the employment of useless and idle labor in productive occupations, and the unrestricted development of science and invention the increase in the production of wealth will be so great as to make the present opportunities of the few, the possessions of all!

The silence of The New Yorker Volkszeitung on the strike in Weil's shoe factory over in Brooklyn, still continues. There are many queries as to the reason for this action on the part of this Social Democratic, alias Socialist organ. dedicated to the interests of the working class." But there should not be any mystery in the occurrence, for The New Yorker Volkszeitung is not adverse to protecting the interests of employers, depite its dedication. Did it not preserve the same silence when a lot of fakirs were fastening obnoxious contracts on the New York brewery workers? And did it not receive cold cash, in the shape of advertisements, for having sold out the brewery workers? Why should it go against Tobin and his association to aid manufacturers, especially as its revenues from the pure and simple unions, Tobins' included, would be affected thereby? The silence of The New Yorker Volkszeitung, Social Democratic, alias Socialist organ, "dedicated to the interests of the working class," is truly golden, and not at all mysterious.

General Bell considers Frank J. Hangs. counsel of the Western Federation of Miners, detrimental to the peace of the community, because he advises the miners not to submit. Bell, consequently, has had Hangs bull-penned. The fact hat a lawyer advises his clients to a as Hangs has done the miners, does not strengthen a layman's belief in the legality of Bell's actions; on the contrary, it creates the impression that it is not the peace of the community that Hangs is detrimental to, but the execution of the plans of the Citizens' Alliance and the mine owners by General Bell. Colorado needs more Hangs, and less Bells, for

the preservation of her peace.

work to perfection : Hanford on Fore-nuon Session, May 5, 1904, of the So-called Socialist Party National Convention. Hanford on After-noon Session, May 5, 1904, of the So-called Socialist Nationa Party No Convention. (Daily Appeal Reason, Chica

(Daily Appeal to Reason, Chicago, May 6, 1904 Reason, C May 6, p. 4.) 6, 1904, "We go out and tell men and women

May p. 3.)

THE COON BROUGHT DOWN.

"I can say here that I very much doubt so far from my having sacri-ficed anything for the Socialist movethat you have got to come to Socialsm for your salva-ion, but why can't we understand that in the time inter-vening until the day when Socialism shall come to pass a man has got to live in order to es-tablish Socialism, and that the range ment, I very much doubt if I would have been-alive to-day had it not been for the Socialist movement and I for the socialist movement, and I will tell you why as a man in my trade. About nine-teen years ago there came in what we call the linotype typesetting machine. and that the race has got to survive or there will be no race to enjoy So-cialism. The trades typesetting machine. They put one of them in a printing office, and one man claims. The trades union movement deals with this question now. True, not for all but for as many as it can, and it is going the continue. You can read the history of the last hundred years, and I can tell you that had it not got a job operating it, and he would do It, and he would do the work of as high as five or six men who were there be-fore this machine was brought in. Well, strange as it about the time of that typesetting you that had it not been for the force brought to bear by the trades union brought to bear by the trades union movement in resist-ing the encroach-ments of organized capitalism there would have been no working class to go into Socialism." that typesetting machine was enter ing the printing of fices, I got tang up in the Social

fices, I got tangled up in the Socialist movement. And ev-ery day when I was out of work, when I was a victim of enforced idleness, instead of going to the gin-mill and waste my time as others among the corkingmen had donc, instead of be-coming despondent, I occupied my time reading a book or a paper or making a Socialist speech on a soap box, or some establishments, fewer hands are wanted. thing of that kind. In other words what was despair to other people was the star of hope to me." ployed?

Irritable or ill-natured people might be inclined to point to the contradiction contained in the above, and ask, Where did he lie? But such a use of the above

utterances would only exemplify how ill-natured people are prone to muff the point. Mr. Hanford does not lie in either utterance. He tells the truth in both-and thereby unmasks and knocks himself down, like the booby and fakir that he is.

The second utterance tells quite truly, even strikingly, what the guild or pure and simple form of unionism does for the working class. It leaves them in such crass ignorance of what Capitalism means, it keeps the blinkers of visionariness clapped so tightly to their eyes, that they imagine they will forever get jobs, and that the union is the guarantee therefor. And, then, when the truth comes crashing in upon them, when improved capitalist methods, through concentration and machinery, throws THEM (them, not the officers, the latter's graft is permanent) out of work. then the gin-mill is their asylum. What they become there need not here be enlarged upon. The disheartened men grow

despondent, and presently are human is true, but is only an incident to what wrecks-physically, morally and intellectually. The only star of hope, the they did. What they really did was to only hand reached out to this sinking show the Siamese twinship between the humanity, whom the pure and simple guild form of unionism and their bogus guild form of unionism dumps upon the Socialist party. They need such a party shores of time and leaves there to go to for enjoyment, but "in the time interperdition, is Socialism. The Gompers, vening" between enjoyment and enjoyment, they must live, and they could not or Hanford, or guild form of unionism like Capitalism, in whose mechanism live if during their masquerading as Sosuch unions are wheels, leads the workcialists they did not hold up the end of the Gompers scab-herding principle, in ing class, not to salvation but to ruin .-the booby Hanford let that cat out of other words, act as buffers against bona the bag. fide unionism. Thus the four-jointed But, then, the first utterance must be truth in the matter is: false! It is in flat contradiction to the Without the hope of Socialism, neither second! - Not at all! It is perfectly the rank and file of the Gompers unions true, in the Hanfords' mouth-that is nor the grafting fakirs, who have no permanent graft on such concerns, could to say, in the mouth of men who intermittently graft on the guild qualities of hold their heads above water; such the pure and simple union. To such Unionism rushes them perditionward, the gin-mill being one of the gates. With men, the Gompers union is a refuge when the graft on Socialism is not availbona fide Socialism there is hope for the able. To such men, "the time interrank and file, but not for the incidental Hanford set of grafters on the Gompers vening" means the time when they can unions. A bona fide Socialist party not be sent on some bogus Socialist tour. say to Colorado or elsewhere. When they would afford these gentry no salvation. They need a party that they can pollute. can be sent on such junkets "(and when-Then, when the graft on the union inever the junket turns out dangerous, as now in Colorado, the junketer quickly termittently runs out, they switch on their "Socialist" party; and when the scoots away and rants at safe distance) graft on their "Socialist" party interthen they give up their union job; but mittently runs out, then "in the interin order to be in condition, in order to "survive" for the junket, their guild vening time" they graft on the unionby getting on delegateships, or on "agitaunion must be in condition, and they tion" or "secret" committees in the must be in good odor. In order to enjoy strikes that the permanent union graft-"Socialism," that is, the vacation of such junketings, they must have "lived," and ers, "seen" by one set of competing capitalists, engineer against another set, or the only way they have to live is to be in are allowed to get and keep a job in with the fakirs, who keep the guild unions alive. some shop. There is nothing like giving a scamp It follows from the two utterances rope. The national convention of the placed above in parallel lines that Mr. Hanford has unbeknown to himself acso-called Socialist, alias Social Demtually contributed a valuable piece of ocratic, party did that much good that information to the Labor Movement. it gave Ben Hanford rope-or to stick The "American Labor Union Journal" to our simile, furnished him the doubleill-naturedly says of Mr. Hanford and barreled gun to shoot himself down with his set that they saddled the so-called in the eyes of thinking men.



ang them all!

UNCLE SAM .-- Whom? B. J .- The scabs; the idle workmen.

U. S .- Do you think there is rope nough in the country to do that? There are every bit of 5,000,000 of them. B. J .-- I am not joking; they are a

uisance; they are a pest. U. S .- Where did these fellows come from?

B. J.-From-hem-from-U. S .- Well, I'll tell you. The employers combine and set up joint affairs. Just as soon as they do that they don't need to compete any more with one another. So long as they compete with one another they need more establishments and, of course, more hands. With fewer

The hands that are not wanted go-B. J .- On the street. U. S .- Just so; they go into the army of the unemployed and hunger may drive them to become scabs. B. J.-Is that the cause of the unem-

U. S .- One of the causes. Here is another. Machinery and perfected machinery is ever bringing new streams of recruits into the army of idle workmen. The typesetting machine has thrown hundreds of typesetters out of work. In agriculture each patent binder throws nearly twenty men out of work, each cotton harvester throws out thirtyeight men, each steam plow throws out twenty-one men, and so forth; in the industrial field, each riveting machine throws out twenty-one men, each grain elevator on the Mersey docks throws out thirty-one, each steam roller with patent pick throws out from eighteen to thirtyeight men, the Owen Lehr machine in the glass industry throws out all the carrying-in hands, the machinery employ-

B. J .- Stop! For heaven's sake, stop U. S .- Keep cool; I have only just begun. The "tumbler smoother" throws out three hands; each machine in the shoe industry throws out eight men, each stone planing machine throws out seven men and hundreds of them are now being thrown out of work in the stone yards by this new invention, in lace-making the machine throws out

ed in the manufacture of agricultural

machinery throws out 1,555 men-

Socialist party with scab-herdism. This

BROTHER JONATHAN .--- I would | 2,000 women, in paper-making the machine throws out 140 hands, in weaving threads the machine throws out 1,099 hands-

B. J.-Stop! Stop! U. S .- Have you got enough? B. J .- Guess I have!

U. S .- Some of these people, thrown out by machinery, find employment in the building of new machinery, but not all. In the production of machinery itself, there is a displacement of twentyfive per cent. of hands. Thus the sea of idle craftsmen is fed by steady and swelling streams, while it is tapped by very slim out-lets. Such, Brother Jonathan, is the effect of the capitalist system of production under which the machine, instead of being owned and operated by the people for their use, as we Socialists demand, is owned by private individuals for their private profit at the cost of the people's welfare.

B. J .- Then these machines-

U. S .- Hold, I am not yet through with your first argument. Yonder lies a man murdered with a dagger in his heart. Whom would you arraign before the courts, the dagger itself or the man who drove it?

B. J.-Why, the man!

U. S .- Who is the "nuisance," who the 'pest," the dagger or the murderer?

B. J .-- Why, the murderer!

U. S .- Whom would you hang, the-B. J .-- I give in, I give in, I made an ass of myself.

U. S .- The unemployed, aye, the 'scabs" included, are the dagger wielded by the capitalist system to stab the working class with. They are the unconscious instruments of the capitalist class, and that is the criminal we should remove. The capitalists would like not ing better than to be left alone and have people wear themselves out fighting the effects of capitalist misrule. Every one, aye, the pure and simple trades unionists included, who do so much kicking against the "scab" and the unemployed, every one who does not labor to overthrow the capitalist system, and rear the Co-operative Commonwealth, every one who by pen, word or vote throws his weight into the capitalist and withholds it from the Socialist scale-such is the real criminal to-day, a foe to himself, to his family, to his country and to mankind.

The workingmen who vote the Democratic ticket, and regard the unlawful suppression of the Western Federation of Miners as an exhibition of Republicanism, to be remedied by the election of a Democrat in place of Peabody will now have their hands full explaining the exhibition of the Tammany aldernen who under the leadership "Little Tim" Sullivan, jeered the resolutions of sympathy for the miners presented to the Aldermanic Chamber of Greater New York, on the 14th inst. If the workingmen who vote the Democratic ticket are honest to themselves and their fellow workingmen, they will learn from this incident that both the old parties whether led by a Peabody, the representative of the mine owners, or by a "Little Tim" Sullivan, aldermanic leader of Tammany, "the friend of the workingman," are enemies of the working class and the friends and upholders of the capitalist class. Those workingmen who vote the Democratic ticket will learn, further, that these old parties can only be overthrown, not by alternately substituting the one for the other, but by substituting both forever by the election of class-conscious workingmen, who, understanding that the power of the capitalist class rests on its private ownership of the capital which the workers must use in order to live, are determined to use the political powers of the state to make that capital social property, thereby overthrowing the capitalist class and inaugurating the Socialist Republic, in which the interests of society, and not the triumph of a class, will be the object of all endeavor.

Well, the two documents are here offered to the orators of capitalism free, gratis and for nothing.

THE RANK OF AMERICAN LABOR. "As the static thinks it links" is the proverb grown out of the experience of glery with figures, known as "sta-computations." But there is so much truth at the basis of statistics, that juggle as the capitalist statics may in their mutual conflicts damaging facts ever are revealed. William J. Clark's performances are the latest illustration in point. And the free trade capitalist papers who have acted as his resour nding rd have added volume to the illustration.

William J. Clark is the manager of the foreign trade of the General Electric apany; he furnished an article in the Magazine" entitled "A ison of American and European relal Trade." The purpose of the is to show that America itself. ticle is to show that A to by far the best market of the world It is now fully thirteen years that the

aster, it is at by the news of the awful calamity aboard the General Slocum, an excursion boat, which, laden mainly with women and children, was burned on the Sound, amid heartrending scenes and a loss of life footing well up into the thousand mark. Where yesterday all was joy and gladness over the prospect of a day of pleasure, to-day, with whole families wiped out, all is mourning and sorrow, while a shocked community asks "who is responsible?" and sets about to bring the responsible parties to book, fully confident that such a course will prove a deterent to the carelessness that is alleged to be the cause of this and similar disasters. Already has the captain of the ill-fated craft been signalled out as the scapegoat, just as in the Iroquois, the Park avenue tunnel, and other disasters of a like kind, blameless wage workers have been compelled to bear the brunt. But is he really to blame? And will his conviction bring the desired re-

sult? No; decidedly, No! The blame and the remedy are to be sought elsewhere and differently applied! Modern industrial and commercial activities are so grouped that they compel the herding of large masses of human beings in large cities. The capitalists

may declare that Socialism will crush individuality; but the fact is that it is the big cities of capitalism that do that. Nay, they crush life as well. The masses of human beings thus herded are compelled to seek pleasure and recreation en masse. Devoid of the means to retire at leisure to the country with a chosen few, there

to enjoy the beauties of woodland and deliver it!

The members of the Socialist Labor Party have in the Colorado outrages an unexcelled opportunity for propaganda. The outrages are so apparent, they abound in so many lessons touching on the fundamental economic differences between capital and labor, the class character of government, and the questionable conduct of pure and simple unionism, as shown in the friendly feeling displayed by General Bell toward the A. F. of L., that it is easy, with their aid, to demonstrate the truth of Socialist Labor Party economics, philosophy and tactics; tactics, especially, Comrades, do not, therefore, let the opportunity slip by. Let every comrade available, throughout the country, get out on the street corners and bring home to the working class the true and vast significance of the events now transpiring in the West. Those who cannot speak, should go along to distribute leaflets Let every comrade get to work, there is much to do, and now is an appropriate time in which to do it. Our class is now ready for our message. Don't fail to

The efforts now being made to fasten the blame for the General Slocum calamity on the employees is in line with canitalist procedure in such cases. It avoids damage suits and saves capitalism from the folly of its own acts.

WEEKLY PEOPLE. SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1904.

cants for membership in the party.

Press Committee.

Manhattan.

First, Third and Fifth A. D.-

UP AGAINST THE BUZZ SAW

To The Daily and Weekly People

opened, and Comrade Billsbarrow, of St.

Louis, had given way to Comrade Philip

Veal, of Collinsville, Ill. The latter was

making good headway scathingly arraign-

ing the labor fakirs, by showing how

they divided the labor movement, com-

pelling one trade to scab it on another,

and in some instances, men in the same

trade in one locality to scab it on the

men in another locality, when he was

interrupted by a walking delegate of

the local Trades and Labor Assembly,

named Boden, who was surrounded by

seven or eight of his dupes. This fellow

Veal promptly invited him to take the

ending for the walking delegate of the

Veal, thereupon, continued his address.

At its conclusion he called for questions

-but nary a word was heard from Bo-

tayed and saw it out.

the woods."

knew nothing about Socialism. He final

ly left the scene, with the crowd calling

after him "To the woods with you; to

We sold 14 pamphlets, while all our

SPREADING THE LIGHT IN RHODE

ISLAND. /

To The Daily and Weekly People:

the above leaflets I put others, such as

Wm. Andreas.

eaflets were eagerly sought.

Belleville, Ill., June 12.

Faugh a Ballagh!"

New York, June 16, 1904.



[CORRESPONDENTS WHO FRETZE TO APPEAR IN FRIST UNDER AN A MARE WILL ATTACK SUCE NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS. BENED OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NOWE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNISED.

ROUNDING THE CIRCLE.

To The Daily and Weekly People: While reading in to-day's Daily People what capitalism is doing in Colorad thought, surely "the wheel is come full circle" there, and took down my copy of Marx's Capital to verify it.

In the chapter devoted to "Primitive Accumulation," Marx shows that while the political economists of capitalism tell us that the entire course of economic industry has been one continuous idyl, actual history refutes them by showing that conquest, enslavement, robbery, murder, in brief BRUTE FORCE has been the dominant factor. The economic structure under which

we live to-day, grew out of the economic structure of feudalism. Under feudalism the worker was a serf bound to the soil and the person of the feudal lord; as such he could not move about and sell his labor where he pleased. We have no love for feudalism with its revolting prerogatives, but capitalism is every whit as vile. It is the feature of capital ism that those whom it exploits must be "free, laborers," that is they must be "free" from having any means of production of their own. Capitalism had therefore to "emancipate" the laborer from; his serfdom. In "freeing" the la borer. it but transformed his servitude from feudal exploitation into capitalist exploitation. In doing this every right of the peasantry was taken away, viz: the use of the common land for pas-turage, timber, firewood, turf, etc. The communal lands, the State domains, church property, all were seized, and their former holders thrown into the ranks of the proletariat. While putting the account of these things in a few words, Marx adds that the history of it written in the annals of mankind in

letters of blood and fire. The "free" proletariat created by the breaking up of feudalism could not pos-sibly be absorbed by the manufacturers then beginning. Nor could those men suddenly torn from their wonted mode of life, as suddenly adapt themselves to the new conditions. Stress of circumstances turned masses of them into beg; gais, robbers and vagabonds. Then was set in motion a bloody legislation against vagabondage. The powers that forced men into pauperism and crime now treated them as "voluntary" criminals. Whipping" and imprisonment were re-ported to. Men were tied to the carttail and whipped until the blood stream-id from their backs; then they had to swear on oath to go and "put the habor." . In England, under Henry YHI., for the second arrest for vaga bondage the whipping was repeated and half the car sliced off, and for the third fence the culprit was executed as a hardened criminal and enemy of the com-In that same England it was decreed

that if any one "refused" to work he should be condemned as a slave to the person who charged him with being an lifler; the statute provided that the master need only feed his slave on bread and water, weak broth, and such refuse meat as he saw fit. The master had the ight to force the slave to work with thip and chains. If the slave escaped, covery he was branded on the foreand with the letter S; for running away three times, the penalty was execution as a felon. The master was empowered to dispose of his slave the same as any r personal chattel. If the slave should attempt anything against his master he was to be executed. Justices of the peace used to hunt the "rascals" organize on the program of the S. T. and lown. A vagabond found "idling" for hree days was branded with a red-hot iron and set to work in chains. Masters were privileged to put iron rings round the neck, arms, or legs of the slave for easier identification. Masters were allowed to enslave "vagabonds" for mere food and drink. This kind of parish slavery lasted in England until far in the nineteenth century, under the name of "roundsmen." By such means and others as grotesquely terrible, were these people, who had been torn from the seil, "disciplined" into the condition necessery for wage slavery. "he, "free" workers being completely subjected to the capitalist class, cap-Italism began to flourish. Its whole energy of exploitation was let loose. tions of the workers were treat ed as heinous crimes, and the slightest attempt at revolt met with barbarous Thus it was that capitalism "freed" the serf from feudal lordship and imposed its own chains upon him. In rado the capitalist class of to-day is as raw and brutal as that of the early days of capitalism in Europe. They have not yet learned the finesse that ontes Civic Federations and the like; ough shod they dash over the constion and laws of their own making. bution and laws of their own making. The Colorado proletarist, through lack-ing that class-consciousness that Socialist philosophy alone awakens, by their dig-nity and solidarity have aroused the mine-owning capitalists to that fury which is equalled only by a hungry beast when deuting of the may. The distance which is equalled only by a hungry beast when deprived of its proy. The circle is being rounded. From that condition of

serfdom from which capitalism took the worker, it would now restore him. In the East capitalism does not show its raw head and bloody bones so clearly as in Colorado, but 'tis the same beast. Workingmen of the country, will ye yield 8 L. P. to it?

New York, June 12.

A TELL-TALE CIRCUMSTANCE. To the Daily and Weekly People :-There is a circumstance in the occures at Cripple Creek which proved that the crime at Independence was not committed by the strikers. It is this, that in the Portland mine union-men have worked in common with non-union men, and yet there has never been a disturbance of any kind!

C. Derosie. Fraternally yours, New York, June 12.

LIGHT ON COLORADO OUTRAGES. To The Daily and Weekly People: Some one has truthfully stated, that the capitalist will lie for ten per cent., steal for fifty per cent. and kill for one hundred per cent. With this in mind thd the following news paragraph from the Lynn "Item" of June 13th before our gaze, the Colorado situation becomes clear. It tells us why socialism is being fought there and throws valuable light on the methods in vogue amongst this "Law and order" brigade, of "Religion" protecting and "family" upholding capitalists. Here it is:

"Announcement will soon be made of a gigantic new combination of capital in the United States and Europe. It is nothing less than an amalgamation of the valuable mines of America, and the man who is to consumate this stupendous transaction is John D. Rockefeller."

Another news item, in the same paper, is enough to make a horse laugh, if it were not for the tragical side of the matter, which must be kept in mind. It is as follows:

"CALL FOR FEDERAL TROOPS.

"Chicago, Ill, June 13, 1904 .- An appeal to President Roosevelt to call out federal troops to protect the miners in Colorado was made Sunday, in resolutions adopted by the Chicago Federation of Labor, which denounced what it termed 'the lawless crusade' of the military authorities of Colorado against organized labor."

Think of Roosevelt, the chief of the brigand class-he of the spike club fame -doing anything that would protect labor, and lame the arm that outrages our class. Think of any one taking seriously the resolutions of the Gompers brigade who vote for Colorado outrages and pay Sammy and his gang to see that they are regularly perpetrated in one

form or another. Roosevelt knows his class interest and he knows Sammy and his gang, and he knows what the S. L. P. knows, that Sammy is nothing but a flamboyant fraud, and the "resolutioners" a lot of chicken brained dupes who don't know enough to know that the man they ask to aid them is the political chief of the brigand class which oppresses them! When they learn this they will stop "resoluting" and begin acting, by taking possession of the land and capital of the nation which they can never do while they have Sammy on their back. They must throw him and his gang overboard;

dependent for their jobs upon the enemy of the working class, and that experience proved them to be the enemies of the workers in their struggle against the capitalists. A Social Democrat then said, "but not in a small city like Kenosha"-15,000 population, highly de-veloped industrially-and further justified Kauffman by referring to the civil service examinations passed by applicants for the police force. I asked who

had charge of the examinations, and he said it was an impartial board. "But how is it constituted?" "By two members from each of the two leading parties-two Democrats and two Republi-Section Belleville had a rather exciting cans." "Four servants of the capitalist meeting here Saturday, the 11th inst. on the Public Square. Comrade Goss

class ?- a board solid against the workers. Don't you see, you aren't getting control of the police force by providing for their uniforms? You are simply adding to the office your enemy has the power to bestow upon his choice." These rank and file Social Democrats are honest, but they are living upon So-

cial Democratic literature alone, and they are all the harder to reach from the fact that they think they have a Socialist paper already. Fraternally, Chas. H. Chase. Kenosha, Wis., June 10.

WEST SIDE WAGE SLAVES AWAKENING.

claimed that it was the Socialist Labor To The Daily and Weekly People :-Party and not the fakirs, who did the rousing open-air meeting was held at acabbing. the corner of Forty-ninth street and Ninth avenue (in the Fifteenth Assembly stand and make good his assertions. The District), on Wednesday evening, June fellow winced and attempted to laugh 15. Chairman Donohue opened the meetout of his predicament, at the same time ing at eight o'clock sharp, explaining the objects of the Socialist Labor Party. Iron Molders' Union, who is a "socialist," He then introduced Comrade Andrew alias Social Democrat. Sater, who, in an able manner, showed the workingmen present why they are a merchandise in the labor market, to be bought and sold, like beef, leather or den and his gang. Veal then spied the pork, according to supply and demand. Iron Moulders' Union "socialist" del-Then he clearly showed that there is a egate, who had come up by this time, class struggle raging between the buyers and, instead of inviting him to ask a of labor-the capitalists-and its sellers question, put a question to him him--the workingmen, because of their anself. This started the "socialist" gotagonistic interests. Sater pointed out ing. The discussion grew hot, the audi-

that as long as the workingmen do not understand the capitalist system, so long will they vote for it, and suffer under it. He then explained the necessity for the working class reading Socialist Labor Party literature.

After Sater had closed the chairman introduced John J. Kinneally, who, after explaining the proper kind of organization that the working class should have. citing the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, as an example, took up the Colorado outrages, and in an able manner showed how Governor Peabody and General Bell were using the powers of State to deport the miners and friends to another State, in brief, treating them worse than serfs or chattel slaves; and while these outrages are going on, the great Samuel Gompers. the President of the American Federation

chell is sailing to England to study the labor problem. Kinneally showed that Gompers, Mitchell, et. al., are misleaders of labor, and proved that the pure and simple unions while they dominate are leading labor

of Labor cannot be found, and John Mit-

astray; concluding by pointing to the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance as the beacon lights of the working class. The workingmen present were aroused

to applause many times by the speaker's presentation of conditions in Colorado, and his arraignment of Gompers and Co. One man present spoke of this being his country. The speaker asked how much of the country he owned. The workmen present saw the point, and told the countryman to move along.

The chairman closed the meeting with

Twenty-two pamphlets were sold and S. T. & L. A. and the S. L. P. in this part six men gave in their names as appliof bustling New York. Toward the latter part of the meeting,

when questions were called for, a work-This is the sort of work that counts Comrades, buckle on your armor and let ingman asked the question, "Why is it the slogan be "Down with Capitalism! the Independent Shoeworkers of Brooklvn do not join their 'International' Union' of that trade?" (He meant Tobin's union.)

> The Tobin Boot and Shoe Workers' Union was shown up in its true colors, viz: the agreement with the boss to unionize the shop regardless of conditions; no strikes, or boycotts and arbitration. It was pointed out how the workers start arbitration with a majority in favor of their bosses on the committee.

Ye Gods! how quickly the crowd did grasp the point the speaker made, and how generous they were with their applause. It was a spontaneous outburst, due to the clear recognition of a fact; and also an indication of the growing intelligence of our class along class lines. Another question was asked; it is the

one question of all questions, viz: "What is the difference between the S. L. P. and the S. D. P.?" The question was answered in accordance with the facts at hand. The questioner seemed satisfied with the information given. The fact that this question was asked so soon in the campaign evidences the fact that the "Kangs" are getting to be better known than we, at times, allow ourselves to believe. It is a good sign of the times. Let them be known for what they are, not what they themselves pretend to

The meeting opened at 8 p. m., and closed at 10.30 p. m., considerable literature being sold, together with the taking of one "sub" for the Weekly.

The first gun has been fired in The Bronx, and to say its aim was true and that the camps of the labor fakir and the bogus Socialists were hit, is not without solid foundation in fact. J. J. J.

New York, June 12, 1904.

ence swelled, and shouts of "back to the woods with the labor fakirs," combined AGITATION IN CHICAGO, ILL.

with cheers, came from "the crowd of To The Daily and Weekly People: 200 or more. The fakirs at this started Enclosed find list of 13 subscriptions to a counter movement, and attempted to the Weekly People, secured in Chicago draw the crowds away by getting some and South Chicago in 3 days' work.

men to come up the opposite street with With the aid of our State Organizer, a banner, but all to no avail. The crowd Will W. Cox, who is now in Chicago, we held a fine meeting at 92nd Street and In the meantime Veal challenged the Commercial Avenue, sold 6 pamphlets Moulders' representative to a debate. and distributed a good number of leafoffering him double time, but he stoutlets, besides which I was asked to come ly maintained that there was nothing to to a meeting of the 8th Ward Club, of the so-called Socialist party. debate, as the Socialist Labor Party

Labor watched us, we were told, because the fate of organized labor depended upon to South Chicago, to push the Party press, and to organize a branch of the Socialist Labor Party, besides arranging and holding street meetings there. tadt Hoping to send in a better list next

Yours for the fighting S. L. P., Philip Kiley, State Solicitor. Chicago, Ill., June 12.

A SAN FRANCISCO VIEW OF KITCHfight of five weeks. The watchers must ELT.

here, the striking freight handlers held a public meeting, attendance about 200, and were addressed by the shining lights of the Democratic party, including Governor Garvin. (They weren't there for lithographer's lock-out.

votes; oh, no!) The workers were again Before the lock-out was precipitated, jollied about their interests being identwe, in San Francisco, received a telecal with those of "Brother" capital. gram from National President Kitchelt, I got there about one hour before the of the Artist's and Designer's League, in meeting opened and distributed about which were the words: "Arbitration 200 leaflets: "Some Things a Working-Means Slavery."

> After five weeks of lock-out, National out one rock of protection, and capital, politically entrenched capital, easily



it is the continuation of the Workmen's

Advocate. This was the name of the

weekly national organ of the S. L. P. for

four years previous to 1891. The Party

simply changed the name of its organ

into The People and enlarged it. It is

the property of the Party, and the pa-

per's editor is chosen by national con-

T. G. E., ELMIRA, N. Y .-- Matter is

covered in advance by the editorial

G. U., ALLEGHENY CITY, PA .- Tho

promise to put the whole of Eugene

Sue's "History of a Proletarian Family"

into English is being kept. Since the

"Pilgrim's Shell" another story, "The

Infant's Skull," was published, and a

third, "The Gold Sickle," is now being

published, but both the latter in the

C., COLUMBUS, O.; G. W., NEW

HAVEN, CT.; J. R. S., LOS ANGELES,

CAL .: T. W. W. PEORIA, ILL : R. D.,

NEWBURG, N. Y .: D. P. L. BRIDGE.

PORT, CT.; J. M'C., DUNDEE, SCOT-

LAND; G. G., PITTSBURG, PA.; F. J.

B. and L. B., BOSTON, MASS .- Matter

COLORADO DOCUMENTS WANTED.

Florence, Colo., is writing an account of

the labor troubles in Colorado. Will

the readers of The People who possess

documents relating to the early part

Comrade H. J. Brimble, 407 Deibert St.

Daily, Sunday's excepted.

received.

vention and general vote

"Gompers in Hiding."

D. W., NEW YORK-Just wait, and | The reason we claim for the Weekly you will find Adjutant-Gen. Sherman M. People an older age than 13 years is that Bell made "honorary member" by some set of men who will call themselves a "Union" with headquarters in Cripple Creek.

C. M. O'B., FERNIE, B. C .-- Socialism is the social system under which the natural (land) and social (capital) opportunities, without which production can not be carried on, shall be owned and operated by and for the people.

W. F., ALBANY, N. Y .- Is The People too severe in calling Sherman M. Bell a brigand? What else is he? Or do you hold that the Bells have carte blanche to call the workingmen, whom they outrage, "bandits," and Socialism, that

would compel them to earn a decent living or dic, "incendiarism"? R. B., BUFFALO, N. Y .- In 1902 there were 60,804 people receiving indoor relief in this State and 31,441 receiving

A. S. NEW YORK: L. O. C., PUEBLO, outdoor or temporary relief. COLO.; D. S. A., CHICAGO, HLL.; S. TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN-W., WACO, TEX.; G. J., TORONTO, Anonymous correspondence is not recog CAN.; N. T., PATERSON, N. J.; L.

E. S., NEW YORK-Take a lawyer.

nized.

G. T., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL,-1. The International Socialist Committee at Brussels has no power to "recognize" or to "reject" any Socialist body. It is there simply as a medium of communication. Whoever writes to it, it is glad to

answer. 2. It is kept up by contributions from organizations that choose to pay. It complains that few choose to.

D. T. O., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL .- The Daily People was founded on July 1, 1900. The Weekly People existed before, it was started on April 3, 1891.

fines, you will remember, as "slavery."

We were told that the American Fed-

eration of Labor had its eyes fixed on

us, and that as we are the most highly

skilled or organized labor, we were being

made to bear the first attack of organized

capital. The American Federation of

Well, the watchers must have noted

of the Cripple Creek strike kindly forward the same to him and help the work along? A meeting of the New York State Executive Committee was held in the

Daily People building on June 11. Ferguson and Kihn absent without excuse. Emil Wegener was elected chairmman. Minutes of previous meeting accepted as read.

.Communications: From Organizer Trainor, Section Onondago County, on per capita tax, his attendance at the National Convention his election as delegate to State Convention, and send-

the ease with which half organized caping nantes of parties with whom Comital routed us. The watchers in the A rade Crawford can conducts correspon-F. of L. of L. must have noted our eagerdence. From Section Watervliet, anness to accept "slavery" after a short nouncing election of P. J. Burke as delegate to State Convention. From Organhave seen the doom of pure and simple izer Burgholz, giving Section Essex unionism when we, the "aristocracy of County's reasons for refusing to remove Labor," the strongest naturally equipped bar of expulsion against Ernest Leske, organization, holding every strategic ad-Rockland Lake, N. Y., applicant for vantage that pure and simple unions member-at-large. Secretary instructed could wish for-we accepted arbitration. to notify Leske accordingly. From Q. we were recommended to accept "slav-Beldner, member-at-large of Jamestown, N. J., announcing his transfer to Sec-We showed the world of labor that to tion Detroit. From Utica, \$6.91 on acattempt to fight capital on the economic count of N. A. F. matter. From J. T. field alone, foredoomed us to destruction. B. Geariety, three reports of his agi-We showed the economic field to be with

tation in Medina, Lockport, Brockport, Buffalo, North Tonawanda, Fontawanda, Niagara Falls, and Batavia, sending names of sympathizers for Comrade Crawford's correspondence bureau and asking for instructions and credentials. Secretary reported forwarding same. Endorsed Financial report for May: Receipts, \$85.50; expenditures, \$23.19; balance, \$62.31. Per capita tax, Section Monroe County, \$10.50; Section Rennselaer, \$7.50; Branch 2, Section Scandinavian, \$6.00. N. A. F. matter: O. Beldner, Jamestown, \$4.60; Newburg, \$5.53; Utica, \$6.91; Albany, \$13.74; Richmond, \$14.46; Schenectady, \$18.59; Trey, 19.01; Syracuse, \$20.26; Westchester, 23.23; Rochester, 24.87; Buffalo, 35.73; Scandinavian Section, \$18.20; Greater New York, \$274.24: total \$509.45. Aftter discussing report to State Gonvention, and the outlook in the State. the meeting adjourned. J. Ebert, Secretary.

Section Chicago is going to send me

our withstanding the first assault, which if we failed to check, would expose the ranks of organized unskilled labor, to the likelihood of annihilation. week.

Last Sunday night in the Labor Temple To The Daily and Weekly People :---The utter unfitness of the pure and simple union in the fight for the betterment of labor is nicely shown by the recent

man Should Know ." Inside of each of

President Kitchelt informs us by wire "The Difference," "The Unemployed" and that an arbitration agreement had been forced our surrender.

militia and the entire government into their hands. Then no one can perpetrate Colorado outrages upon them. Until then they will get them, because they vote present. for them.

Michael T. Berry. Lynn, Mass., June 14.

ANOTHER JAMES F. CAREY. To the Daily and Weekly People :-Here in Kenosha, Wis., is a Social Democrat who emulates James F. Carey of Haverhill, infamous for his \$15,000 arnory appropriation. This is Alderman

Yesterday, while in the wagon factory here, a wage slave, with a natural in-stinct true to his class, for once at least, began jeering my claim that we were a working class party, and ridiculing my alderman for giving overcoats to the policemen, and ended with a witty remark about what "us working men wear." I promptly showed him we were not responsible for and were opposed to the Social Democrats. Still I was anxious to find what the real facts in the case

vere. To-night, after a street meeting, 1 met Kauffman himself, and while I was answering his question as to the "cause of the split," he went away. I then enquired of some other Social Democrats about the "overcoats," and they told me Kauffman, as alderman, was respon-sible for a proposition furnishing the policemen with new uniforms. They ally didn't see but that it was al ight-"the policemen are working men,"

they said. I pointed out that the policemen were

Party. We sold sixteen pamphlets and a few copics of the Daily People. Seventeen names were received on sympathizer's cards, from the workingmen J. Donohue, Chairman. New York, June 15.

THE SORT OF WORK THAT COUNTS To The Daily and Weekly People :---The members of the Third A. D., S. L. P., held a successful open-air meeting at the corner of Bleecker and Thompson streets last night. The boys were out on time and quickly set up their "uncollapsible" and Comrade John Walsh, acting as chairman, after outlining the principles of the Socialist Labor Party, introduced Timothy Walsh of Brooklyn, who spoke press. on the old political parties and the trust magnates. One man in the audience wanted to know why the pure and simple "union label" was not on the literature we had distributed. He was answered to the satisfaction of those present and ventured no further questioning. Pat Walsh of New York, was the next speaker, who dilated upon the rottenness of capitalism, referring to the burning of the fire-trap excursion boat General Slocum, and the outrages upon the work-ing class of Idaho and Colorado as instances of what we can expect while we permit the system of private ownership to exist. Robert Downs next took the platform,

peaking on Socialism versus Capitalism and in closing drew attention to the literature of the Socialist Labor Party, which he urged his hearers to purchase.

The Industrial Crisis," making about 400 leaflets put out at that meeting. Sometimes it happens that when you give reading matter away no one reads it: it is thrown on the floor, in the gutter, or any old place to be rid of it. As I left the hall when my work was finished, I had no way to find out what they did with my leaflets, until this p. m., when Comrade O'Neil informed me that he failed to find more than five leaflets that had been thrown away, so Comrades, you can draw your own conconclusion of what will happen in the near future when the workers are reached through our press. For that reason I have volunteered to push the Party

Like every other wage earner in the land. I don't get much time between meals that is not taken up in trying to make both ends meet; but, however, I will do what I can to aid in pushing the good work of the Socialist Labor Party. Yours,

Francis P. Carney,

Literary Agent of Section Providence Providence, R. I., June 12.

FIRST GUN FIRED IN THE BRONX. To The Daily and Weekly People :--Local Alliance 140, Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, held a very successful open-air meeting last night at the corner of 148th street and Willis avenue. Although this was the first meeting held in The Bronx this year, the attention given the speakers was a prom-

agreed upon, and he recommended that we accept it. The telegram was begun with the words: "Hurrah! Victory! Now if arbitration means slavery at one time , the meaning of the word does not change in five weeks, and no matter what terms arbitration may have been sugared with, President Kitchelt advised us to accept arbitration, which he broadly defines as "slavery."

Every possible condition and circumstance that a pure and simple union could wish for, we had at the time of the lock out. The bosses were miserably organized, not half the shops being in their organization. We were organized to a man, practically speaking. Half our men were at work and paying from twenty to twenty-five per cent. of their wages into our strike fund. Our profession is so highly skilled, that our places could not be filled by scabs. We had been earning wages steadily for years-wages that would average three and one half or four dollars a day. The time chosen by the bosses to lock us out could not have been better chosen by ourselves; the shops out there were crowded with orders and contracts. The treasury of the pressmen, I am told, was an accumulation of ten or fifteen years. (It was empty in five weeks-or so low that a heavy assessment is now being paid by their members.)

In short, if a lock-out could be won at all a pure and simple union, we must have won-yet after five weeks, we got ising sign, one that augurs well for the arbitration, which President Kitchelt de-

the share the second second and

We must occupy their position, entrench ourselves as a class behind the redoubt of government, before we can hope to win.

ery."

Sidney Armer. San Francisco, Cal., June 11.



Joseph Kammel, a prominent member of the Socialist Labor Party, and Branch No. 132 of the Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Association, and for many years its efficient secretary, died at his nome in Allentown, Pa., on June 8, after suffering for a period of four days from a stroke of apoplexy.

Comrade Kammel was an expert mechanic, a gilder of exceptional ability. At the time of his demise he was fortyeight years of age. A widow and three children survive him.

The funeral took place on Sunday, June 12, and both the organizations of which the deceased was a member, attended in a body. Interment was made in Greenwood Cemetery.



LOWELL OPEN AIR MEETINGS. The Socialist Labor Party of Lowell will hold open air meetings at the corner of Jackson and Central streets, every Saturday evening at S p. m. Now comrades and sympathizers of the movement, come and help to distribute literature. Bring your friends with you.

J. Youngjohns, Oorganizer.

FOR GENERAL ORGANIZER.

To all District and Local Alliances, Members at Large and Sympathizers of the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance Greeting ----

You are utgently called upon to contribute toward the establishment of a fund for the purpose of enabling the S. T. and L. A. to place a General Organizer in the field at the earliest possible date. Every effort looking to that end should be made.

Address all contributions to John J. Kinneally, Gen. Sec., S. T. and L. A., 2-4 New Reade Street, New York.

OFFICIAL

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MATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Henry Kuhn, Socretary, 2-6 New Reads street, New York.

and, ORL NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2-6 New Rande street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.) Notice-For technical reasons he party smouncements can go in that are not in this effice by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXECUTIVE

COMMITTEE. Regular meeting of N. E. C., 196 Dun-

das street, London, June 3. Comrade Maxewell elected to chair.

All members present. Minutes of previous meeting read and

and adopted. Communications :- From Section Tor

onto regarding place of meeting for coming national convention, and nominating to for same. Communication received and filed. From Section Toronto regarding matter affecting Section Hamon, stating same would be considered and reported to N. E. C. Contents noted. cation filed. From Section London giving names of new N. E. C., which were as follows: George Bryce, W. Forbes, J. Pearse, F. Maxewell, A. Weber, J. W. Cragg, C. A. Weitzel, and Fred Haselgrove, the national secretary. Same was received and filed. From Sec. tion Vancouver, B. C., enclosing \$2.50 for dues stamps, and confirming new members of N. E. C. as sent out by Sec-

National Secretary reported having sent circular letter regarding representation at coming International Socialist Convention to Sections. New business :- A quorum of new N. E. C. being present, motion was put and carried that the N. E. C. now take office. The old N. E. C. thereupon retired, handing books; etc., to new N. E. D. Ross, Rec. Sec'y p. t. Mull" -+-

tion London. Received and filed.

Meeting of new N. E. C. called to order by National Secretary, Comrade Haselgrove. Comrade Weitzel elected chairman. Roll call showed Cragg and Weber absent without ex-

Election of officers :- F. Maxewell, treasurer; W. Forbes, recording secre-Meeting adjourned.

Wm. Forbes,

Recording Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Pennsylvania S. E. C., S. L. P., was held on June 16 at 1865 ridan street, Philadelphia. Comrad Behder in the chair. Minutes of previmeeting approved as read.

munications were received from Pittsburg, giving local information, and that the records of former State mittee had been lost because of the iscampment of Mr. Ranzeenhofer, who and swindled party members. From John Bach, member-at-large, sending dues for addock, sending \$7.50 for due stamps and \$5 for assessment stamps; from H. Kuhn, sending credential blanks for eleventh national convention.

clution sent out by State Com nittee relative to going into election inder party name, and calling for names and calling the location lates for presidential electors and State officers, replies were received rom Erie, Scranton, Reading, Johns, Wales, West Elizabeth, and Philadelphia, mittee takes this means of urging mbers to immediate action. No me should be lost in the work that lies efore us in this State. The State secretary reports having sant to New York for an Italian speaker to appear at the meeting of the local organization of the Italian Socialist Fedwration in a discussion held before that body on the question whether to support S. L. P. or S. P. in this camp b. L. P. or S. P. in this campaign. that no hostile sentiment to the S. L. P. evista there. The secretary's action was

Moved that Comrades Carlson and lerry attend to the printing and adver-

Voted to invite the Scandinavian Socialist Singing Chorus, the Norwegian Singing Society, Danish Singing Society Brage, the Schwaben Singing Chorus, and the Swedish Gymnastic Club Svea.

Voted to have Comrades C. J. Merce of Bridgeport, Ct., and G. Nelson, of Boston, as speakers in English and Swed-

Voted to increase the committee to sixteen, the party and the club to elect them.

The committee now comprises Comrades Engelheart, Schugel, Sasche, Bohmback, Berry, Krouthen, Sweeney, Burnham, Dunnack, Mortenson, Werner, Carlson, Forsberg, Peterson, Gronoroos, and

Moved that Comrades Rudquest and Rondquest attend to the shooting gallery; Comrades Hanson, Johnson Hultberg to canes and throwing the ball. Moved to request Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Sasche, Mrs. Ballhaus and Mrs. Vichstrom to attend to the refreshment

stand Voted that Comrade Forsberg take charge of refreshment checks.

Voted that Comrades Hess and Bohm bach serve on the purchasing committee.

Voted to 'accept the report of the programme committee and award the foilowing prizes:

Tug-of-war, between members of the Socialist Labor Party and Scandinavian Club, a silver cup; running high jump, dgar stand; putting the 16-lb. shot, a copy of "The Pilgrim's Shell"; running broad jump, a pipe; ladies hundred yard dash, knitted shawl; ladies egg and spoon race, toilet set.

Voted that Comrade Engelheart purchase the prizes. Voted to request the general commit-

tee, Massachusetts Socialist Labor Party to grant some articles left from the fair.

Moved to adjourn until Wednesday evening, June 22. John Sweeney. Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS, ATTENTION! Comrades :- By vote of the General Committee of the Party, a meeting of Party members will be held at 1165 Tremont street, Boston, Room 1, on Sunday, June 26, at 3 p. m., for the purpose of instructing the delegates to the Na-

tional Convention. You are called upen to attend this meeting and by your thought and intelligent co-operation assist in the building of our Party. It is your duty to be present at this

meeting and do what you can to bring others with you. Fraternally, . Michael T. Berry,

Secretary Mass. S. L. P. 9914 Chestnut street, Lynn, Mass.

A CALL

The date of the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party has been set for Saturday, July 2, and the gavel will fall at 9 a. m. of that day, calling the convention to order.

For the place of the convention Grand Central Palace has been chosen, the same locality where the conventions of 1896 and 1900 have been held.

Delegates coming from points west of St. Louis can save in cost of transportation by going via St. Louis, as fares from that point to New York and back again are apt to be lower because of t voting in favor of same and respond-g to call. As some parts have not been and from in this matter, the State Members of Section New York who are in a position to lodge one or more delegates and are willing to do so, will please send their names and addresses to the undersigned. For the National Executive Committee. Henry Kuhn, S. L. P., Secretary. MICHIGAN S. L. P. CONVENTION. The Socialist Labor Party of Michigan will hold its State convention at Detroit, on Saturday, June 23, 7 p. m., at Manne bach's Hall, 273 Gratiot avenue, (entrance on Hastings street.)

Moved that Comrade Engelheart be | NEW YORK OPEN AIR MEETINGS. The New York County Committee, Socialist Labor Party, has arranged the following schedule of open air meetings to be held in the districts and on the nights designated below.

Friday, June 24th, 8 p. m. 14th Assembly District-Tenth street and Second avenue. Speakers: E. F.

Wegener and J. Eck. Saturday, June 25th, 8 p. m. 32d Assembly District-106th street and Lexington avenue. Speakers: F.

Campbell and J. Vaughn. Monday, June 27, 8 p. m. Eighteenth Assembly District-Sixeenth street and Avenue A. Speakers:

E. T. Wegener, J. Eck. Tuesday, June 28, 8 p. m. Sixth Assembly District-Fifth street nd Second avenue. Speakers: August

Gilhaus, J. Vaughn. Wednesday, June 29, 8 p. m. Twentieth Assembly District-Twen-

ty-fifth street and Third avenue. Speakers: E. T. Wegener, F. Campbell, Friday, July 1, 8 p. m.

Sixteenth Assembly District-Fourth street and Avenue B. Speakers: E. T. Wegener, J. Eck. THE DAILY PEOPLE HOMESTRETCH

FUND.

UNDER THIS HEAD WILL BE PUB-LISHED ALL DONATIONS MADE FOR THE LAST FINAL EFFORT TO CLEAR UP THE BALANCE OF THE DEBT ON THE DAILY PEOPLE PRINTING PLANT. THAT BALANCE, ON NO-VEMBER 15, WAS \$4,643, PLUS IN-TEREST. WATCH AND SEE HOW THE FIGURES OF THE "HOME-

.50

.50

STRETCH FUND" GET UP TO IT. Previously acknowledged\$4274.70 . Nasovitch, Seattle, Wash 5.00 P. Monahan, W. Albany, N. Y.. H. Brandborg, Henning, Minn.. D. McRae, Winnipeg, Man., Can. 2.00 U. Frueh, Paterson, N. J..... 1.00 J. Finkbahner, Phila., Pa..... 3.00

Total.....\$4286.70

SPECIAL FUND. (As per circular letter Sept. 3, 1901.) Previously acknowledged \$8774.25 S. Winauer, N. Y. City 1.00 Sect. Richmond, Va. (Loan Cert.) 20.00 M. Hiltner, N. Y. City75

Sec. Newport News, Va. (Loan Certificate) 20.00

Total.....\$8816.00 IMPORTANT FOR BUFFALO.

The Buffalo Socialists will have an ex-

cursion down Niagara River and around Grand Island this Sunday, June 26. The double-decked boat "Twentieth Century." with a new, large steamer, will leave dock at foot of Ferry street, Sunday morning at 9.30 o'clock. Stops will be

made at different resorts on the Island. Good dancing, music, refreshments, etc. are provided for. Tickets, twenty-five cents for adults, fifteen cents for children from six to fourteen years, will be for sale at the dock.

Every friend of the S. L. P. in Buffalo is invited to spend this Sunday in the company of fellow Socialists, enjoying the cooling breezes of the Ningara.

CLEVELAND ANNOUNCEMENTS. Until further notice regular open-air neetings will be held every Saturday on Marshall's corner of the Public Square All meetings to begin at 7.30 sharp.

During July, August, September and October business meetings of the section will be held first Sunday in the

to put a general organizer in the field, and stated that the G. E. B. was now ready to send agitators to various centers in the jurisdiction of D. A. 4, the time having arrived to make the working class acquainted with the class struggle and its final development; especially to bring home the lessons of the out rages in the State of Colorado and to show to them the cause thereof, and how to apply the remedy therefore. Now is the time to cultivate the workers' mind and

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1904.

attention. An out-door agitation meeting was ordered to be held June 25, at 8 p. m., at the corner of Albany and George streets, New Brunswick ,N. J., the same to be in charge of Comrade Zierer, as was a meeting for June 15, in front of New Library, Broad and Bridge streets, Newark, and a meeting every week hereafter at different points in the city, the same to be in charge of L. A. 405. One meeting for June 18 at the corner of Broad and Jersey street, Elizabeth, in charge of German Mixed L. A. and one meeting in Trenton, N. J., and one in Rahway, N. J., during this month, in charge of L. A. 257, were also ordered. Ordered to continue the agitation in Hudson County. D. A. 4 suggests to G. E. B. the printing of posters to advertise meetings, as hand bills are wasted and difficult to place in the proper hands; said posters to be gotten up that they may be used all over the country.

Secretary was instructed to orde 1,000 copies of De Leon's lecture on The Burning Question of Trades Unionism." The following officers were elected for coming term: Organizer, A. J. Bo

land; recording secretary, F. C. Burgholz; financial secretary and treasurer, H. Hartung; auditing committee, Burgholz. Gerold and Hartung; agitation committee, Fallirt, Zierer, Burgholz, Hockenson, Boland, and Aiazzone.

Secretary was instructed to visit meeting of L. A. 397 and find out if the L. A. has proceeded in charges preferred by F. C. Bürgholz against a certain member for violating pledge and principles of S. T. & L. A., and, if not, to proceed to bring charges against L. A. 397

After a general discussion on good and welfare the meeting adjourned. Frank C. Burgholz, Secretary,

A REMARKABLE DOCUMENT. Continued from 1st page.

committee hereby accept the above agreement for and in behalf of the shoe workers of Chicago, (Signed)

> William Schnell. Fred Lee. A. Lundin

It has long been agreed by civilized men, as a matter of law, to accept the testimony against himself when given in open court, when it is known that the witness is not insane, nor the evidence fraudulent. Applying this rule to Tobin and his gang and considering the evidence here given by themselves, according to it they stand convicted as a gang of labor dealers, whose only ambition is to fatten on the misery of the poor dupes who are caught in the meshes of Tobin's due trap, misnamed Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

Gomment is not necessary. This "contract" speaks for itself. It is perfactly safe to rest the case against this scabby pack here, at this point only proceeding to observe that Tobin and the manufacturers are the winners, while the dupes lose. They pay twenty-five cents per week for the "privilege" of being fleeced, for whatever chance they had in an unorganized state has vanished. They are tied hand and foot and plucked by the capitalists and the vermin whom they employ to aid them, which includes both the labor fakir and the Kangaroo.

0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0 BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

V

0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0 Two hundred and seventy-five subscriptions to the Weekly People were secured during the week ending Saturday, June 18th. That is a substantial increase over the past few weeks and is the result of quite a number of comrades getting into harness for the season's work. Let this awakening among the comrades spread, Let every Socialist do something for the cause this year. Right now, as we are about to enter the Presidential campaign, every member of our organization and every sympathizer should feel it his duty to devote a little of his time and energy towards making this campaign the most successful of all. One way and one of the best ways

towards helping to that end is by getting subscriptions for the Weekly People. Fifty dollars worth of prepaid subscription cards were sold as follows: San Francisco, \$5; Buffalo, \$5; Bridgeport, Conn., \$5; Everett, Mass., \$5; San Antonio, Tex., \$5; Seattle, Wash., \$5; Albany, N. Y., \$5; Baltimore, \$5; St. Louis, Mo., \$4; J. B. Ferguson, Tuolume, Ca., \$5; Oscar Freer, Columbus, O., \$1.

The 16th A. D. N. Y., sends in a list of sixty-two subscribers, which gives them a nice increase in the number of readers in that district. The 34th is on hand as usual, with sixteen this week. The 23rd sends in a list of nine and the 12th A. D. of Brooklyn, secured 5:

The Chicago comrades are keeping up their excellent work, adding twenty more readers to their list. Fifteen of these were secured by their solicitor Comrade Kiely.

Comrade Leitner, of San Antonio, Tex., sends in twelve subscriptions and is doing all he can to push the work in his city.

Comrade Rager, of Braddock, Pa., who received a copy of "The Pilgrim's Shell" ast week for securing eight yearly subscribers, sends in ten yearly subscribers this week and gets a copy of "Woman Under Socialism."

Comrade Bohmbach, of Boston, also gets a copy of "The Pilgrim's Shell," he having sent in fourteen subscribers.

Others sending in five or more subscribers are as follows: Gen. E. Board. S. T. and L. A., N. Y., 12; J. D. Goerke, Cleveland, O., 9; R. Berdan, Paterson, N. J., 8; Fred O'Neil, Pomona, Cal., 6; C. H. Chase, Sheboygan, Wis., 6; Section St. Louis, 6; Section Seattle 5; Section Richmond, Va., 5.

The following orders were received last Sunday for copies of this issue containing Comrade De Leon's lecture "The Burning Question of Trade-Unionism," New York County Committee, 6,000; Rochester, N. Y., 1,000; D. A. No. 4. S. T. and L. A., Newark, N. J., 1,000 Chicago, 1,000; S. R. Rager, Braddock, Pa., 1,000; Cincinnati, 750; Tacoma Wash., 800; East St. Louis, Ill., 500; Toronto, Ont., 300; St. Louis, Mo., 200; Val. Martis, Jacksonville, Ill., 200; St. Paul, Minn., 200; Bridgeport, Conn., 100; Superior Wis, 50.

A number of prepaid subscription cards are coming in with two cent stamps affixed. This is a loss of money. A one cent stamp is enough. When sending in a number of cards, the expense will be still further reduced by placing them in a sealed envelope and putting the necessary stamp thereon.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

and pamphlets were also ordered in as-

of the boys in a glass factory. Much of Among the orders received were the the work of children, easy in itself, befollowing: Adam Marx, New London, comes exhausting because performed at a Conn., 1500 leaflets; Section Utica, high rate of speed. Managers spur chil-N. Y., 1000 leaflets and 75 pamdren to rapid work by the adoption of phlets; G. T. Jennings, E. St. Louis, Mo. 1000 leaflets; P. Jacobson, Yonkers, N. Y., 2,000 leaflets and 20 pamphlets; C. A. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y., 2,000 leaflets; F. Leitner, San Antonio, Tex., 3,000 leaflets; Section Tacoma, Wash., 4.000 leaf-

Adam Marx writes that he is still hustling for the two books, "Women

Under Socialism" and "The Pilgrim's Shell." We still have a number of the first editions of these good works in stock. They would soon disappear from our shelves, if a few more hustlers like Adam Marx and Moritz Ruther could be found among our members and friends. They have demonstrated that the books are easy sellers. Try them and see for vourself.

Section Calender Quite a large number of advance orders were received for De Leon's translation of Ferdinand Lassalle's, "Franz von Sick (Under this head we shall publish

ingen," during the week. Bear in mind standing advertisements of Section headthat cash must accompany these orders quarters, or other permanent announceto insure publication and prompt deliv ments, at a nominal rate. The charge will be one dollar per line per year.)

By a special arrangement with Dr. Noto, the price of his novel "The Ideal and fourth Saturdays, S p. m., at 2-6 City" has been reduced to 75 cents a New Reade street, Manhattan. copy

erv.

The price of "The Buzz Saw Series," advertised elsewhere, has also been reduced to clear out the stock. Now is the time to take advantage of these reductions. / the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Of late, comrades making remittances to The Daily and Weekly People and the Labor News Co., have gone to the trouble and expense of buying seperate money orders for cash. This is not necessary. Include both in one money order; but write the matters intended for each separate sheets of paper as heretofore.

As far as possible, the assembly districts of New York and the Sections throughout the country must send cash with orders. At present, only a very limited amount of credit can be given.

CHILD LABOR

Washington streets), 3d floor, rooms Continued from 1st page. 22-23. Open day and evening. All wageworkers cordially invited. mills and factories provide proper ac-





FACTORY WAREROOMS. than they really are. "They are no longer children after they go to work," r34th St., Block East of Third Avenue



the piece-work system of payment. Possibly the most arduous piece-work thatchildren are engaged upon is that of operating sewing machines in clothing factories. Although employers claimed that they did not employ any children on this work under 16 years of age, girls under that age limit were found so employed. FOR OVER SLATT TEARS. An Old and Well-Tried Remedy. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRI

and forcover SIXTY IF ARS by MILLION Water theorem CHILLINER WHILLS THEY R PERFECT SUCCESS. TE SOUTHER I WITERS the GUMA, ALLAN SILE AT TND COLLO, and is the best renew La. Soid by Druggista in every part . Resure and ask for

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHEIL KIND. AND TAKE NO OTHEIL KIND. Treaty-Five Cents a Lottle.

New York County Committee-Second

Kings County Committee-Second and

ourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at headquar-

General Committee-First Saturday in

Offices of Section New York, at Daily

Los Angeles, California. Section head-

quarters and public reading room at

2051/ South Main street. Public educa-

tional meetings every Sunday evening.

People readers are invited to our rooms

San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. head-

quarters and free reading room 610

Montgomery street (between Clay and

If you receive a sample copy of this

paper it is an invitation to subscribe.

Subscription price: 50 cents per year;

People building, 2-6 New Reade street,

Manhattan.

and meetings.

ters, 813 Park avenue, Brooklyn.

a superintendent remarked in speaking

Secretary also reports having purchased 107 due stamps. Receipts, \$12.70; ex-penses, \$20.20. Edmund Seidel, penses, \$20.20. Record. Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS PICNIC COMMIT-TEE

Comprising members of the Socialist Labor Party and Boston Scandinavian Socialist Club, organized to arrange a mie to be held on July 16, to raise campaign funds for the Massachusetts Socialist Labor Party General Committes. Comrades Enger, Mortensen, Engel art, Werner, Carlson, Berry and ney present.

Meeting called to order by Comrade Berry. Moved that Comrade Berry be an, pro tem. Moved that Comrade Sweeney be secretary, pro tem. Voted that the temporary officers be

made permanent. Voted to hold the picnic in Amory Grove, Saturday, July 16.

Sections and members at large will please take notice.

ROCHESTER OPEN AIR MEETINGS. Open air meetings will be held by Section Monroe County, June 25 (Saturday evening), 8:15 sharp, at the corner of Joseph avenue and Baden street. W. W. Cox and Philip Veal will address the meetings.

Comrades, sympathizers and readers of The People are invited to attend and help in the distribution of literature.

John Withers. Organizer.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, NOTICE. Parties wishing to subscribe or renew their subscriptions to the Weekly People paid. will be waited on by calling at Ro 4. 222 1-2 North Third street. Popular priced pamphlets for sale, and standard books to loan at a small fee, or for sale upon order. Call after 6 p. m. or on Sun-day morning.

h at 356 Ontario street. Organizer. D. A. & S. T. & L. A. Meeting called to order by Secretary F. C. Burgholz, at 270 Orange street, Newark, June 11, at 8 p. m., John Hockenson in chair. All officers were present. On motion credentials from German Mixed Trades L. A. 410 of Elizabeth, for Comrades Fallirt, Mueller and Kilbert were received and delegates seated. The same course was taken with credentials for delegates fron. L. A. 400, Johnson, Hockenson and Franzen. Other delegates present were L. A. 257, Arazzone; L. A. 405, Hartung and Burgholz; S. L. P., Zierer and Boland: L. A. 397 absent.

Organizer reported on out-door meetings held in Hudson County, and one meeting in Jersey City going on now regularly with good attendance of workers. He recommended getting 1,000

copies of the Weekly People containing De Leon's lecture, "The Burning Ques-tion of Trades Unionism." Financial secretary and treasurer's re-

port was received. Two applications from L. A. 400 were received and filed. Balance of bill from N. Y L. N. Co. of \$2.75 was ordered

Organization Committee reports organizing a German Mixed Trades L. A. in Elizabeth with fourteen charter members. Charter received.

The floor was then granted to the General Secretary, John J. Kinneally, who spoke of the funds so far collected

When will the dupes open their eyes? Is it any wonder that we have Colorado outrages when things like this occur and no protest is made of those sought to be robbed by this sneaking gang of scabby labor fakirs?

Push the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party. Michael T. Berry.

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe Subscription price: 50 cents per year; 25 cents for six months, Address Weekly People 2-6, New Reaade street, New York City.



Single Copies, 15 Cents. copies, 250; 4 copies, 500; 10 copies, \$1 Orders with money should be sent to Sev. M. Dehly, 2316 Elliot avenue, Seattle, Wash., or to the NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 2-6 New Reade Street, New York City.

The week ending June 18th, showed further increase in the orders for leaflets and pamphlets, indicating greater activity than formerly in the propaganda field. The orders for leaflets were mainly for "Where Wages Come From" and "Why Strikes Are Lost;" for pamphlets, "Behind the Scenes." While these were the leaders, the other valuable leaflets

Dancing afternoon and evening. Games without number. Vocal music by various Singing Societies: Swedish, Danish, Norwegian and German. Instrumental by Dorherty's orchestra. 25 cents. Tickets,

Children under 12 years, with parents free

Take Jamaica Plains, Forest Hill, Columbus avenue and Franklin Park, and Columbus avenue cars. Proceeds go to Campaign Fund of S. L. P.



The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in Convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of all

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in Convention assumption, the second states of the pursuit of happiness. With the founders of the American Republic, we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destruc tive of life, of liberty, and of happiness. With the founders of this Republic, we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

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

mightiest of nations upon that class. Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even de-prived of the necessaries of life.

prived of the necessaries of life. Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule. Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated that the people may be kept in bondage. Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children. Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence. The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural sources of social evolution, this system, through the de-structive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall. We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solid-arity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarours struggie by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and all of the means of production. Transporter conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solid-arity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and all of the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his facilities, multiplied by all the medern factors of civilization.