

FOR PRESIDENT **Charles Hunter Corregan** PRINTER SYRACUSE, NEW, YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT William Wesley Cox MINER

COLLINSVILLE, ILL.

## **CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.**

National Secretary, Henry Kuhn, the Chas. H. Corregan, Daniel De Leon, Richard W. Gaffney, P. De Lee, L. A. Eleventh National Convention of the So-Eleventh National Convention of the So-cialist Labor Party was called to order in this city, at 9 a. m., Saturday, July 2, Luedecke, T. Walsh, A. C. Kihn, F. at the Grand Central Palace. A large and enthusiastic gathering of S. L. P. men and women were in the hall when the convention opened, whose appearance constituted a display of physical and mental vigor that was inspiring indeed to the observer with hope and confidence in the future of the only genuine revolu-tionary movement of the working class as manifested by the Socialist Labor

The convention hall was an ideal one. High and white in ceiling, wide and long, decorated in green, with hanging curtains in red at the windows, carpeted, and furnished with hardwood benches on the side, and with raised canopied platforms at the end, the delegates occupying the center of the floor, each seated at amail folding tables, amid plenty of light with the spectators present, an inexpres-

trains picture. Unlike the alleged Socialists' national

With the fall of the gavel wielded by | George P. Herschafft, of New Jersey; Brauckmann, of New York; Paul Dinger and John D. Goerke, off Ohio; D. Rehder, of Pennsylvania; John J. Duffy, of Rhode Island; Frank Leitner, of Texas; H. Muller, of Virginia; and F. R. Wilke, of Wisconsin. Alternates: E. C. Dieckman, of Missouri; P. C. Christensen, of Ohio; A. A. Grant, of Pennsylvania; George Hasseler, of Michigan. Fraternal delegates: From Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance, Arvid Olson,

S. J. French; Alternates, O. Barthels, Ernest Aiazzone, Section Toronto, Canadian S., L. P., Chas. A. V. Kemp. This made s total of 18.

## FIRST DAY'S SESSION, SATURDAY, JULY .

After a few introductory and welcom ing words by the National Secretary, and upon his call for nominations for temporary officers, Wm. W. Cox, of Illinois, was chosen temporary chairman and Charles H. Chase, of Colorado, temporary row, Meiko Meyer, Paul Dinger and B. Reinstein. On Platform and Resolutions, D. De Leon, John Sweeney, Olive M. Johnson, P. Friesema and R. W. Gaffney. When perminent organization was af-

fected, F. R. Wilke, of Wisconsin, was elected chairman for the day and Frank A. Bohn, of Michigan, vice-chairman. Charles H. Chase, of Colorado, was made permanent secretary of the convention. Samuel Winauer, member of Section New York, S. L. P., was chosen to act in the capacity of Sergeant-at-arms and page during the session. A committee on the attitude of the Party toward trades unions was elected

consisting of delegates Corregan, Berry and Cox. One on Appeals and Grievances, Stevens, of Maryland, Boland, of New Jersey and Doyle, of Kentucky. The electing of a committee on Party Press was deferred until after the hearing of the reports of the National Executive Committee and the Party's Editor which was to begin after the noon recess. An auditing committee comprising Leitner, De Lee and Friesema was elected. One on Mileage was made up of delegates Bohn; Brandborg and Muller: Messages of congratulation were received from the 16th A. D. S. L. P., New York, the Progressive Socialist Club and the Ladies' Branch of the same, and from revolutionary members of the Excelsior Literary Society, which were greeted with applause.

The reading of the report of the National Executive Committee took up the greater part of the afternoon session. The report is begun in this issue, beginning on second page. After the close of the report the

matter of the eligibility of L. A. Boland was again brought up as a result of a motion of John J. Duffy ,of Rhode Island, made on the theory that the report of the credential committee was not sufficiently thorough or complete. F. Passonno explained briefly the attitude of Section Troy in the matter and Boland was given the floor to speak in his own behalf. While Boland was speaking, six o'clock, the hour to which the hour to which the hall had been engaged, arrived and the convention adjourned to meet again at 9 a. m. oon the morrow. The various committees meet in the evening at the headquarters of Section New York, in the Daily People Building, to discuss and act upon the duties assigned to them.

Delegates who were not elected to committee work spent the evening in the company of local comrades, getting acquainted with the city or taking part in agitation work. SECOND DAY'S SESSION, SUNDAY.

JULY 3. The second day's session was called

to order by Secretary Charles H. Chase t 9.30 a. m. sharp

to that at which they were to be reported for action, and thus give every one a chance to study the various questions before acting upon them. This recommendation was concurred in.

The report of the party editor, Daniel | tively. De Leon, was the next business called for, and this occupied a considerable portion of the afternoon session. The report was lengthy and comprehensive and in beginning it De Leon stated his reasons for presenting it in the manner he did. He referred to the extreme importance of the matters involved, stating that the ownership of the party press by the party itself, produces a peculiar situation requiring special action. Because of this ownership, De Leon explained, the questions of the disposition, management, attitude, etc., of the party press tend toward the party constitution and look to the necessitating of changes therein and also in the arranging of the form of the N. E. C., and its relation to the institution of the party press. The ownership of the plant and the directing of the policy of the party press by the party, he declared, reflect themselves upon the organic law of the party. Hence, this importance of dealing with the matter in the most thorough manner. The experience upon which to base our judgment for guidance in future action is already at hand. The party has made it on one hand with its own press and the Kangaroos and Social Democrats on the other, have made some for us with their privately owned papers. Thus, there is an ample fund of knowledge upon which to draw in the work of deciding upon the details of the course to be pursued.

Further on De Leon spoke of the so alled Connolly matter, meaning the discussion on Wages, Marriage and the Church, initiated by James Connolly. In opening this question, De Leon declared that properly speaking there was no such thing as a "Connolly matter," but there was a duty on the part of the party editor who was elected to voice the senti-

ments of the party membership in the carrying out of which the personality of that editor or of Connolly or anyone else had no part whatever. De Leon explained the origin' and development of the discussion and presented all the documents in the matter, including 100sc which had not been published, pointing out from their incorrect and misleading contents why those unpublished had been allowed to remain so up to now.

After De Leon concluded a committee of five to investigate and report on the party press was elected. The committee consists of Frank R. Wilke of Wisconsin; Thomas F. Brennan of Massachusetts; Hugh R. Richards of Indiana; Frank A. Bohn of Michigan and John D. Goerke of Ohio. It was decided to hold no night set sion, for the double reason that a third session would only wear out the delegates and unfit them for knuckling down to work on time in the morning and besides would be unfair to those who had committee work to do in preparation for the morrow and would thus be unable to take part in the deliberations. After the vote on this had been taken, a letter from the California S. E. C. was presented, regretting inability to send delegate, expressing heartfelt wishes for success, and asking for a decision as to what course to follow in the event of legal complications preventing the membership in any State rom retaining the party designation and in such case, what name it would be advisable to adopt during a campaign. This was referred to the committee on constitution. A resolution presented by F. R. Wilke of Wisconsin, was also referred to the constitution committee. Wilke's resolu tion called for the transfer of the Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung from Cleveland to New York, bringing it under the con trol of the national organization and publishing it at the party plant, and also the election of new editor for German party organ.

delegates to the International Congress at Amsterdam, at this session. After the convention was called to order, Hugh R. Richards of Indiana and James A. Bresnahan of Massachusetts, were eleected chairman and vice-chairman respec-

The adoption of a Party Platform was the first order of business and the draft submitted by the committee was taken up and discussed paragraph by paragraph. The meaning and interpretation of each were thoroughly debated and finally a few minor corrections having been made, the Platform was adopted as a whole. The Platform, as adopted, appears at the top of this page.

The debate on the Platform took up the time until noon and following its adoption, the committee on resolutions reported on the matter of instructing the delegates to the Amsterdam Congress. One recommendation was

"That the N. E. C. be authorized to issue credentials to the International Congress to Farty members in good standing who may be in Europe at the time of the Congress and are ready to represent the Party."

This was concurred in. The adisability or otherwise of instructing the delegates was then thoroughly discussed. The prevailing sentiment seemed to be that owing to the peculiar conditions connected with the Congress, and the unknown contingencies, now impossible to foresee, that may arise, the delegates would need a certain amount of latitude as representatives of the S. L. P. in guiding their actions on the situation presented to them. A substitute resolution was offered by Bilsbarrow, which stated that should the International Congress declare for a policy along the lines of the so-called Kautsky resolution our delegates withdraw from said Congress and immediately publish their reasons therefor. This was not accepted, the convention finally voting to accept the resolution submitted by the committee, which were as follows:

"Resolved, That the delegates of the Socialist Labor Party of America to the International Congress at Amsterdam, in 1904, use all the influence and effort possible to make the honest comrades of the less developed countries comprehend the enormous differences in economic and political conditions, for example, in Germany and the United States, and to secure the repudiation of the Kautsky Resolution; and to receive the assurance of the elimination from future International Congresses and other representative bodies of the movement of delegates and representatives of Kangarooism, Millerandism, Hyndmanism, etc., and the acceptance of representatives only of the class conscious Socialist Labor Party of the espective countries; and, be it further

alienable right of man to life, liberty means of self-employment, and, by comand the pursuit of happiness. pulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even

THEIR happiness.

production

We hold that the purpose of govern- deprived of the necessaries of life. Against such a system the Socialist ment is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, experience we hold furthermore that and demands the unconditional sursuch right is illusory to the majority of render of the Capitalist Class.

the people, to wit, the working class, The time is fast coming when in the under the present system of economic natural course of social evolution, this inequality that is essentially destructive system, through the destructive action of of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its

We hold that the true theory of poll- trusts and other capitalist combinations, tics is that the machinery of government on the other hand, will have worked out must be controlled by the whole people; its own downfall. but again taught by experience we hold We, therefore, call upon the wage

furthermore that the true theory of eco- workers of America to organize nomics is that the means of production under the banner of the Socialist Labor must likewise be ownel operated and Party into a class conscious body, aware controlled by the people in common. of its rights and determined to conquer Man cannot exercise his right of life, them.

And we also call upon all other intelliberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on ligent citizens to place themselves and the tool with which to work. Desquarely upon the ground of Workprived of these, his life, his liberty and ing Class interests, and join us in his fate fall into the hands of the class this mighty and noble work of human that owns those essentials for work and emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class

recommended the referring of the so-

called McGinty case to the State Ex-

ecutive Committee of California, which

The committee, on constitution having

reported progress a half hour receas was

taken to enable it to report definitely

upon a number of amendments to the

constitution submitted to it. After the

recess ,a long discussion was had upon

the questions of language branches and

the regulation of the issuing of Section

charters in cities and counties and that of

providing that three-fourths of member-,

ship of Sections be wage-earners or

members of the wage-working class. A

proposition on the latter subject sub-

mitted by Faul Dinger was that "the

We hold that the existing contradie- conflict by placing the land and all the tion between the theory of democratic means of production, transportation and government and the fact of a despotic distribution into the hands of the people economic system-the private ownership as a collective body, and substituting of the natural and social opport the Co-operative Commonwealth for tunities-divides the people into two the present state of planless production, classes; the Capitalist Class and the industrial war and social disorder-a Working Class; throws society into the commonwealth in which every worker convulsions of the Class Struggle; and shall have the free exercise and full perverts government to the exclusive benefit of his faculties, multiplied by benefit of the Capitalist Class. all the modern factors of civilization.

was concurred in.

resolution relating to the Massachusetts | through Robert Stevens reported that it delegation, submitted by J. J. Duffy of Rhode Island, that it be referred to the N. E. C. for investigation. This also was concurred in.

After the passing of a motion made by D. De Leon of New York, instructing the delegates to be around sharp at nine in the morning, and another by J. J. Kinneally, reducing the noon recess to one hour in future, the convention adjourned at two p. m. Every one then went to tthe celebration of the Daily People's fourth anniversary at Glendale, except those who had committee work to perform and had to prepare for submitting reports when the convention re-

assembled next day. FOURTH DAY'S SESSION, TUESDAY, JULY 5.

qualification for membership in the Party be that the applicants depend on their John D. Goerke, of Ohio, was chosen wages for a living. No one shall be adchairman and D. Rehder, of Pennsylvania, vice-chairman. Meyer Stodel, of Conmitted as a member of the S. L. P. necticut, was excused from further atwho is an employer of labor except by a unanimous vote of all members of the tendance, owing to his having received a Section." An amendment by Wilke of message informing him of sickness in his Wisconsin, included the words "as memfamily. The committee on rules and regula-

bers of the wage-working class" which he stated would include the wives of tions reported favorably on the resolution submitted by M. T. Berry on the workingmen who did not happen to have previous day, and with some slight to go to work for a living. This was changes recommended its adoption. This conded by Olive Johnson, for the same was concurred in by the convention, the reason. One by Berry, of Massachusetts, on the resolution as adopted providing that no non-wageworker question provided "that person speak more than once on a motion no such person be admitted except by and not more than ten minutes each. vote of the S. E. C. of the States or excepting the mover, who has the privwhere no S. E. C. exists, by vote of the ilege of closing the debate. The putting of the previous question is provided for N. E. C.

convention, held at Chicago recently, it antly working class. The lots, fraudulent contract-making sky-pilots, fraudulent contract-maxim and labor secretariat lawyers, bourgeol capitalist politicians, reverend wife-swap-pers, mining stock peddlers and other persons with "idiosyncrasies" of a like character, together with the graft-seeking supporters of scab-herding unionism of the A. F. of L. type, or any other type, were conspicuous by their absence. Banquets to deify and their absence. Banquets to deify and boom the political value of certain personages were cut out, as were time-conag speeches and procedure. Practical accomplishments in the interest of the working class was the desire and the result. Finally perfect candor re-garding conditions and the outlook, and hope, confidence and enthusiasm pre-

The convention was composed of 41 delegates and four alternates, representing 18 States and three fraternal delegates, two from the S. T. and L. A. and one from Section Toronto, Canada. They were as follows:

Chas, H. Chase, of Colorado; Meyer Stodel, Connecticut; W. W. Cox and Olive M. Johnson, of Illinois; Hugh R. Richards, Indiana; James Doyle, Ken tucky; Robert W. Stevens, Maryland; M. T. Berry, James A. Bresnahan, Morris E. Ruther, John Sweeney and Thos. F. Brennan, of Massachusetts; Frank A. Bohn, Peter Friesema, Jr., Melko Meyer and Herman Richter, of Michigau; Chas. W. Brandborg, of Minnesota; Wm. Bils-mrow, of Missouri; A. J. Boland, and secretary. Cox assumed the gavel without any waste of words, and the convention was at work.

A credentials committee was next elected consisting of C. H. Corregan, of New York; M. T. Berry, of Massachusetts and Hugh R. Richards, of Indiana. A short receas was then taken while the convention was awaiting the report of the credentials committee.

Upon reassembling, a large and beau tiful bouquet of flowers was presented to the convention by the wife of Comrade Charles A. V. Kemp, the fraternal delegate from Section Torotno, of the Canadian S. L. P. The acceptance of the bouquet was attended with a hearty round of applause, expressive of the convention's appreciation of the delicate sentiment conveyed by the gift.

The credentials committee reported receipt of the credentials of the abovenamed delegates, and recommended that the delegates named be seated and that the alternates and fraternal delegates be given seat and voice in the convention. Upon the acceptance of the commit

tee's report, a question arose as to the eligibility of L. A. Boland, of Troy, N. Y., and his credential was referred back to the committee to report later. The comvaittee retired, took evidence and returned with the recommendation that on resolutions. Boland be not seated but that he be given the opportunity to speak in the event of the matter of his position be-

ing brought up later in the convention. In the interim of walting for the report on the Beland credential the foi-

The chairman and vice-chairman chosen for the day were August Gilhaus of New York and Frank Leitner of Texas.

Chairman Gilhaus, in a few brief words brought the convention down to business in short order. The first matter taken up was the eligibility of L. A. Boland of Troy, to a seat in the convention. the assemblage went into committee of the whole to consider the matter. Boland was requested to proceed with his statement, the discussion to be under a fifteen minute rule, Frank Passonno resenting the views of Section Troy the case. A general discussion ensued after which the convention decided to permit the seating of Boland as a delegate. The following resolutions were presented and referred to the committee on constitution: One by L. A. Boland, to the effect that all members of the party be required to be wage workers. One from P. De Lee, to the effect that a clause be inserted providing for the abolition of the custom of allowing sections to obtain literature on credit from the Labor News Company. A resolution handed in by Hugh R. Richards of Indiana, requesting the convention to definitely declare its attitude on the subiect of the Materialist Conception of History, was referred to the committee

When the convention reassembled after the noon recess. The committee m rules and regulations reported receipts of resolutions and recommend that all committees be requested to as far as

The committee on Party Platform submitted the draft of a platform for consideration and it was voted to order it published in the Daily People next day and that the question of its adoption or rejection be the first order of business pessible, carry out the plan of having at the opening of the morning's session.

"Resolved, That as to the matter of possible withdrawal or not from the convention the Party's delegation be allowed the latitude of their own judgment as officers of the Socialist Labor Party."

This business disposed of, a number of resolutions were submitted and referred to the proper committees. One on a three-fourths vote. from Meiko'Meyer looking toward mak-The auditing committee requested ining it mandatory to publish in the Party formation as to the extent of its duties Press, communications submitted by as such and was instructed to the effect members, the same to be followed where that it is empowered to audit all books necessary by a criticism showing whereincluding those of the Daily People, the in such articles erred or deviated from Labor News Company, and the National Party principle or logic. Another from the Secretary. same delegate opposing the raising of The committee on the attitude of the dues. One by August Gilhaus, proposing Party towards Trades Unions presented to establish a fund whereby members its report and it was ordered printed in could contribute ten cents weekly for the the Daily People for action to-day. purpose of carrying out a scheme to increase the circulation of the Weekly

People. By M. T. Berry of Massachusetts a resoqualifications of their delegates in case lution was introduced for the better of their eligibility being questioned, had facilitation of business in future sesbeen referred to the committee on consions, prohibiting delegates from speakstitution, it was decided to adjourn to ing more than once to the same motion 1 p. m. in order to give the various comand also providing for the previous quesmittees a chance to prepare reports. tions on a two-thirds vote. It was re-Just as the convention reassembled a ferred to the committee on rules and telegram was received from Section regulations. Lynn, Mass., sending congratulations,

The committee on resolutions reported adversely in the matter of the Indiana resolution anent the Materialist Conception of History, on the ground that the sense of the resolution was already being carried out as far as necessary. The report was concurred in. The committee recommended in the matter of a

These and other matters upon which the committee reported were recommitted.

Article II, Section S, was amended with the words "Every Section shall elect a standing Greivance Committee of three members which shall investigato all charges and difficulties in the Section and report its decisions." This was

proposed by Julius Hammer. Another amendment carried which was

submitted by Frank Leitner, provided After a resolution submitted by Paul that Section 12 of Article II read as be-Dinger intended to confer upon future fore with the addition of the words "by the Section which suspended or the conventions the power to judge of the State Executive Committee should such Section cease to exist or in the absence of such committee, by the National Excentive Committee

On recommendation of the Committee on Constitution two Sections were added to Article II as follows:

"See. 21 Acquaintance with the cur rent affairs of the Party being essen thal for an intelligent discharge of the duties and responsibilities of Party membereship, each Section shall relentlessly insist on each member being a regulal

reader of a weekly Party organ, 'ex-The business of reports of committees and action upon same, occupied the cept when none such is published in thr time of the afternoon session. The Comlanguage spoken by the member, and the

Continued on page 6

mittee on Appeals and Grievances

etc., to the National Convention. Later

a similar message was received from

Paul Kretlow, formerly of Chicago, but

at present in Berlin, Germany.

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#### SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1904 WEEKLY PEOPLE.

**Report of the National Executive Committee**  to the Eleventh National Convention • • of the Socialist Labor Party •

INTRODUCTORY.

When, in the year 1900, the report of the National Executive Committee was written, it could truly be said that the history of the Socialist Labor Party of the preceding four years had centered around its trade union policy, the working out of its uncompromising, revo-lutionary position, which scorned temporary advantage at the sacrifice of prin-ciple, and which, finally, culminated in the Kangaroo rebellion of 1899. That event clarified the atmosphere. The opportunist and the revolutionist parted company; the former to pursue the apparently easy road to mushroom growth, at the end of which lie demoralization and destruction, the latter content to travel the stormy, thorny and narrow path a truly militant movement is bound to pursue, preaching the class struggle in all its purity, encountering and overcoming difficulties undreamed of and, all the while, in the face of a storm of vilification and abuse, added to by internal disturbances, holding steadfastly to the line of action the S. L. P. had mapped out for itself.

In order to clearly comprehend the full scope of these difficulties, one must bear in mind that the industrial conditions in this country, during the main portion of the period covered by this report, made against rather than aided a movement such as outs. The Spanish American war, with its resultant acquisition of Porto Rico and of the Philippine Islands, had given a great stimulus to American industry; American capitalism entered the field of international comstition in a most formidable way, so that the "American invasion" became a standing topic in the press of every European country and a cause of fearful nsion to every capitalist nation on the face of the globe. The outlet thus afforded to American products in the world's market went far to stimulate industry at home. The baneful effects of the capitalist system were softened, temporarily, the working class were more steadily employed, and, al-though increases of wages were on the whole more than offset by an increased cost of Hving all along the line, the general effect of such a condition of affairs was to blunt the edge of the revolutionary impulses of the great body of the working class and render them prome to acquisecence in a condition which they tiescence in a clarable

But to-day, in the year 1904, this condition of "unparalelled prosperity," to quote the language of the capitalist press, has come to an end and what we are now facing, and in fact are in the midst of, is an industrial depression the extent, duration, and general effects of which are spt to be in keeping with the high development of industrial capital-ism of our day, and bid fair to out-do all we have experienced before. Thus, if during such a period of industrial activity ours was up-hill work, it should ally follow that under conditions the rking class of the country are now facing, they will be more ready to receive and conceive the great truths the S. L. P. has to convey, albeit such a state of affairs imposes upon us new duties, greater effort and ever more earn-

body, designated as the Board of Trustees and composed of three members, was dreated. These men were Hugo Vogt, Peter Fiebiger and Joseph H. Sauter. The starting of an S. L. P. daily paper necessarily had to be much of a leap in the dark. No one could tell to what extent the field was ripe for such a paper, nor could any one foretell the exact nature of the opposition that was to be encountered, all of which made it impossible to determine beforehand the

scope on which it was best to start. It was soon found that the ripeness of the field had been entirely overestimated; that the opposition to the paper manifested itself in ways unforeseen, Labor Fakirs, Capitalist politicians and Kangaroo newsdealers uniting to keep it off the newsstands, prevent the getting of advertising, or working for the withdrawal of such as had been secured; that, therefore, we could not hope to have either the circulation or the income hoped for at the beginning, and that to continue along the lines the paper had been planned was impossible. We had then eight pages daily and sixteen pages on Sunday, which implied a correspondingly large force in both the editorial and mechnical departments. We had also, for a time, full

returns granted to the news companies for the purpose of introducing the paper and that cost heavily. This state of affairs was continued up to the election of 1900, and when the polls had closed and the vote had been counted, the question arose: what was to be done with the paper? The Board of Trustees called a conference of a number of members and submitted a plan of cutting the daily to four and the Sunday to eight pages, as well as abolishing all returns, thereby making possible the continuation of the paper. The proposition was agreed to and was car-

ried out.

It must here be stated, because of the importance given to the circumstance by later developments, that, when the paper was started, the compensation of the Party members employed in two of the three departments of the paper, as well as the number of men employed, was fixed by the Board of Trustees in keeping with the high expectations then entertained and utterly out of keeping with what the paper could afford to pay. During the period from July 1 to November, 1900, the expenses of the paper so far exceeded its income, that the wages thus fixed could not be paid except for a very short time, and thus accumulated the wage claims which later on became so potent a weapon against the Party in the hands of men who had become its enemies-the very men who had created the situation that made for the accumulation of these claims. At the time the size of the paper was reduced, the enmity these men now harbor against the Party had not yet developed and had a suggestion made at that time been acted upon, many subsequent difficulties might have been saved the Party. The suggestion was that a meeting be called of all who had claims, that some take the lead and propose to relinquish these claims and take receipt from the Daily People for the amounts technically due as donations to the

need of telling them. Thus conditions grew from bad to worse. The paper was run with a heavy deficit made up by means of loans, collections, festivals and the like, by which means thousands of dollars were gathered, very little of which could, however, be applied to payments on the machinery, but was mostly swallowed up to meet current expenses. Then, as a further aggravation of an intolerable situation, came

## THE HICKEY AFFAIR

Among the men on the editorial staff, when the Daily People was started, there was one Thomas A. Hickey. He had prior to that time, been employed as an organizer at various times by the N. E. C., as well as by several State committees. While out on the road, the Kangaroo papers used to refer to him as a drunkard, but in the absence of complaints on that line from our own people, little attention was paid to that. But, when we had him here, constantly under our eyes, it soon began to be known that he had been judged quite correctly by his present "comrades," the Kangaroos, and that our own men, for some reason had not kept us informed. Intoxicated with great frequency, too indolent to do the work he vas engaged for, loud-mouthed, emptyheaded and overbearing, he finally had to be dismissed by the Editor. While engaged on a tour for the Pennsylvania State Committee, early in 1900, Hickey had obtained from the Labor News Company, and had sold on the road, books on which he owed something over \$45. The Labor News Company had often tried to collect, but had failed, Hickey claiming that the Pennsylvania State Committee had not settled with him and that he would pay as fast as he could collect from them. This matter had dragged along until the beginning of 1901, when the manager of the Labor News Company learned that Hickey had drawn from the Pennsylvania State Committee all but \$18 of the \$80 and odd that had been due, but still had not made an attempt to square his bill with the Labor News Company. He ignored renewed demands for payment and charges were finally brought before Section New York. Hickey, persisting in an attitude of insolent effrontery, was finally expelled by the Section and then began a series of maneuvers on the part of his friends, foremost among whom was Hugo Vogt, which made what has become known as the "Hickey case" an affair of such magnitude in the history of the Party that it grew away beyond the rather insignificant person ality of him who was the prime cause. A regular conspiracy was formed, and the methods resorted to by the set of men who had clubbed together to humiliate Section New York and ram Hickey down the Party's throat, would have put the most case-hardened ward heeler to the blush. They set up the ery, "Hickey must have a trial"-the very thing Hickey did not want-and endeavored to give him that trial before the New York State Committee, on which body they had a clear majority. In order to get the case before this

eral vote of the membership in the State. Having a clear majority in the State Committee, composed of Hugo Vogt, Max Forker, and Patrick Murphy, as against Alfred C. Kihn and Henry Kuhn, who offered determined resistance, they carried their point and the vote was not counted. Instead, they adopted a resolution to call upon Section New York for a statement of its side of the Hickey case, Hickey to get this statement, answer it, and both to be sent to a gen eral vote. Section New York then took action. At the next meeting of its General Committee, held on August 10, 1901, a resolution was adopted calling upon the N. E. C. to rule on the question, "Whether it was correct or incorrect to hold that a member loses all rights to hold office after his expulsion from the Party." This resolution came before the N. E. C. on August 17, 1901, and was decided in favor of Section New York,

by a vote of five to two. One of the wo was Peter Fiebiger, a member and the treasurer of the Board of Trustees, the body of which Hugo Vogt was the secretary and which had made the latter the manager of the Daily People. This ruling of the N. E. C. ended the first phase of the Hickey matter, all the moves having been made that could be made within the organization, and at the next meeting of the State Committee the vote was counted and the member who had been elected in Hickey's place seated.

### ABOLITION OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

With the two acting members of the Board of Trustees, Vogt and Fiebiger, engaged in the work of championing the cause of Hickey, the interests of the Daily People, entrusted to their care, did not receive any too much attention. Proper management there never had been, due to the unfitness of Vogt, but with a good portion of his time absorbed by pro-Hickey intrigues, things were growing worse. The mechanical department was conducted in haphazard fashion. The business department reflected the spirit of the manager and, worse yet, all connection between him and the editorial department had been cut by his conduct in the Hickey affair. It finally came to pass, that the Board declared to the N. E. C. that the Daily People could no longer be maintained, and that to carry the paper along to the election of 1901 was the best that could be done. Prior to this declaration, the manager of the "Abendblatt," the Jewish daily, had made a proposition to consolidate the mechanical departments of the two papers in order to effect savings that would materially reduce the deficit. This proposition the Board opposed unqualifiedly, and, since they were the body in charge, nothing was done, but this did not remove the stress of the situation, and under pressure of that stress, the Board, through Peter Fiebiger, who was also a member of the N. E. C., sprang a proposition to convene a special national convention. That proposition was to be passed upon on November 22, 1901. It was met by a counter-proposition to call for a general vote to so amend the constitution as to abolish the Board of Trustee form of organization, make the "Abendblatt" an official organ, and place the administration of the Party press into the hands of the N. E. C. That proposition was adopted, and the draft of the call was ordered to be presented at the following meeting on November 29. The two Hickeyites on the N. E. C., Fiebiger and

had been specifically removed by a zenbers of the Party in that city about the National Secretary. The purpose of the falsifications was to make it appear that what he had said at Pittsburg was quite harmless. When found out and exposed, he promptly sent his resignation from the Party to Section New York, but that body deferred action until after the election of 1901, prompted by all sorts of rumors that Vogt, Fiebiger, Forker, Murphy and others were to set up a party of their own; "something was going to drop" it was said, but since nothing did drop, the resignation was finally accepted. Forker had been quite well known in the Party. He was a German speaker, had frequently toured the country, and his defection caused many inquiries to come in from the Sections wanting to know "what was the matter." These inquiries, together with the fact that it became necessary to give to the membership full information of the situation in so far as it had developed, prompted the N. E. C., when the final vote on the proposed amendment to abolish the Board of Trustees was to be sent out, together with such amendments as had been offered by Sections to the proposition of the N. E. C., to accompany the call with a complete statement of all that had happened, for the information hitherto conveyed through the Party press had necessarily been fragmentary. This was done in a 24-page pamphlet, entitled "Statement of the National Executive Committee to

the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party," dated January 8, 1902. The vote then proceeded and resulted in the adoption of the original proposition of the N. E. C., all the proposed amendments failing to carry.

It was about the middle of March, 1902, when the vote ended, and, at the meeting of the N. E. C., held March 17, the vote was counted and action taken to inform the Board of Trustees of the result. The property was then formally taken over and from that day on began the regime of the N. E. C. over the Party press. No sooner had we taken hold, when there began to appear the first manifestations of what developed within a few weeks, into

THE KANGLET AFFAIR.

The saying that "history repeats itself, first as a tragedy and then as a farce," may, with due reservations, be applied in this instance. The Kangaroo outbreak had back of it deep-going differences as to Party policy and tactics, and it had also the dignity of numbers if it had no other. The Kanglets had neither numbers, nor a perceivable cause, nor even a common purpose. They were a unit in but one thing, namely, that the Daily People must be smashed, but whether that must be looked upon as a means rather than an end is hard to tell. It was a curious conglomeration. The unappreciated, and, therefore, envious would-be intellectual, rubbed elbows with the man who had grown tired of maintaining the rather strenuous attitude of the S. L. P. and who rather than admitting the fact and getting out, sought to square himself with his conscience or his pride by turning against those who had not grown tired. But, to maintain the proper chronology

of events, we must go back to the time the N. E. C. took over the Party press. We found things in a deplorable condition. The debt on the plant, on which payments had been postponed over and over again, amounted to about \$11,000; there were numerous other obligations, among them about \$5,000 loaned from

Labor News Co. No one else being available, the N. E. C. accepted the offer, and Pierce became the manager. He lost no time in working out his real purpose. or the purpose of those behind him, or with him. The N. E. C., to relieve itself of the details of supervising the management, had appointed a committee of five for this work. The new manager convened this committee and at its very first meeting prevailed upon them to adopt a report to the N. E. C., the gist of which was that an examination of the situation (with which he had been familiar all along) "had taken the heart out of him" as to the possibility of continuing the paper, said report to be adopted by the N. E. C. and sent to the Party Sections. Needless to say that this report was colored as dark as could be, to meet the secret purposes of the conspirators. The situation, by no means a rosy one, was painted in the most dismal hues, all that spoke in favor of the Daily People being slurred over or suppressed, and all that made against unduly exaggerated. The scheme was to put the N. E. C. in an embarrassing position and either force it to endorse and send out the report, which would have meant the finish of the paper, or to have it bear the odium of wishing to keep the membership in the dark as to the real condition of affairs. Having been successful with the managing committee, Pierce probably thought the rest smooth sailing, but he erred. The N. E. C. took up his report, plucked it to pieces and asked for his resignation. The National Secretary was temporarily placed in charge until the arrival of F. D. Lyon a few weeks later, and when he had come, the resolution to consolidate the management of the Daily People and the Labor News Company, that was on the books of the N. E. C. since Pierce had offered

derous statements made by him to mem- Daily People in conjunction with the advertising and circulation. But we were not long permitted to concentrate our attention upon this work of construction. The conspirators were active. The two streams of enmity to the Party press had met and merged; the Board of Trustees following and the Kanglets proper went hand in hand, despite the erstwhile antagonism of the latter against the former and we then passed through

#### THE LAMPOONIST PERIOD

The lampoonists proceeded from the theory that the Party membership, like a lot of children, could be scared inta most any absurdity; that to accomplish what they were after it was necessary to paint the N. E. C., the Editor of The People, and the National Secretary in the blackest of colors, charge them with all the crimes on the calendar, and thus stampede the membership into doing what the "Managing Powers" had refused to do, i. e., the destruction of the Party press. It mattered not that the N. E. C. had just been put in charge of that press and could not logically be held responsible for any sins the Board of Trustees may have been guilty of; each and every point which might have been made against the Board, the lampoonists hurled against the N. E. C.

The "truthful" and "honest" Julian Pierce was the first to lead off. He issued a twenty-four page "statement" and sent it broadcast throughout the country, using an old mailing list of the Weekly People, the list of the Labor Library, such other addresses as he had become possessed of by virtue of his office and in this way supplied members and non-members, Party organizations and non-Party organizations, with the utmost "impartiality," going even se far as to send copies to Daily People advertisers, which copies had his circulahimself, was soon taken up and Pierce tion "statement" marked in blue pencil. dismissed. We then entered upon the Locally, the effect must at first have work of building up, pulling the plant been startling in many places, but the in shape, devoting to that what funds good sense of the membership soon aswe could spare, and in other ways sought serted itself. The methods employed to increase our income by stimulating Continued on page 3.



|   | They. The bouldary of the bound of  |  | Reveney, had opposed the proposition  | ditt and about \$1,000 of summent husi   | FROM GOVERNOR DOWN : : : : : : : :   |
|---|---|--|---|--|--|
|   | Trustees and self-appointed manager of<br>the paper, Hugo Vogt, to whom this sug- |  | and, naturally, also opposed the call for                                     | debt, and about \$1,800 of current business obligations. The circulation of the                                  |  |
|   | gestion was made, did not act upon it,  |  | the vote, which was adopted over their  | Daily People had never been large, but   | By a Colorado Wage Slave   |
| S. L. P. for the four years preceding       |   |  | December 12, they sent a joint letter of                                      | that of the Weekly People had sunk to  |  |
| the national convention of 1900, centered   | he secured relinquishments in such a  | sought to accomplish this by endervor-   | resignation from the N. E. C., which  | about 7,000, scarcely any efforts having   | WITH ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF LETTERS FROM  |
| around the Party's policy, it can with      |   |  | resignation from the IV. I. C., which<br>resignations were promptly accepted. | been made to stimulate the organization  | COLORADO POLITICIANS TO RAILROAD OFFICIALS   |
| equal truth be said that its history of the |   |  | The call was sent out and the Sections  |  | COLUMNIC TOTAL   |
| four years just passed centers around       |   |  | of the Party were asked to submit such  |  | 64 pages on good book paper  |
| its press. In the year 1900 on July 1,      |   |  | amendments to the proposed amendment  |  |  |
| the Party had launched the Daily People,    |   | or might not avail himself, according to | as they saw fit all of them to be in on                                       | do anything but just turn out the paper.   | FIVE CENTS EACH :. : \$ \$3.00 PER HUNDRED   |
|   |   | his pleasure. Twice did they come to     | January 8 1902. Meanwhile, the situa-   | When it had become evident that the  |  |
|   |   | the N. E. C. and twice the N. E. C. re-  |   | general vote on the abolition of the   | New York Labor News Co. <sup>2</sup> New York  |
|   | was an institution whose efficiency as  |  | and a number of other incidents, closely                                      | Board of Trustees would end as it did,   |  |
|   | an administrative body left much to be  |  | connected with the events here depicted,                                      | the N. E. C. had begun to cast about for   | A second se |
| the paper's birth. So closely interwoven    | wished for. This was emphasized by  | the State Committee. His expulsion       | contributed to add to the tension. Dur-                                       | a competent manager and had made   |  |
| is that paper with all the Party bas been   | its selection of Hugo Vogt as the man-  | created a vacancy in that body for the   | ing the summer of 1901, one of the sup-                                       | several unsuccessful attempts in that  | and the second   |
|   |   | filling of which the Section had been    |   |  | <b>READ THE "SOCIALIST"</b>  |
| space in this report must be given to       | Board. Whatever services he might have  | called upon to make nominations, which,  | porter of Hickey, one Max Forker, had   | mitte was written to, and asked what   | READ THE SUVIALIST   |
|   |   | when made, had been duly referred to a   | been sent by the New York State Com-  | they thought of the qualifications of F.   |  |
| first blush, may seem to belong under       | the Board, as a manager of the paper he   | general vote of the Sections in the      | mittee on a tour through the State,   | D. Lyon, who had become generally  | OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.   |
| other heads, yet upon closer scrutiny       | was an unmitigated failure. Unable to   | State. The conspirators, balked in their | ostensibly to raise funds for the Daily                                       | known because of the white-capping he  | OF GREAT BRITAIN   |
| will be found to have flown from the fact   | manage a large working force and per-   | efforts to get the case before them-     | People, but really, as was found later  | had been subjected to at Beaumont. The   | For the latest and most accurate views upon all matters con-   |
| that we had a daily paper such as it is,    | mitting a reign of drunkenness and de-  | selves in the State Committee, now l.e-  |   |  | nected with  |
| and such as it could and had to be under    | bauchery in the mechanical department   | came desperate. The general vote elect-  | of the Hickey intrigue. That tour was   | offered to Lyon and he accepted. But   | SOCIALISM, POLITICS, INDUSTRY.   |
|   | and himself becoming tainted with that  |  | later extended to take in cities, outside                                     |  | , SUCIALISI, FOLITICS, INDUSTRI.   |
| The convention of 1900, held less than      | atmosphere, he moveover, made no effort   | and that vote was to be canvassed and    | of the State of New York, among them  | C. to take hold, it was found that the   | Subscription Rates, United Kingdom, 12 months 1s 6d.   |
| a month prior to the launching of the       | to extend the business done, to enlist  | the result announced. The simple duty    | Cleveland and Pittsburg. The National   | trial of the assault cases that had grown  | United States and Canada, 50 Cents a Year,   |
| Daily People, had to deal with the form     | the co-operation of the Party organiza-   | of the State Committee was, at its next  | Secretary, who had stood in the way of  | out of the Beaumont outrage, would   | Subscriptions received at WEEKLY PEOPLE office, 2-6 New  |
| of administration to be given to the        | tion, or to seek other means of pro-  | meeting, to count the vote and seat the  | the intrigue, in the N. E. C., the S. E. C.,                                  | prevent Lyon to come on in time. Then  |  |
| paper. It did so under the shadow of the    | viding an income. What was done un-   | candidate having received the highest    | as well as in the General Committee of  | something happened that was destined   | Reade Street, New York.  |
| legal complications then existing, which    | der his regime in the direction of stirring                                       | number of votes, but at that meeting     | Section New York, was to be killed off  | to greatly influence subsequent events   |  |
| had resulted in an injunction against the   | up the Party organization to help build   | the Hickey majority revealed to what     | by a campaign of slander and Mr. Forker                                       | and give shape to the Kanglet con-   | a man and the second  |
| members of the N. E. C., obtained by the    | up circulation, had to be fairly forced   | length they were ready to go to accom-   | was to do the work. When reports of   | spiracy, which, as we know to-day, had   | Sound Socialist, Literature  |
| Volkaseitung corporation. This state of     | upon him by men not on the Board,   | plish their purpose. They declared -     | his work reached headquarters from  | already been set on foot. Julian Pierce,   | Sound Socialist, Literature  |
| affairs made it desirable to free the N. E. | whose suggestions he would often meet   | to send out that vote had been a "mis-   | Pittsburg, he tried to escape the con-  | hitherto manager of the Labor News   | THE NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY is the Literary Agency   |
| C. from any direct connection with the      | with a shrug of the shoulders, saying   | take"; that Hickey, although expelled    | sequences of his doings by sending to   | Co., came forward to offer himself to  | of the Socialist Labor Party and publishes nothing but sound   |
| publication of the paper, last it be drawn  | that the membership knew as well as   | by his Section, and no longer a member   | the N. E. C. falsified copies of letters                                      | the N. E. C. He did so in a letter in  | , Socialist literature.  |
| into the troubles the N E C ware in-        | he could tell them that we needed cir-  | of the Party, was still a member of the  | exchanged between him and W. J. Eberle  | which he set forth what he could and   | OVER 100 TITLES. Complete Catalogue on Application   |
| volved in. A separate administrative        | culation and that being so there was no   | I State Committee unail such time as be  | of Pittsburg on the subject of the slan-                                      | would do to conduct the affairs of the   | complete outring to an Applicate   |
|   | the stand of the stand of the stand   |  |   | and the second |  |
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|   |   |  |   |  |  |

## Report of the National **Executive Committee**

<u>......................</u> Continued from page 2.

were too transparently dishonest to 1 create aught but indignation in the of all decent men and the immediate result was a liberal crop of resoations coming from all parts of the contry, and condemning the treacherous meet this attack the N. E. C. prepared a counter statement, which did much to neutralize the effect of the Pierce lampoon. No 4

## THE RHODE ISLAND TREACHERY.

The next effort in that direction, evitently prepared in conjunction with the clique in New York, proceeded m Rhode Island. Early in April, 1902, there had been received from Section ence an alleged criticism of the N. E. C. for having issued, together with the sall for the vote on the question of ng the Board of Trustees, the tatement already referred to. This riticism" the Section wanted printed in The People. We soon came to entertain some strong suspicions against that quarter and surmised that some tark lantern work was going on from the fact that a State convention was known to have been held in Rhode Island of whose proceedings not a word had been sent to the Party press. At any rate, the demand for publication of matter the demand for publication of matter dealing with internal Party affairs, that never appeared in the press, but had been sent direct to the Sections, was ed absurd, and publication was dend. Already suspicious of their intens reply in guarded terms was decided They were told that if they wantd to bring their "criticism" to the attenties of the membership, the thing to do was to do as we had done with our ement, i. e., send it to the Party Several more letters then t back and forth between Providence nd New York and when these were all the N. E. C., whose erstwhile susns as to the malafide intentions of dement at work to stir up trouble ind to head them off by publishing the affre correspondence in circular form or the information of the Party. Acdingly, the circular "In the Matte-Section Providence" was sent out. The on thus conveyed went far to mable the membership to take the measen on July 1, 1902, another lampoon is its appearance, its effect could not de its appearance, its much his latest the issupconards here the preart of the b emptions title of "Statement and Propo-litions of the Socialist Labor Party of ode Island to the Sections and Memited States"; in the course of time, same to be designated as the "Curran impoon." The Pierce lampoon, silly, rough on the whole, did show some it came to be des ness of overdone cleverness of execu-on; the Curran lampoon was hopelessly upid in design and execution. Its es-stial features were that under orders terious R. I. State convenmid to have been held on April 27, a committee composed of Thomas "stated" that, what they called the "Managing Powers," had failed to "cleave to honesty," had been guilty of "gross S. E. C. This was done, the members of " had "distrusted and deceived membership," had exercised their a "in an autoratic manner." They cosed" the holding of a special na-l convention "without the formality of a general vote, provided a majority of the Sections demand it," said convenof the Sections demand it," said conven-tion to be held at Pittaburg, Pa., "as variy as possible" for the purpose of thopping off the "Managing Powers," the Daily People, and incidentally for "the on of the executive body in nanner that it will be repres tive of the Party and quickly suborlingte to It Pierce had successed to fluster some en through at once and be aless as soon as his production was we but the N. E. C. had by this time ware of still other attempts the line of action already pursued by Pierce and Curran, and, in order to the ground from under the feet of ators, it was decided to give the Party a chance to stand up and count itself, the best means also of revealing all such as were in sympathy with or were part of the conspiracy. A call for a general vote on the question "Shall the Party hold a Special National Con-" was issued, wherein the treaif the Ourranites was sufficiently ed, and the close of that vote was tember 15, 1902. That vote ited in a large majority of votes at such a convention and fro on it was an easy matter to handle 

It should be added that seven Section in all did vote on the Curran call and sent their vote to the N. E. C. These were Providence, R. I., Pawtucket, R. I., Fall River, Mass., Taunton, Mass., Holyoke, Mass., Sutersville, Pa., and Passaic County (Paterson), N. J., which reports the N. E. C. filed away amongst the curios of the movement and paid no further attention to them.

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#### CHICAGO AND PITTSBURG.

While the aforesaid general vote was being taken, two more centers of the conspiracy had developed. First to come to the front was Chicago. It is difficult to imagine trouble in the Party without Chicago adding to it; she has that way While we have reasons to believe that some few men in Chicago were part and parcel of the plot and in touch with their likes in New York and elsewhere, still it seems that with the majority it was a case of simply flying off the handle and nothing else. No sooner had the Pierce and Curran lampoons been received, when the Section adopted, and sent on for publication in the Party press, a set of resolutions which have ever been equalled in point of truly refreshing naivete. They demanded no ess than the resignation, on the spot of the N. E. C., and the National Secretary, as well as the suspension of the Daily People. The N. E. C. sent in reply a letter formulating a set of ten quea tions in which their pretensions were thoroughly punctured and when we had their reply to the effect that they refused to answer these questions, it was decided to acquaint the membership with the entire correspondence which was done by means of a circular entitled "In the Matter of Section Chicago."

The N. E. C. were unable at the time

to clearly understand all that was behind this outbreak, and since no word came from any one in Chicago, except from those who were up in arms against the Party, three letters of inquiry were sent to three members who were thought to be loyal. Only one, Henry Sale, responded, showing in his reply that he, too, had become somewhat affected by the dust that had been raised, but show ing also that the spirit of loyalty to the S. L. P. was his guiding principle. He was communicated with, his misinformation dispelled and he became subsequently the means of rallying the few loyal mbers who re-organized Section Chicago after the traitorous Section had been suspended, together with the Il-linois S. E. C. the latter body having asued a call for a vote in the State to withdraw from the Party. Barring some temporary wobbling in Peoria and Jacksonville, the Sections in the State remained uneffected by the Chicago escapade, and, having had the same extwice over with that town. ice in 1899 and again in 1902, as the eat of State Committees that conspired gainst the Party, stole Party funds and diverted other Party property, they de-sired that the seat of the committee be located sutside of Chicago. In compliance with these wishes the N. E. C. appointed Section Madison County to take in hand the re-organization of the

called it withdrawing from the "present N. E. C."). The S. E. C. as well as Section Allegheny County, were promptly suspended, Philadelphia was appointed the temporary seat of the S. E. C., and Section Allegheny County was re-organized as soon as the few loyal members could be communicated with.

### THE NEW YORK CITY KANGLETS

We now turn to the city of New York and its little Kangs. There had been considerable wirepulling between that fraternity in New York and their brethren in Pittsburg. Those in New York had formed a secret organization, dating back as far as January, 1902, and when the Pittsburg outfit began to get things in shape for their leap, two curiosities of the New York secret organization, Peter Damm and A. D. Wegman, had been sent to Pittsburg to help things along; and when the Pittsburg crooks had their pipes laid, they, too, sent a committee to New York to see what they could pick up in the way of loose ends that were not accessible to their New York fellow conspirators. They came and smelled around headquarters, around the Assembly Districts of the city, over at Northport, L. I., where Lucien Sanial lived; they met Mr. Curran of Rhode Island, and, finally, left again with Mr. Lucien Sanial safely tucked away in their vestpocket. The upshot of it was that two letters of resignation came. One from Lucien Sanial, whose resignation was accepted when it reached the General Committee of Section New York; the other from Benjamin Keinard, but in his case, because of the insolence of the letter, charges were brought and was expelled, failing to show up for trial.

Section New York, then thoroughly aroused to the situation, decided to probe deeply into the conspiracy and drive the skulkers from cover. A committee of inquiry was appointed by its General Committee with power to examine witnesses and that committee went to work at once. Then came the end of the "plot of the pin-heads." Unable to hide any longer in dark corners, they came out with a four-page "statement," a diluted, vapid, spineless wail, worthy of attention only because of the thirty-one signatures it bore. These were looked into. One was found to be a forgery and the remaining thirty were then disposed of as quickly as the expulsion apparatus of the Section could be made to do its work.

## THE CAMPAIGN OF LAW SUITS.

We have pointed out before in what shape the Party press came to the hands of the N. E. C. from the Board of Trustees, and what were the difficulties we had to overcome. These difficulties were not lessened by the Kanglet revolt, but were augmented. Stupid and senseless and without any general purpose though it was, it nevertheless tore a piece off the organization here and there. diverted attention from Party work on the part of officers and members, and alienated support in some quarters. The Kanglets had tried to smash the Party's press by smashing the Party organization and had failed, but from another side, the former Board of Trustee side, or to be more exact, the Hugo Vogt side, came attacks that sought to smother the Party press and the Party itself in a shower of law suits; it was the property acquired by the Party which furnished the handle thereto. This same Vogt, shortly after the Kangaroo outbreak, was heard to remark that he could understand how he could become ensed at persons in the movement as to be forced to leave the Party, but he could not understand how a true Socialist could ever turn against the movement. Well, the latter part of this observation is true, no doubt, but he probably understands to-day how he turned against the movement and he can draw his own conclusions. Vogt had been the manager of the Daily People. It was he who had mismanaged, who had piled up obligations and who was finally ready to give up the ship without giving some one else a chance to do better. Probably to prove that what he could not do was impossible of doing, he utilized what information he had gathered while in office to break down the Daily People; to bring it about, to quote his own words, "that he would hoist the red flag of the auc tioneer on the Daily People building." Not only did he prevail upon such as had bena fide claims to bring suit, but he did more. There were among the alleged wage claims some that had been renounced, as was well known to those in touch with affairs. In a book where these claims had been entered there was back of some, marked in the handwriting of Vogt, such words as "re leased" and "waived." These men had become linotype operators because of the opportunity afforded them by the Party, and, in a spirit of equity, had waived a claim that was none too genuine from a moral point of view. But Vogt, the man with some legal training, had not

of mind, but had let it go with a purely verbal agreement in his customary slovenly fashion. Now, however, was the time to take advantage of his malfeasance in office, and he promptly availed himself of the opportunity. His motive was a twofold one. He wanted re venge and business; revenge-to satisfy the vanity of Vogt, the dethroned Party

leader; business-to help along Vogt the now law clerk. The men who were by him prevailed upon to bring their unjust claims into court, through a firm of lawyers Vogt had become an employee of, might as well be fixed for all future time for the S. L. P. is not of to-day or to-morrow only, and it is well to have a long memory for both friend and foe These men were: Arthur Coutant, Henry Lightbourne, Dow Hosman and Morris Benon, the latter sailing under an alias and whose real name is said to be Maurits Stutzinsky. The first to lead off with a suit against the Party under the instigation of the Vogt firm was W. S. Dalton, to-day esteemed in the Kangaroo camp. The case was settled out of court for \$139.50. Next came Peter Fiebiger, who sued for \$1045, which he claimed to have advanced to himself while in charge of The People prior to the establishment of the Daily People, and for \$600 more, which he claimed to have loaned to Peter Fiebiger, the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees. This suit the N. E. C. contested, appealed the case when he obtained judgment in the City Court, and finally paid when the Appellate Term affirmed the judgment of the City Court. We paid because we could not go higher up, the Appellate Term decision, rendered on May, 5. 1904, being unanimous. The total amount with interests and costs was \$2.362.94. Then came Benjamin Keinard, whose claim was settled out of Court for \$281.50. His claim was double one; part of it was due him for work done as an organizer, directly for the N. E. C., on which claim we were making gradual payments, the balance represented an alleged wage claim for work done in the editorial department. The cases of M. Benon and A. Coutant were settled out of Court, after they had brought suit, each for \$75 Settlement without suit was also made with Edward J. Montagne, compositor who was paid \$05, and with Albert B. Kreitler, pressman, who got \$213. Another ex-member of the editorial staff, Frank MeDonald, brought suit and his claim was settled out of Court by payment of \$156. Still another compositor James Wherry, brought suit and his case was settled for \$25.

Besides these suits that proceeded from the Vogt side of the conspiracy, there were two more, brought from the camp of the little Kangs proper, for money loaned in 1899 to the Workingmen's Publishing Association, who were then the publishers of the Jewish "Abendblatt" and "Arbeiter Zeitung." One was by Enhraim Siff for \$500, which is still pending, the other by Hyman Starr, assigned to Jacob Siff, for \$330. The latter was decided against the Party in the municipal court, was appealed and cut down to \$250, which we paid. The total amount disbursed in this way, outside of costs and legal fees, foots up \$3,677.94. but the Daily People still lives; the whelps have not triumphed yet. The uits brought by Dow Hosman and Henry Lightbourne are still undecided at thi writing. The former, won by him in the municipal court, went against him on appeal and has been retried, while appeal or the latter is still pending, he, too, having secured judgment in the court of first jurisdiction. THE "ABENDBLATT" AND "AR-BEITER ZEITUNG." Time was when on the lower East Side, the "Ghetto," all the revolutionary sentiment of the Jewish working class seemed to be pro-S. L. P. That aspect of the case prevailed while the S. L. P. was not what it is to-day and it vanished in the same measure as the S. L. P. evoluted towards the clearness of its present tactical position. Formerly, the trade union central body of the East Side, the United Hebrew Trades, was a D. A. of the S. T. & L. A.; to-day it is as much of a pure and simple body as can be found in the land, as impure and unsimple as any of them. Formerly, the Party organizations of the East Side were numerically strong, and a number of auxiliary organizations added to their strength; to-day the Party organization has been reduced, by a process of constant sifting, to what the S. L. P. of today can expect to have from among a population so easily swayed by mere appearances as is that of the East Side. Formerly, the "Abendblatt" and "Arbeiter Zeitung" were the only Jewish Socialist papers in the field; to-day an alleged Socialist daily exists, the real character of which is as difficult to determine as is the color of a chameleon. In the report of the N. E. C. to the national convention of 1900, was set forth what efforts were made by the Kangaroos to capture the paper and how

rid of and a man named Beer was put in charge. He tried, in 1899, to insert in the paper an article advocating the endorsement of a candidate for assembly, running on a Debs Social Democratic ticket, and naively pleaded when taken to task that, since we had candidates in all assembly districts, while the Debs S. D. P. had but one, it would be but fair to give them this much of a lift. Beer was speedily disposed of, and Herman Simpson, who subsequently became the invisible general of the New York city Kanglet contingent, was put in charge. He remained until the fight started by the United Hebrew Trades against the "Abendblatt." had culminated in the discharge of the Hebrew Typographical Union compositors, who were represented in the U.H.T. and refused to declare their position on a boycott levied against the paper by their central body. The position of the "Abendblatt" had been a difficult one for some time. Prior to the Kangaroo outbreak in 1899, the then Editor engaged in a controversy with another Jewish paper, out of which controversy grew a libel suit. This suit ended in 1901, with the plaintiff obtaining a judgment of over \$3,000 against the "Abendblatt." or, to be more exact, against the Workingmen's Publishing Association, which owned and published the paper. To pay that judgment was out of the question and an assignment was made to a member of the Party. He in turn sold the property to several creditors and steps were then taken to organize another corporation for the publica tion of the paper. Thus the "Workmen's Printing Company" was formed in which the N. E. C. held a majority of the shares in order to fully control the paper. But to avoid Party liability for obliga tions incurred in the running of the paper, in compliance with Article IX. Sec tion 5, of the constitution, a partner ship was formed to whom the property was leased

This was the way things stood when the aforesaid boycott was levied. The pretext for it was furnished by an advertisement, which every Jewish pape carried, numolested by the fakirs, but which they wanted the "Abendblatt" to throw out. The boycott did not affect circulation at all, but it did affect advertising the kinall business fry, scared out of their wits by the pretensions of the fakirs, fumbling over one another to pull out their ads. Thus the position of the paper, already precarious, became untenable, and when the opportunity presented itself to dispose of the plant unde favorable conditions, that opportunity was taken hold of and the plant sold The purchasers assumed all the mortgages resting on the plant, and paid \$6,000 in eash, from which amount were paid all the other debts of the paper, consisting of current business obligations. loans from members, unpaid wages, etc., leaving a balance of \$1,167.01, which was deposited with the Daily People for the purpose of defraying the expenses of what Jewish publication the Party might want to issue. The first question was whether or not

part of the plan was a daily paper, to continue the publication of the which was to fly on the wings of the "Abendblatt." This could have been great movement he would build. The done in so far as the possession of a few clear-headed men among the Italtechnical equipment was concerned, beians, who saw through the folly of the cause we had in the Daily People office scheme, were brushed aside: the bulk enough machinery to do so, but upon re of the Italians in the movement rallied flection this idea was abandoned and it around the new Moses. The Federation was decided to continue only the weekly was started and the daily paper soon "Arbeiter Zeitung." For this purpose one of the Daily People linotype machines was converted to set Jewish type and for a time the "Arbeiter Zeitung' continued to appear. It was, however, impossible to maintain it long; the deficit and initial expenses needed, more than exhausted the funds left over from the "Abendblatt" sale and the paper became a heavy burden to the Daily People. To avoid danger to the more important publication, with which we surely had our hands full of difficulties, it was finally decided to suspend publication of the permitted. "Arbeiter Zeitung." It may be said. though, that, should conditions on the East Side change, so as to become more favorable to the existence of a clear-cut S. L. P. paper, we can, with our equipment, launch such a paper at any time with comparatively little cost. THE "SOCIALISTISCHE ARBEITER ZEITUNG." to align itself with the S. L. P. This paper, the German organ of the Party, existed at the time of the 1900 national convention, having been started a short time before at Cleveland, Ohio, under an arrangement with the "Volks freund" Publishing Association. Like every other Party publication it has had its full measure of trials and tribulations and these were added to when a little more than a year ago the plant of the "Volksfreund" was destroyed by a fire. No insurance could be obtained for the building the plant was located in and it was a total loss. This loss was, however, quickly made up by collections from all over the country; a new equipment was procured, which, since the funds therefore had been contributed by the Party career by ordering a general vote in the taken these releases in such form as to state of these efforts were frustrated. The Kan-State to withdraw from the Party (they protect the Party against any change garooiah editors of that time were got rade John D. Goerke, of Section Cleve- men to gull out of the S. L. P. Sections and members, was vested in

#### Frequent complaints have been received by the N. E. C. from the manage-In Detroit, Mich., there existed a ment of the paper that it does not get monthly paper bearing this name, pubfrom the organization the support it is lished by a man named George Eastentitled to, and that many, if not most. man, as an organ of the "Socialist" Sections are extremely lax in looking party. Eastman had been a member after their local lists of subscribers. of the S. L. P. up to 1899, when he went This is all the more to be regretted, beover to the Kangaroos. In the course cause it has but recently been shown of time he became, however, ever more what important services can be rendered dissatisfied with the course pursued by by the paper to the movement, when it took up, in a series of contributed articles, an exposure of the corruption existing in the Brewery Workers' Union. showing how the Fakirs in control of the New York end of that organization

outrage and browbeat such members as

dared to protest against the sell-out by

the Fakirs to the pool brewer bosses.

This exposure, which also brought out

the intimate connection of the New York

Volkszeitung with the Fakirs of the

Brewers' Union and their sell-out to the

pool bosses, did much to prove of what

inestimable value is the possession of a

German paper to the S. L. P., a fact that

should be borne in mind and should bring

forth energetic efforts to vastly increase

THE ITALIAN SOCIALIST FEDERA-

TION

It was about the middle of March,

1902, when a change took place in the

editorial management of "Il Proletario,"

then the Italian organ of the Party. The

then Editor, Cianfarra, by constantly

stimulating the Italian Sections and

Branches, had placed the paper on a self-

sustaining basis, and the Italian portion

of the S. L. P. movement could be said

to be in better shape than it ever had

been. But internal friction arose, and,

tired of the bickerings engendered there-

by, Cianfarra resigned the position. As

is generally the case when an editor is

wanted for a publication in a foreign

language, none could be found in this

country and importation from Europe

had to be resorted to. A man named

Serrati was sent for and he came to

take charge. He came with big notions

as to the kind of Italian movement he

was to build up in America, and no

sooner had he got warm in his place,

when he began to spread out. The S.

L. P., of course, was too small for him

and too narrow; its tactical position on

the question of trades unions, as well

as its attitude toward the Kangaroo

movement, he considered a hindrance to

his schemes and these met, therefore.

with his disapproval. At first, his at-

titude on these matters was one of un-

biased inquiry, like that of a man who

having come from another country, want-

ed to post himself ,but he soon outgrew

this and came to know it all, better

than any one who had been in the move-

ment for years. He had been here but

a short time when he began to unfold

his plan of forming an Italian Socialist

Federation, an organization that was to

enroll Italians by the thousands, take

care of helpless immigrants, protect

them, get work for them, in short, act

the part of a Socialist Providence. A

its circulation.

that party and finally offered his paper, unconditionally, to Section Detroit. The Section asked the N. E. C. for advice and were told to take it. For a time the paper continued, but could not be maintained as it proved too heavy a burden ,both financially and in regard to the amount of work it imposed upon the local membership.

#### "ARBETAREN."

This is the Swedish organ of the S. L. P., and is published in the Daily People building. Until recently, it was set up on one of the linotype machines of the Daily People, for which it paid a weekly rental, but a fund was collected with which to purchase a linotype machine of its own and a short time ago that machine was bought and installed. The paper is in fairly good shape,

is clear and well conducted and is doing invaluable work among the Swedish population of the country. To better sustain the work of the

paper ,and concentrate the elements from which it derives support, an organization known as the "Swedish Socialist Labor Federation" has recently been formed. One of the purposes of this organization is to form Swedish Socialist Clubs and prepare the members of such for membership in the Socialist Labor Party.

(To Be Concluded Next Week.)

FOR UVED SIGIT YEARS. An Old and Well-Tried Remedy. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRU OTHERASION THAN CHILDREN WHILE TEFTH 3. WITH PERFECTSUCCESS. IL SOOTHES IN ILD. SOUTHES THE GUMS, ALLAYS AI PAIN RES WIND COLIC, and is the best remady for INERGE, Sold by Drugsitas in every part of world. He sure and ask for WORL BE SURE OF COLUMN. CVDID MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, AND TAKE NO OTHER RIND, TWENT FIRE CENTRE & BUILD

## Section Calendar

(Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, at a nominal rate. The charge rill be one dollar per line per year.)

New York County, Committee-Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Kings County Committee-Second and fourth Saturdays, S p. m., at headquar-ters, 813 Park avenue, Brooklyn.

General Committee-First Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, California. Section headjuarters and public reading room at 2051/ South Main street. Public educational meetings every Sunday evening. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. headfollowed. The latter did not last long. but while it did last it imposed heavy quarters and free reading room 610 Montgomery street (between Clay and financial sacrifices upon the adherents of Washington streets), 3d floor, rooms Serrati and contributed not a little to their disenchantment. Needloss to say 22.23. Open day and even that, while the paper existed, the Fedewageworkers cordially invited. ration had little chance to live up to the high faluting plans of its founder AUGUST BEBEL'S GREAT BOOK and less so after its collapse. Serrati then vacated the field and went back WOMAN where he had come from, leaving behind him the ruins of what had been as flourishing a movement as conditions UNDER The weekly "Il Proletario" continued to exist. Its plant was gone and it had SOCIALISM to be set and printed in another office. From what we can learn of it, the paper is in incompetent hands and main-From the German by tains an attitude that is neither fish nor fowl, not daring to come out open-DANIEL DE LEON ly for the Kangaroos and not wishing With Translator's Preface and Footnotes Among the organizations that were taken out of the Party by the formation PORTRAIT AND SYMBOLICAL of the Federation, were the three Italian Sections located in the State of Vermont. COVER DESIGN What little organization the S. L. P. had in that State in 1899, went over to the Kangaroos in 1900, but the later Cloth, 400 Pages ..... Price, \$1.00 formation of the three Italian Sections Agents Wanted. Liberal Commission. made possible the formation of a State Executive Committee in that State, which, with the formation of the Serrati NEW YORK LAEOR NEWS CO. Federation ceased to exist. Most, if not ... New Reade Street. all of the members of these Sections New York City. were granite workers and belonged to Italian trade organizations of that calling. From what we have been able STURZ PIANO. to learn, it would appear that the inability of members of the Party to hold Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS. office in those organizations, made it easier for Serrati to prevail upon these AT 142 LINCOLN AVE. 134th St., Block East of Third Avenue

#### WEEKLY PEOPLE. SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1904.

3

n from different Sections in the neighborhood and that co amittee have ever since conducted the affairs of the Party in Illinois with much vigor and efficiency. In Pittsburg, where the conspiracy had meantime faised its head, conditions were nore serious. There was a larger memership than in Chicago and the leaders of that Section had run up quite a large ndebtedness with both the Labor News Company and the Daily People, owing ough several committees not less than \$500, an additional inducement to liquidate their obligations by jumping out of the Party. The inevitable Julian Pierce, who had given them the goods, furnished them the handle to get rid of the debt. He, in order to fire his lampoor from s safe place, had gone to Philadelphia. Charges for treason had been brought against him in Section New York as soon as his lampoon had ap-peared, and Section Philadelphia had been nformed of these charges before Pierce had deposited his card and had become a member of that Section. Subsequently, and notwithstanding they had this information, the Philadelphia Section admitted Pierce, but receded from that position when the N. E. C., upon the request of Section New York, ruled, that mber under charges cannot transfer. Pierce appealed from the decision of Section Philadelphia to the Pennsylvania S. E. C.; and that body, with characteristic impudence, decided in his favor and finally capped its treacherous

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1904. WEEKLY PEOPLE,

## WEEKLY PEOPLE

2, 4 and 6 New Reade St., New York. P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 Franklin. Published Every Saturday by the

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Entered as second-class matter at the New York postoffice, July 13, 1900.

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned, if so desired, and stamps are enclosed.

| SOCIALIST        |        |      |       |       |
|------------------|--------|------|-------|-------|
|                  | STA    | TES  |       |       |
| n 1888<br>n 1893 |        |      |       | 2,068 |
| in 1892          |        | •••• |       |       |
| IN 1890          | ****** |      |       |       |
| In 1900          |        |      | ***** |       |
| In 1903          |        |      | ***** |       |

The day of oppression has endured for long. It is now nearing the close. The S. L. P. is on the march.

## OUR BIRTHDAY.

[By Sam J. French.]

To-day have we rounded another year, To-day have we cause for joy O'er the fight maintained And the strength we've gained, Which no enemy can destroy. For, this is the day that we celebrate The day we review with cheer The deeds well done And the victories won With each succeeding year.

With enemies striking on every side, By numberless foes beset, We have held our own And our strength has grown-We are living and fighting yet. Our armor is still unseathed Our weapons are well in hand. The future is bright For a winning fight 'Gainst the bourgeois robber band.

And we mean to live, and we mean fight-Defiant, our message spread To the struggling mass Of the working class Exploited and foul misled. Heralding Liberty's coming,

Spreading the joyful news, Showing our class They've a world to gain

And nothing but chains to lose.

Filling with terror the tyrant crew Who live by the workers' toil, Striking at fakir and traitor Who share in the robbers' spoil. Sowing the Seed of Freedom. Leading the Hosts that Think, 'Till the toiler's pain

And the wageslave's chain Deep into oblivion sink.

For this we have forged us a weapon, Powerful, strong and true, in the Smithy of Revolution To smash the exploiting crew. and we hail it, our Daily People, With pleasure and pride to-day, Let us give it a cheer On its Fourth New Year And thrice three times Hurray (From the Daily People, July 1.) THE NATIONAL SECRETARY'S RE-

## PORT. On other pages of this issue will be

FORGING TO THE FRONT. The declaration by Adj.-Gen. Sherman M. Bell and his Citizens' Alliance, schoed with gusto by the capitalist press of the land, to the effect that, what he is in arms against is, not Unionism, but Socialism, should not be allowed to lose its real or instructive significance. There is great danger of this. The natural indignation at the sight of a principle, which, like "free trade" or "pro-

In commenting on these stupendous tection," has become the platform of a recognized political party, being proounced under the ban and fit for the target of rifles that are held in the ands of a set of men who pre-eminently aim to be the guardians of "law and der" and democracy-the natural into say:

ignation at such a sight is apt to cause more important, because more enuraging, feature of the performance he overlooked In "The Eighteenth Brumaire." Marx characterizes the intellectual hollowness and helplessness of the dominant element in the French bourgeois revolution of 1848, with the following pithy sen-

tence:

SWORD."

"Whether the question was the right of petition or the duty on wine, the liberty of the press or free trade, clubs or municipal laws, protection of individual freedom or the regulation of national economy, the slogan returns ever again, the theme is monotonously the same, the verdict is ever ready and unchanged-SOCIALISMI Even bourgeois liberalism is pronounced Socialistic; Socialistic, alike is pronounced popular education; and, likewise Socialistic, national financial reform. It, was Socialistic to build a railroad where already a canal was; and IT, WAS, SOCIALIS-TIC TO DEFEND ONESELF WILL A STICK WHEN ATTACKED WITH A

That the conduct of the Colorado miners, who have been defending themselves with a stick when attacked with a sword should be pronounced ,"Socialistic" and believed to be "Socialistic" by the bourgeois powers of America is an encouraging feature in the general. lay of the present situation. Like the French bourgeois of 1848, whose ossified mind was insensibly being permeated by the knowledge that another idea than Capitalism, to wit, Socialism was rising; who were too intellectually hollow to grasp what the new idea really was; but who instinctively felt the ground slip from under them and realized their own helplessness, the modern American bourgeois has but one monotonous verdict and slogan-the bugaboo of "Socialism!" True enough the circumstance reveals our American capitalists of 1964 to be just 56 years behind their French cousins of to-day. But that means progress. They were further behind eighteen years ago. They are making progress. They will yet forge to the front-where the Social Revolution

#### SIMPLE SPEAKER CANNON'S TALE."

wants and needs them.

"The trust buster who is always 'busting' the trust by word, but never by action, would lead the people to believe that all the production of the country is under the direction of unlawful combinations. Behold, how a simple tale shall put that down. The of \$3,735,456,075. There are six great steam railroad groups with a total capitalization of \$9.017.086.907. There are also ten allied independent systems having a capitalization of \$380,277,000. The grand total of all trusts, indus-

trial, franchise and transportation is \$20,379,162,511, or ONE FIFTH OF THE WEALTH, NOT CAPITAL, OF THE COUNTRY.

figures, at the time, of their publication, "The Wall Street Journal," after pointing out that this capitalization is merely nominal, and does not, therefore, represent the actual market value of the stocks and bonds of these trusts, goes on

"But even accepting the nominal capitalization of these trusts as representing their financial strength, it appears that there is outside of the control of the trusts \$80,000,000,000 of independent wealth. In other words, the independent wealth of the United States, as compared with the trust-wealth, is as four to one. But it should not be overlooked that the trust wealth is the most important, in that it controls all the other wealth. The trusts are in control of the transportation facilities of the country. They are practically in control of its banking facilities, and they control its main industrial systems. Through control of the banks, the railroad, and the leading industrial companies the directors of these trusts practically direct the business of the country, and when it is said that of the \$20,000,000,000, of trust capital in the United States, upwards of \$1,-000,000,000 is held by one family, and that the greater amount is represented by a group of perhaps a dozen capitalists, one gets some conception of the immense

power which is wielded in this country by a few capitalists." Mr. John Moody and "The Wall Street

Journal" are not "trust busters." "The Wall Street Journal" is an undisguised admirer of the presidential candidate nominated by the convention over which Speaker Cannon presided, The testimony they give is that of friends of the trust. This testimony shows that the trust, like a well-generaled army, occupies all the strategic points, and therefrom controls competition and production. It shows that Speaker Cannon's "simple tale" resembles a simple falschood galculated to make light of the trust problem for campaign purposes, an object unworthy any man alive to the great social dangers arising from the misrepresentation of social problems.

HAPPY, YET DULL DEMOCRATS. The Republican cue, just now, is to claim that wages rise and are rising and have been rising. It is the Democratic cue, just now, to claim that wages are falling. But even when the Democracy is out, it being a capitalist party, it must hold to the view that the natural trend of wages is to soar upwards. This being thus whichever of the two parties is out declares that wages are taking a plunge down, and, of course, that the

other's incumbency is the cause. Accordingly, the Republican party had better quickly hush up the threatened strike in the ready-made clothing industry, and above all hush up the revelations that the strike is starting. The fact for instance is being ro

vealed that in the clothing industry statistics carefully and honestly gathwages have been steadily declining since ered by the government show that competition is, after all, the great 1840. True enough the ominous develop force that regulates production and ment has proceeded along racial lines, but that is only an incident. The origthe price of all the products. If you take all the alleged trusts' properties inal operatives, the reports show were engaged in production in the year 1900, driven out by the Jews, but were they employed only 8 per cent of the driven out because the Jews worked factory labor, and had 14 per cent. of cheaper; and now, we are told, the Jews the factory product of the United States; while the independent factories are themselves being crowded by the Italians, because these work cheaper employed 92 per cent, of the labor and still. In each case, the report explains, had 86 per cent. of the factory prothe wages were high to those who day the duct of the country."-From speech of displacing, but were low compared with the wages received by the displaced, or Speaker Cannon, chairman of the Rewith "the American standard." publican National Convention. . The nationality vein that accompanies

AND NOW IT IS BARNABY. At the inquest over the Slocum disaster, Captain Van Schaik being on the stand, this neat and terse interrogatory took place: 1

Question .- Did Mr. Barnaby ever visit or inspect the steamer? Answer.-No.

Mr. Barnaby is the President of the Knickerbocker Steamship Company that owned the money-making death-trap of the steamer General Slocum. On a previous occasion, it is now about fourteen years ago, another disaster, the New York Central Railroad Tunnel disaster, took place. The directors, Depew among the lot, were indicted, but the indictments were quashed on the ground

that "there was nothing to show that they knew" the condition in which the train was: etc.

It was the case of Barnaby foreshadowed. It is the case of the capitalist proprietor in general. He is a useless, a superfluous entity. Labor does the work the capitalist sponges. That is the stage of development that society has entered upon. It is the stage that divides the people between parasites and workers. As yet the vast majority which consists of the working class do not quite see the dividing line. But what with the Barnaby evidence of such appalling disasters as the Slocum's to help accentuate the line that is becoming clearer day by day, and direct observation, the two classes-parasites together with the parasites upon them and the toilers-will soon stand face to face.

One day it is Depew, another day it is Barnaby, and the illustrations will multiply-until the scale tips. And then they will end, and the human race will heave its first great sigh of relief, relieved at last from the incubus of class rule.

The resolution of the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor to aid the Western Federation of Miners is a suspicious one. Adopted after the cowardly act of Sam Gompers in hiding at the critical moment, and the perfidious course of the A. F. of L. in Colorado, had been expressed by the Socialist Labor Party, which aroused working class indignation against the A. F. of L., the resolution is a tub to the whale. It only serves to recall that on November 14, 1903, the A. F. of L., in convention assembled in Boston, in a resolution pledged its moral and financial support to the Western Miners, even going so far as to appropriate \$1,000 in conformity therewith. Yet in June, 1904, the President of the A. F. of L cannot be found to utter a word and protest while those miners are being shot in the back. At the same time its members in Colorado are exempted from the military proscriptions of General Bell and praised as models worthy the support of bull-penners and the emulation of the working class. Look out for the A. F. of L. History repeats itself quite often among the Gompers' crew of labor traitors.

The rough rider President's orders directing the Bureau of Commerce and Labor to investigate the Colorado outtrages, tike Gompers' resolution to aid the Western Federation of Miners, will deceive no one. It is plainly a move to offset the resentment aroused by the rough rider's failure to intervene in the miners' behalf, in accordance with the appeal of Secretary Haywood, just as the Gompers' resolution is intended to parry lect of the condemnation re from his cowardly conduct in hiding while the miners were being shot down.

## THE CURTAILMENT-SOME THINGS IT DISCLOSES.

The curtailment now going on in industry, transportation, etc., is not without its value to the working class in the facts that it discloses, especially when those facts are taken in comparison with other facts. This contention is typically illustrated in the case of the curtailment in the Baldwin Locomotive Works, located at Philadelphia, Pa. This corporation is one of the largest and most perfectly equipped in the world. Its capital runs well into the millions

One or two years ago, the Baldwin Locomotive Works were very much in evidence. Non-union and paying wages according to the premium plan, it was attacked by the labor organizations in the machine and metal trades. Thereupon there appeared in the capitalist press a number of articles .evidently inspired, descriptive of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. Its high position in the capitalist world was set forth, so too were its world renown, growing out of the high technical and mechanical skill employed, the great and growing wages paid the latter, its steady employment, promotion, etc., The curtailment now brings the Baldwin Locomo tive Works once more to the fore, exhibiting "the great and growing wages," etc., in all their pristine beauty, and enabling the comparison above referred to, to be made.

A news despatch, dated Philadelphia, July 1, and evidently emanating from the Baldwin Locomotive Works, says:

"Last week the number of men employed at Baldwin's was 9,727, and the weekly pay-roll \$116,000. In December last, 15,800 men were employed, and earned about \$250,000 a week. Some 2,500 are employed at the Lewistown Works. Samuel M. Vauclain, superintendent, says that the present force will be reduced about 400 men each week until bedrock is reached, but should orders be received sufficient force will be

kept to handle them" This news despatch will make clear that "the steady employment, promotion." etc., is a beautiful dream, but the reader is requested to let that go, and take up the more important matters of "the great and growing wages."

A little division will demonstrate that 15,800 men "earning" ABOUT \$250,000 (which means less than that figure) a week ,teceive less than \$16 a week each. A little more division will show that 9.727 men receiving a pay-roll amounting to \$116.000 a week receive less than \$12 a week each. According to eminent authority, the highest wages paid in feudal times was \$3 for a day of eight hours. The Baldwin Locomotive Works operates 9 hours a day and pays \$2.50 to \$2 a day, i. e., less than the highest wages of feudal times. In feudal times. handicraft prevailed and production was limited by the capacity of the handicraftsmen. The Baldwin Locomotive Works have the finest machinery, the best technical and mechanical skill, production has increased a thousandfold, vet the modern technician and mechanician in its employ averages less wages

per day than the highest paid of the feudal craftsmen. Other comparisons might be pointed

out, such, for instance, as that afforded by the leisurely labor of the feudal handicraftsmen and the intesified toil of the modern mechanic, but enough has been written to show that in the Bald

100 \$ \$00 W/ 000 00 Uncle Brother Sam and Jonathan! 200 200 000 200 000 00

Brother Jonathan-What is all this commotion about capital and labor? In iob? olden days you did not hear of such a

thing as a strike. Uncle Sam-There was a good reason

for it. B. J .- When a man wanted a job he applied for it; if not, he would reject it or get another job.

U. S .- Thats it. If one thing did not suit him he could drop it and was sure to find something that did suit him. B. I.-If a man became dissatisfied and left one job for another, he did not

care who took the place he vacated. U. S .- Of course not.

B. J .- Now, I say it should be so now If a man is dissatisfied with his job let him get another and don't mind who takes his. There should be no hard feelings on the part of either. What sav you?

U. S .- I say that you are an improved edition of Rip Van Winkle. You have been sound asleep. B. J .- Asleep? I have been wide

awake. U. S .- Not if you talk that way. B. J .- Do you think all this wrangling

is right? U. S.-It is not a question of right or wrong, it is a question whether it can

be otherwise. B. J .- And why couldn't it? U. S .- Do you imagine that in olden days the man who dropped one job for another job did so for the fun of the thing?

B. J .- No; he did so to improve his condition. U. S .- And do you imagine that he did not first try to get better wages at

the job he had in hand? B. J .-- Of course not; he first tried that; but, failing, went to a better job. U. S .- And do you imagine that, if no better jobs were to be found and he gave up the one he had, he would look pleasantly upon the fellow who took his place?

B. J.-Hem-er-U. S .- Do you imagine that it is

simply a case of the devil having now got into our people and that, while formerly they were good natured all around, now they are ill-natured out of pure cussedness? R. L-Well-er-

> U. S-I said you were an improved edition of Rip Van Winkle. I am now ready to prove it to you. B. J. (rubs his eyes)-Me seems I

have been sleeping. U. S .- It a man can get a better job than the one he is hred out of he won't care a straw who takes his old place or whether anybody takes it or not. B. J.-I guess so.

U. S .- But if a man can't get a better U. S .- Then he will strike for higher

wages on the job he has. Ain't it? B. J.-Yes.

U. S .- And if the boss refuses, what is that man's predicament? B. J.-He is in a fix, because the wages

he could get at another job are no better.

U. S .- And might be worse? B. J .- Yes; that would only make his fix still worse.

U. S.-In that case what is that man's only hope?

B. L-Don't know

U. S .- Yes, you do. His only hope, short of overthrowing the system, is to compel the boss to raise his wages. B. J.-Oh. ves.

U. S .- Do you imagine he could succeed in that if the boss could find someone else to work for the wages that he finds too low?

B. I .-- Of course not.

U. S .- It, then, all comes down to this: In olden times there were fewer men asking for work than there were jobs: the bosses had to yield to the workers; since then things have changed; machinery, improved machinery, still more improved machinery, large concentration of capital in syndicates and trusts-all that has lowered the relative number of hands wanted and has increased the absolute number of hands anxious for work-

B. J .- That's just the way it has gone on.

U. S .-- Consequently, when now a man drops his job because of poor pay it makes all the difference in the world to him whether anybody else will step into his place-

B. J .-- If any one does he is left without bread.

U. S .- It is, consequently, quite a natural result of the changed conditions in America that there should be "hard feelings" all around-

B. J .-- It now strikes me that these fellows who want "America as she is" and who in the same breath want "the America of our daddies" are-U. S .- Either rascals or fools.

B. J.-Exactly.

The reports received from the meetings | are in the same fix as ourselves-trying

U. S .- "The America of our daddies" is gone; what we now have is, as far as popular misery is concerned, "the America, or, rather, the Europe our daddies fought again." He who tells the workers they should behave as they did a hundred years ago and don't first try to bring conditions back to the plane where they were a hundred years ago in point of facilities to earn a living is purely and simply a bunco steerer. Get out of such company.

d the report of National Secretary Henry Kuhn, to the Eleventh National vention of the Socialist Labor Party. This report is worthy of perusal by every member, sympathizer and voter of the Socialist Labor Party and every student of the Socialist movement in this country. In its review of the conditions, conflicts and works, within and without the Socialist Labor Party, together with the portrayal of its present status, it is a mine of information, capable of clearing up many an obscure point and rushing many a falsehood, while, at the same time, indicating the course that must be pursued in the future. Read this report. Necessarily lengthy, it will repay the necessary perusal.

"The war," says Senator Clark, copper king of Montana, "has created a demand for copper." The Senator, as his tones indicate, is correspondingly happy. He does not, however, appear to be aware that his happiness discloses the essence of modern war, which is to furnish markets and make the senatorial copper and industrial kings happy by the resultant demand. To the moralist and the humanitarian this fact may appear decidedly mean and repulsive, but then, such is capitalism, that morality and humanity don't count when markets are necessary.

Perdicaris is said to have fared badly. He's fortunate to have fallen into the is of a bandit. Just think of what would have happened to him had the Oblerado militis gotten a hold of him!

The Socialist is not a "trust buster." this particular development downward should not mislead. It is a mere in-The Socialist believes the trust an evolution and the forerunner of Socialism. cident. The permanent feature is that The Socialist is, therefore, interested in higher paid men are being steadily disthe trust, and he wishes the whole truth placed by lower paid ones; and the retold about the trust, so that it may be ports in this particular trade explain why. The reason is not that this or that understood, lest the gravest social blunders be committed. Is Speaker Cannon's nationality is inherently cheaper, and likes cheapness, but that, with the im-"simple tale" the whole truth about the trust? May not the worthy presiding proved machinery and subdivision of labor, the "trick of the trade" is quickly officer of the House and the Republican convention have overlooked some facts learned. The explanation of the phenomenon' in the clothing industry in his simplicity? Let us see. Mr. John Moody, in his book "The betrays the fact that the same process. Truth About The Trusts", gives a classmust be going on in other industries. fied list of ALL the trusts in the United These revelations come in time to help States at the beginning of the year. the Democratic campaign. But how There are 318 important industrial trusts comes it that the Republican campaignin the country, controlling 5,288 plants, ers have 'not suppressed it' until after election? Moreover, do not the Demoand having a total capitalization outstanding of \$7,246,342,533. Thereare eight cratic campaigners realize that such reve leading franchise trusts (telephone and lations are grist to the Socialist Labor Party mill? Or are they really dull telegraph) controlling 136 plants and having a capitalization of \$629,700,500. enough to sneeze at the S. L. P.?

There are also 103 leading gas, electric The statement of the scientist that light and street railway consolidations, making a total of 111 important franeven hoptoads are useful, shows that chise trusts, controlling 1,336 plants and having a total outstanding capitalization there is still hope for the Kangaroo of the species of bogus Socialistcus.

Well, it is to laugh-the news that Leet sugar companies in Michigan, capitalized at \$6,500,000 and controlled by the Havemeyer interests, will be merged into one for the purpose of securing economy. It was once confidently predicted that the competition of the beet sugar industry would bust the sugar trust. And now the spectacle is presented of the sugar trust interests organizing a trust in the beet sugar industry! Of course, the other companies will have to trustify too, or go out of business! Well, this trust "busting" business is certainly a droll proceeding!

Business men in all parts of the country, anxious to preserve their funds intact, are enforcing anti-racing rules among their employees. This is rather inconsistent considering that the funds that the business men take from their employees, in the shape of profits, are also spent on racing. The business men evidently believe that gambling on races is a luxury that only the capitalists can afford.

"Is America Free!" asks "The International Woodworker," anent the Colorado outrages. The answer cannot fail to be that America is as free as the Kidds who lead the international woodworkers into supporting the capitalists who commit the Colorado outrages make it.

win Locomotive Works as in capital. ist society in general, wages acquire greatness and growth like a cow's tailby going downward. And so it will continue to be, as long as the capitalists are permitted, by means of the private ownership of capital, to exploit the working class of the benefits of progress and evolution. The facts disclosed by curtailment are valuable, as they are helping to make this truth clear.

The contradictions of capitalism appear quite strongly in the news that a record year has been achieved in exports, while the depression, at the same time, is making itself more widely felt. The old cry of "expansion and prosperity" is now being offset by the cry of increased exports and curtailment. Such is the present system!

General Bell's indignation at what he calls the "10.000 lies" against him proves him to be as sensitive a man as ever shot a miner in the back.

The government ownership of wireless telegraphy in the interests of the capitalist ownership of wire telegraphy is again being broached. The Hearstites, in the "Socialist" alias Social Democratic party should feel delighted. It's coming their way.

The State Labor Employment Bureau's report that it is overrun with applicants for work in the Kansas wheat fields, is commended to the man who asserts "every man who wants to work can get a job if he wants one."

held by the Socialist Labor Party indicate great interest in Socialist Labor Party teachings. Audiences of workingmen not only listen, but listen attentively amid the noise of the street, calling on the speakers to make good their assertions, and resenting all opposition that is not fairly and bona-fidedly made and sustained. In brief, the working

class attitude toward the Socialist Labor Party, as reflected at these meetings, is increasingly sympathetic. The workers are beginning to perceive what "prosperity" and pure and simpledom have really done for them, and they find the teachings of the Socialist Labor Party in accord with their growing perceptions. With the depression now or affording them abundant opportunity for reflection, they are beginning to recognize the economic truths proclaimed by the Socialist Labor Party; while they approve of the Socialist Labor Party's outspoken stand in favor of the miners in the Colorado outrages. This increase of sympathy should stir every Socialist Labor Party member to activity. The times are favorable to our work, and Socialism will profit therefrom if we

A correspondent of the New York Com-

mercial, in a letter to that publication.

in discussing the home market and re-

ciprocity, makes an admission and offers

a remedy that demonstrates the eco-

but do our duty!

ple are unable to consume." In this admission lies the explanation of the present world wide depression. Outlets being lacking, and the working classes of all nations unable to consume all that they have produced, the result is economic ruin and disaster.

to find outlets for what their ow

As a remedy the above correspondent says, "What is really needed is an increase in the consuming power of our own people." This, he says, should be \$2 a week on an average or a total additional yearly consumption, "right here at home" of \$1,300,000,000. This correspondent is not aware that under capitalism production always surpasses consumption, and that along with that greater increase of production goes a decrease of wages. The census of 1900 shows that in that year wages were two per cent. lower, while the value of the average wage worker's product was ten per cent greater than in 1890. The quantity was even greater than the value. Increased consumption will remedy "overproduce tion," but only when the worker gets the full value of his product, and is thereby enabled to buy it all back, as is proposed by Socialism. Then the home market will be economically the best. But, until then the search for foreign markets and capitalist economic and intellectual bankruptcy will prevail.

nomic and intellectual bankruptcy of the Wall Street is declared to be in a more capitalist class. Says he, in opposing topeful frame of mind, concerning the reciprocity, "In seeking new outlets for industrial outlook. 1905, it is said, will our surplus manufactured products it is be a good year. As only one half of 1904 well to bear in mind that other nations is over, this outlook is hopeful, indeed.

#### SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1904. WEEKLY PEOPLE.

# **SCORRESPONDENCE**

ALENFONDERIS WHO FRETER TO APPEAR IN FUNT UNDER AN ASSUME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, RESIDE THEN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE INCOMMEND.]

#### COLLEGE BOYS FAIL TO DOWN S. L. P.

To the Daily and Weekly People :-The first open-air meeting of the season was held here in New Brunswick at Albany and George streets last Saturday evening. The meeting was held under the suspices of D. A. 4, S. T. & L. A. and was a successful although rather exciting one. A number of young roughs. college boys from Trenton, happened ng and a bunch of about 70 of them did their best to spoil the meeting, but failed and were finally compelled to

A large crowd gathered when Charles Sperle, of Somerville, opened the meet-ing and explained the aims of the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. and spoke on the necessity of organizing on the political economic fields. R. Katz, of Trenton, followed with an able exposition of S. L. P. principles. Then John J. Kinmeally, of New York, took the stand and proceeded to lay down the principles and objects of the S. L. P. and the Alliance in his usual vigorous manner. While Kinneally was speaking the gang of youths referred to tried hard to drown voice by singing college songs and yelling, but Kinneally kept right on and held the attention of the audience despite the efforts of the rowdies. The meeting was carried out to a triumphant finish. Not a policeman was to be seen or found for the whole time. A number of Weekly Peoples were sold and a quantity of literature distributed. Seven names were secured as a nucleus for an S. L. P. Section. Frank Zierer. Frank Zierer. New Brunswick, N. J., June 27.

#### THE IRISH BRIGADE ON THE FIRING LINE.

To The Daily and Weekly People :-The Irish Brigade was on the firing line last night at Clarkson and Hudson streets, and the Long Toms of the Social ist Labor Party opened fire and raked the capitalist system fore and aft. Comrade Quinlan opened the meeting and introduced Comrade Pat Walsh, who spoke on the development of machinery and the political parties of the capitalist class, and the party of the working class, the S. L. P. Comrade C. Kemp of Hamilton, Canada, was the next speaker. He contrasted the capitalist system of to-day with the Socialist Republic of the morrow. Comrade Robert Downes next dwelt on the platform of the So cialist Labor Party, and the revolutions that have taken place in the last two centuries.

The remarks of the speakers were well taken by the wage slaves at the meet-ing. The leaflets, "Why Strikes Are Lost," and "Where Wages Come From," were distributed and a few pamphlets sold at the meeting:

Campaign Committee, First, Third and Fifth Assembly Districts, Manhattan. New York, June 29.

GOOD WORK ON SECOND AVENUE. To the Daily and Weekly People :-An open-air meeting was held in the Tenth Assembly District Tuesday evening, at the corner of Second avenue and Fifth street, with Julius Eck, of Hoboken, and Wm. Bilsbarrow ,of St. Louis, as the speakers. In spite of the threatquite successful. Seventeen books were sold and one man filled out an application blank for membership and paid the initiation fee. A liberal quantity of leaflets were distributed. It was the first time the writer has had the pleasure of hearing Comrade Bilsbarrow speak. He is one but of a very few that does justice to the subject. On this occasion he began by explaining the class struggle between the propertiless working class and that small class which owns all the means of production, the capitalist class. "The wage worker," he said, "must go to a capitalist for employment and submit to the capitalist's ns." He showed how the capitalists in addition to thus controlling the workers by their economic power, also control the workers by controlling the political power. He said that the workers must also organize on the political field the

Bilsbarrow likened the Democratic and Republican parties to a pack of wolves chasing a deer. The wolves will capture the deer and fight with each other over the division of his hide and so it is with the two old parties, while differing as to the division of the spoils, they both agree that the workingman must be

Bilsbarrow closed by stating that only when the workers organize politically as well as in their trades unions, and use that political power to get possession of the means of production, only then will their efforts accomplish anything.

The writer would like to see more good speakers developed. There are many members of our organization who could become fairly good speakers if they were only taken in hand. A list of these members should be made and the organizer should send them around to act as chairmen at meetings in the different parts of the city till they either develop into speakers or show that they have no ability in that line. S. A. New York, June 29.

## FRENCH PROPAGANDA MEETINGS

SUCCESSFUL. To the Daily and Weekly People :-The third open-air meeting of the season under the auspices of the French Branch of Section New York, S. L. P., was held on Tuesday evening. This meeting, like its predecessors, was a thorough success.

The interest taken by the French speaking workers in those meetings is best shown by the sale of literature. about fifty pamphlets having so far been sold and twenty names secured for the Branch. A. F.

## New York, June 29.

GUILD UNIONISM LURED FROM FRYING PAN INTO FIRE. To the Daily and Weekly People:-

The Denver "Post" of the 25th of this month publishes facsimile of card issued to miners who are willing to work in the Cripple Creek district. The Citizens' Alliance of Denver is boycotting the Denver "News" and "Times" for publishing the conditions in Cripple Creek. These two papers are owned by the Democratic Senator Patterson, who used them to try and elect the Republican Springer for Mayor of Denver, who was ninated by the same crowd of politicians that nominated Peabody. Now the pure and simple trade unionists are passing resolutions condemning the action of the Citizens' Alliance for boycotting these Democratic papers of Patterson, who is drumming the trades unions in line for the campaign for his party who has done the same thing elsewhere as Peabody is now doing.

Ed. Wirtz. Denver, Col., June 26.

#### HE, TOO, IS MOVING AND WILL LEARN.

To The Daily and Weekly People :-The adoption of a declaration in favor of one part of the laboring class and against the larger part of the laboring class by the Socialists (?) in their convention at Chicago rings in my ears as exceedingly inconsistent. My impression of the pure and simple union man is that he is confused by capitalistic

cannot understand this move. The truth will out sometime, and why not have it now? The A. F. of L., or pure and simple unions, with their teachings coming from the capitalist source are the enemy of the workers; they cause discontent among the workers and keeps the class divided: they bring suffering upon many workers, and their families

and force prejudices to exist in the mind of all humanity by their strikes, which are not a success, according to their own statements. My own idea is this: A union must

be formed which will have for its object only one issue-the political issueand this union strike at the ballot box and there only, for Socialism, and true freedom, and Socialists I believe should not talk in public upon any other question more than is absolutely necessary to explain the reason for the political move ment.

If it is impossible to gain anything from an economic effort until the political channel is opened, why not go to work on the political channel and merely do the best we can at present on the economic field individually?

I am willing to admit the unions have at times done some good, so does charity do good, but both are not needed under normal conditions and neither the union or charity are able to meet the de mands under this capitalist system, and both are gradually becoming weaker as the capitalist system gets strong They are both failures, so let us stop working for them and turn our whole attention

toward the real issue (political Socialism), which, when gained will give us an opportunity to develop economic Socialism or co-operation, or industrial brotherhood. Whatever is done let us have one thing to do and all of us know what that one thing is, and then go to work doing it. Let it be voting for Socialism as the enemy of the capitalist system.

#### F. H. B. Sioux City, Ia., June 20,

THE NECESSITY OF ORGANIZING THE WHOLE WORKING CLASS. To The Daily and Weekly People :-The letters in The People from the Socialists of Omaha in Sunday's issue and F. H. B., Sioux City, Ia., in to-day's, have a good ring about them, still evil associations are dangerous, as the Social ist Labor Party members have often found, and resolved to sever all connection with fakirs and crooks of all kinds and stop boring from within; then organizing a trade union in consistent keepng with real Socialism.

The two letters are very similar on the economic arm, both ignore the necessity of class conscious trade unionism. What are we to do with all the minors

-women, youth and immigrants who have no franchise (vote)? The working class is the working class, those who have no vote as well as those who have, and how can the class be organized if only the voters are to be considered? Would it not be wise to organize all in the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, even to the extent of giving the immigrants the opportunity of applying for membership while at port of landing, thereby maintaining the solid-

possible? Then, and not till then, will the working class be an intelligent power. Fraternally, Paterson, N. J., June 27.

WILL THE SPEAKER PLEASE ANSWER.

me out of the room and would not accept my application for membership. Not only did they do that, but they go to the manager and get me fired out of my job. Of course, I know well what a job is-something that I never begged for since I have been old enough to earn my own livelihood.

The pure and simplers and fake Socialists, who cause men to be discharged for telling the truth, are Pete Bousewage, A. Anderson and Chas. Cizler.

Fraternally, Charles Brenner. South Bend, Ind., June 26.

#### RHODE ISLAND'S SUCCESSFUL EXCURSION.

To The Daily and Weekly People: The annual excursion of the Socialist Labor Party of Rhode Island took place last Sunday, and I herewith beg leave to report it an all-round success, in attendance and weather conditions. The

steamer New Shorcham is chartered to carry 875 passengers. We had the limit and left 250 or more persons on the dock. The verdict of all is that it was the best excursion that they had ever attended.

I sold twenty Sunday Peoples, one Merrie England and six "What Means This Strike?"

Who is willing to start a Press Club here, to push the party press and litera-Carney, Literary Agent, Section Providence.

Providence, R. I., June 23.

OPEN LETTER TO THE O. R. T. To the Board of Directors, Q. R. T .:-Inasmuch as statements against the interests of the working class were made openly by the President at the conclusion f our meeting-statements against the character of a revolutionary organization which I refuted at the time-the Secretary and others of the Jersey City local have taken it upon themselves to suspend without giving notice of trial either

to the men along the line or myself. The \$500 insurance is not the issue, but during the 9 weeks that I am by your rules entitled to a hearing I demand the same of you. Change the existing state of affairs, arrange a meeting at your convenience, as that was the question promulgated at the open Trenton joint meeting-also as the Telegrapher of last month contained an article from the A F. of L. saying that parties who do not recognize a labor paper are traitors to the labor movement. I presented prepared statement on request to the commissioner; further than that I have not heard directly on the matter. In reference to the outlined attempt

in the Jersey City notes in to-day's Telegrapher, it shows plainly that corrupt existing factors threaten a more intense state of slavery to the working class. I would state that I object to the cowardly attempt of a few individuals to advance their own interests at the expense of other members-apropos of

the proposed bill to license Telegraphers -as they receive too little now of the wealth which Labor alone creates and of which Labor alone should receive the full product of, as there should be but

one class in this country, that is nominally ours, and that is the working class. As the Telegraphers officially have declared for economic action alone, and as it has been officially endorsed by the Journal controllers, it should be clear to all that a license affair is a trap and would be utilized by the ruling class and

action as a strike would allow Take F. T. P., KANSAS CITY, MO .- The ican affairs it is simply ridiculous. Their them the additional false flag of Socialfor instance the late attempt of another little finger of one capitalist will ever Chicago platform distinctly prates of ism they made so much noise that they body which goes it alone in the aristoprove thicker than the loins of a hun-"the idea of liberty and self-government thought they had succeeded in murdercracy of labor category, viz., the Marine "emhattled farmers." v IN WHICH THE NATION ether the Engineers, whose licenses were revokeed WAS ing the S. T. & L. A. But the body conflict be on the economic or the posurvives and its spirit has proved fruit-BORN." And that blunder fully bears as fast as they declared themselves as ful. The A. L. U. has since sprung up litical field. Be not deceived by the apout the Omaha local's contention. While men unable to stand the strain imposed pearance of sporadic political storms. the Franklins of that day, being head on practically S. T. & L. A. lines. by a class upholding a rotten degrada-They, no more than atmospheric storms, and shoulders above the rest, uttered tion to the members of the working are manifestations of normal conditions. F. F., NEW YORK; D. O. J., NEW wise utterances, the rest were utterly class able to work. bourgeois, and it was in their idea that ORLEANS, LA.; T. O'K, MARLBORO, In the event of being trapped by a D. J. JERSEY CITY, N. J .- There is MASS.; J. T., WOONSOCKET, R. L: "the nation was born." Local Omaha license bill, we, as members of the workno bottom to the doctrine of "standing did not falsify at all. The platform A. J., J. R. F., DAYTON, O.; T. W. P., ing class, would be unable to prove the by the fakir while educating the working being the product of a pulpiteer's pen PEORIA, ILL.; N. S., SAG HARBOR, contention mentioned "that Labor is cannot choose but be loose jointed. As class." The standing by the fakir is it N. Y.; R. B. G., PITTSBURG, PA.; D. L., prior to and independent of Capital"stated above to B. B., Boston, the self an "education"-to the undoing of BRIDGEPORT, CT.; L. M., WORCESas Lincoln said! TER, MASS.; H. J., TROY, N. Y.; L. N., the oflooking rank and file. platform's utterances fight with each The working class should receive the other. TROY, N. Y.; C. C., DETROIT, MICH.; full product of their labor and abolish H. S. A., DENVER, COLO .- Absolute P. P. R., TACOMA, WASH .-- Matter rewage slavery in order to live as humane ly correct conclusions can be drawn only TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN .--- A beings. Labor has not yet one candiceived. date in political office from whom they could demand even a dog tag, so no mat "THE PARTY PRESS" sonnel, and facsimile copies of the Daily very short time. Get a copy and see for ter if the worthy Vice President did lose People, the Arbetaren, and the Sociayourself. Price, 25 cents. his audience at the open meeting when S. L. P. Illustrated Booklet a Work of listische Arbeiter Zeitung. The reading NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. he claimed we should go up by ourselves, matter consists of an autobiographical Pictorial and Typographical Art. 2-6 New Reade Street. so the company would regard us as they sketch of Daniel De Leon, the editor of The illustrated booklet, The Party New York City. do the engineers ,etc. But there must the Daily and Weekly People, and brief Press," is now ready for delivery. A be no aristocracy of labor in the labor sketches of the history, aims and acwork of typographical art, in well deworld. The concern of one must be the L. A 273, LAWRENCE, MASS. complishments of the Daily and Weekly signed red covers, containing 32 pages concern of all. We should banish the Local Alliance 373, S. T. & L. Law-People, the Arbetaren and the Socialisof first-class half-tone views and reading ence Mass, has elected the following sense of fear and assist an intelligent tische Arbeiter Zeitung. This booklet matter, it ought to be in the hands of officers for the ensuing term : Organizer, labor movement to overthrow that idle which owes its inspiration and pictorial class who work the workers, and, at every friend and sympathizer of the Robert Lawson; financial secretary, Paul success to Comrade Harry Teichlauf, Party press, especially those who have VandCorne; recording secretary, Gustave their option, condemn millions of workwho is an able photographer, is a fitting ers to lay off or their families to misery never seen the Daily People, and are decommemoration of the fourth anniver-Salomey; treasurer, Joseph Bedard; ausirous of getting a good idea of it and There is plenty for all, so join the or ditors, Adolph Deconinck, Auguste Ansary of the Daily People, now here. the plants and offices under its roof. noot and Julius Vandoorne; agitation ganizations of the working class, the The half-tones show various views of All who have seen this booklet de-Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance on committee, Paul Vandoorne, Gustave The Daily People Building, The Daily clare it one of the most interesting docuthe economic field, and the Socialist Salomey, Joseph Bedard, Julius Vanments on the Party press issued, as it Labor Party on the political-organiza-People and Arbetaren printing plants, doorne, Phidyme Bedard, Emile Maillot editors and editorial rooms, "the Circus" enables one to form a better conception/ tions to work harmoniously together to and Robert Lawson. reporter, the Labor News Company, and of that institution than columns of abolish private ownership in the means of life, which alone can make us a free the offices of Section New York, the S. descriptive matter and figures. Twenty-T. & L. A., and the national secretary of five copies of the booklet were sold at people. A. J. Boland. If you receive a sample copy of this Jersey City, June 27. the S. L. P., together with their per- the Johnson lecture in Brooklyn in a paper it is an invitation to subscribe.



have in your mind is that Marx is a back-number, say so. You may be right. Marx was no god and infallible. Later genius may overthrow him. But, if that is what you mean, come out frankly. We shall then know what you are at; and if you are right, your light will illumine us. This thing of talking "class struggle" and holding up Marx, and then preaching anti-Marxism can only redound to the injury of anti-Marxism-supposing it to be a dispensation new and right.

D. J., NEW YORK .- Why, of course, the "Volkszeitung" will keep up booming the "Call." The "Volkszeitung" needs the money. What difference does it make to the Volkszeitung Corporation whether it raises the funds directly for itself, or under the false pretence of a "Call"?

B. B., BOSTON, MASS .- There is no fight in the platform of the Socialist, alias Social Democratic party, except as the utterances fight with each other.

K. C., CHICAGO, ILL .- The Single Tax is to-day a whimsey-where it is not a mere fig-leaf to cover political jobhunting.

W. McC., SEATTLE, WASH .- The addressee of the letter is sufficiently warned by it without publication. If the person therein referred to ripens into the expected rotten apple, that will be time enough for enlightening the rest of The People readers.

D. A., CHICAGO, ILL .- The curse of the Gomperses is first class asset for any bona fide party of Labo

F. C., JERSEY CITY, N. J.-First, Genevieve of the "Silver Cross" in Sue's "Proletarian Family," cannot run through the whole of the series. Did you not read the introductions to the several stories, especially to the story now going through the Daily People? Each story is presumably written by a person living in successive generations. Genevieve is supposed to have written the "Silver Cross"; and she dies in due time. And is referred to as dead in several subsequent stories, supposed to be written hundreds of years later. 'Second, 'Sue was a member of the Chamber of Deputies at the epoch described in Marx' "Eighteenth Brumaire."

If you read that work you will find interesting mention made of the fact.

T. H. C., LOUISVILLE, KY .- Why, no! Capitalism, more so than feudalism had the damps of death upon it from the start

H. J. S., LOS ANGELES, CAL .-- Was Will be published in due

D. E., RACINE, WIS .- If what you | by men in possession of all the facts bearing on a case. No human being can be in such possession. There is nothing left but to acquire as many facts as are acquirable. If, then, not one, but all the acquirable and notorious facts in the case are taken in, then the following facts among many other and similar ones must be considered:

> First, The Colorado outrages on the miners were being perpetrated for some time before and during the late national convention of the so-called Socialist party;

Second, Despite that fact the convention brushed aside the Ott resolution that denounced the Civic Federation on which twelve A. F. of L. leading fakirs are arrum in arrum with capitalist exploiters: and Third. The convention adopted

bourgeois-single tax platform that prates about the "producers" (do you recognize the note?).

These facts tell the tale. The Denver "News" is no authority on what the "Socialist" party is. And just now members of the party themselves are realizing what their party amounts to and are saving so

H. S., NEW YORK .- The Colorado proceedings conducted by Adj-Gen. Sherman M. Bell show the hollowness of capitalist government as regards brigandage. It seems brigandage is a perfectly proper means when it can be used to the advantage of the capitalist class.

T. V. C., ANN ARBOR, MICH .- It is not merely that the platform of the socalled Socialist, alias Social Democratic party is bourgeois and single tax, but that its trades union declaration turns it into a buffer for the Civic Federation. And it is not merely that its trades union declaration turns it into a buffer for the Civic Federation, but that its attitude on the proprietorship of the party press turns it into a posture ground for private journalistic corporation. The unity of the performance

F. B., BRIDGEPORT, CT .- The Socialist who talks about "spoiling the spoiler" must be in a bantering mood. Socialism is not a raid. It is a war for revindication.

must be kept in mind.

H. F., NEW YORK .-- The "Appeal to Reason" is owned and controlled by J. A. Wayland, whose name it flies at the forward masthead

W. W., NEW YORK .-- Whether Niedermeyer is anything like the crook Kurzenknabe, one-time chief of the Brewers' Union? No. He is an innocent, jovial-looking Kangaroo, too green and sleepy to know the snuff that his

time to waste on hatred D. U., BROOKLYN, N. Y .- There is They had been sailing smoothly along arity of labor, and making the scab imnothing in the Volkszeitung Corporation in their guild crafts under the name of argument against the proclamation of "Trades Unionism" when the S. T. & L. not receipt acknowledged in "matters Local Omaha of the S. P. That "Volks-A. started to organize the workers whom received ?" zeitung" and "Worker" crew are, even those bourgeois guilds would not allow time. normally, incapable of thinking, let alone in. They then tried to murder the S. T. R. Berdan. their tools to forestall even such a half in a case of this sort And as to Amer. & L. A. Helped by crooks who gave

number of letters have come in since the publication of the address on "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism" corroborative of the point therein made with regard to the guild, and thereby bourgeois, nature of pure and simple unionism, and its consequent inevitable trend to divide the working class. The correspondents have taken the cue from the interesting facts that clinched the point and that were adduced in the first of the two answers; and they furnished additional evidence from their own Unions, such as high dues, clauses restricting the number of apprentices and prohibitive initiation fees. But, only one of these correspondents, F. J., of Yonkers, furnishes the exact documentary language that establishes the guild feature of the concern. Now, then, a very valuable article, possibly pamphlet, is suggested by these letters. Let all our correspondents who can furnish us with an accurate and documentary statement of guild views and practices in their unions, accurately stating where the evidence can be verified. They will

5

be published in a row. Such a document will be an eye-opener A. B., OMAHA, NEB .- Why the socalled Socialist party does not call it-

self the "New Jeffersonian party ?" For a very good reason. Such a name would be nearer to the truth, and the true light is not that in which its private owners care to be seen. Redeem the redeemable.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN .--- The address of Eugene Creed is 1772 Amsterdam avenue, New York city.

B. U. L., SACRAMENTO, CAL-Would you have us scourge a sin with tender omission of the sinner?

D. G., PAWTUCKET, R. I.-The resolution that the Chicago National convention of the so-called Socialist party brushed aside like so much chaff was that following:

"the Socialist party also wishes to denounce before the workers of this land the treacherous, deceitful work of the conglomeration between several labor leaders, so-called, and the captains of industry, such as the National Civic Federation, and other like institutions, and brand these combinations as instrumenta of the capitalist class to perpetuate the system of to-day, and to use organized

labor as tools for that purpose." And this admirable resolution, mark you, was offered by Delegate Ott. of Wyoming of the American Labor Union. The A. F. of L. fakirs who dominated that "Socialist" convention did not propose to allow fakirism to be condemned. It is the same fight that the S. T. & L. A. had and has over again.

M. Y., BOSTON, MASS .- We know of none who objects to the S. L. P. as tyrannous, and who does not thereby mean that his objection is to REGU-LATED FREEDOM.

T. C., CINCINNATI, O .- The Seiden-"BOISE CITY," BOISE CITY, IDA .-superior officers are up to. berg Specter is looming up in all direc-Hate people? Nonsense! We have no tions throwing the crooks into confusion.

same as the capitalists have done; the workers must get politics, working class litics; into their unions.

The audience was reminded that in Colorado the miners who are organized in the Western Federation of Miners, an ization which is not affiliated with organization which is not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, were thrown into bull-pens and deported while the A. F. of L. men were declared to be all right.

row said the Western Federation of Miners was considered a dangerous organization because it had declared cal action and had broken away from the reactionary A. F. of L., which teaches workingmen to keep politics out

ideas from an economic stand, and as long as the confusion lasts is thereby cut off from becoming a true thinker upon political questions which would free him, and give him an opportunity to realize his economic interests. The pure and simple unions of the different crafts are operated upon capitalistic ideas and are thoroughly dictated to by capitalists; and the teachings of capitalism are listened to with pleasure. The truth of this is revealed in the fact that the thorough paced pure and simple union men vote as their capitalist employer dictates, and they absolutely refuse to enter into the only issue which will make

ssue

them economically free, "the political These Socialists (?) declare against capitalism as the enemy of the laboring man, and also declare that nothing can possibly be done for the workers except through the political channel, and that to gain control of this channel will let in the waters of life freely. If capitalism

bor, why do the Socialists (?) declare for such unions as are the outgrowth of capitalistic teachings, as against the rest of the working class who do not happen to belong to such unions, and at the same time claim to be the party of the "whole laboring class?" Is the so-called Socialist party strong enough to carry two sides of this question upon its back at the same time? or is it expecting to gain political power through false pretences?

end. This enraged the pure and simplers and the fake Socialists. They ordered I have been a member of this so-called Socialist party for over two years, but

To the Daily and Weekly People :- As I am a sympathizer and a reader of the Daily People, I take the liberty to ask for information. I heard one of your speakers a few years ago explaining the difference between the 8 and 9 hour day. He pointed out in the 9 hour day that the bricklayers received \$4 per day for laying 1,000 bricks, while in the 8 hour day they received \$4.50 for laying 1,500 bricks a day. Please inform me whether my state-

ment is correct, as I have to prove it ment is correct, as the to one of the Volkszeitung's gang.

## Brooklyn, N. Y., July 1.

TRUTH TOO MUCH FOR FAKIRS. To the Daily and Weekly People :--

The pure and simplers of the American Federation of Labor and the fake Socialists of South Bend, showed their animosity toward an S. L. P. man who dare speak the truth recently.

About one week ago the brewery work. ers called a special meeting to organize and its workings are antagonistic to labrewery started there about three months ago. I na pened to be present when one of the fakirs told the men there that they would fix the South Bend Brewing Association, if they would not compel their help to join the Brew-Workers' Union of America, and put the union label on their products. I showed them what the manager of the South Bend Brewing Association had done last Summer when the plumbers went out on strike, and were on strike all summer, only to be defeated in the

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1904. WEEKLY PEOPLE,

OFFICIAL

MATIONAI, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Heary Kuhn. Secretary, 2-6 New Reade atreet. New York. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA --National Secretary, P. O. Box 330, Losa, Ont

don, Ont. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY. 2-8 New Rende street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.) Notice-For technical reasons no party amouncements can go in that are not in this once by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

MASSACHUSETTS PICNIC COM-MITTEE.

Eighth meeting held June 29 in Section Boston headquarters, 1165 Tremont st. Boston, Mass. Chairman, Comrade Ber-Roll call showed comrades Engel-TY. heart, Schugel, Bohmbach, Sasche, Berry, Werner, Swanson and Sweeney present. Minutes of previous meeting approved.

Communication from secretary of the Schwaben Singing Society, acknowledg-ing receipt of invitation to attend the

Bill from New York Labor News Co., for fivers and tickets accepted and ordered paid.

Voted that on account of comrades replying that they will not be able to attend to the different committees appointed, new committees be elected. Moved that comrades Schugel and

Fugelstad attend to the gate along with rades Keefe and Gronoroos.

Moved that comrade Houtenbrink take charge of the Shooting gallery.

Moved that comrade Engelheart be manager of the picnic. Voted that comrades who realize that

picnics are made successful by attending to the visitors' wants and that a good volunteer force is necessary to that end should be invited to comrade Engelheart, manager or attend of the next two meetings of the Picnic Committee, Wednesday, July 8, or the 13th inst. 8 p. m., in Section Boston headquarters, 1165 Tremont street.

John Sweeney, Secretary.

COOK COUNTY CONVENTION POSTPONED.

To the members, sympathizers, read-ers and voters: The Cook County convention of the Socialist Labor Party has been and is hereby postponed from July 3rd, 1904, to Thursday, July 14th, 1904, and will be called to order at 7:30

p. m., charp. The Socialist Labor Party of Cook County, Illinois, will hold a county conon to nominate a county ticket, and transact such other business as may properly come before it. Said County convention will be held in the city of Chicago, at 48 West Randolph street. Aug. F. Fielder, Organizer.

MICHIGAN STATE CONVENTION.

A mass state convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Michigan will be held on Saturday, July 23rd, 1904, at 7 p. m., at Mannebach's Hall, 273 Gratiot avenue, (entrance on Hastings street), to nominate a State ticket and presidential

All members of the S. L. P. in the State of Michigan are requested to take notice to attend in mass and in the meantime to sent to the S. E. C. such propesitions and resolutions as they may wish to present.

M. Meyer, Secretary. Michigan S. E. C.

WISCONSIN STATE CONVENTION. The State convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Wisconsin will be held on July 10th, at the Borden Maenerchor Hall, 9th and Vliet streets. The convention will be calld to order at 10

street, between Main and Prospect streets, Paterson, N. J. Readers of The People in the Sixth District are invited to attend. Propositions for an energetic campaign will be The Passaic County convention will

take place after the congressional convention. in John C. Butterworth,

Organizer.

-----PENNSYLVANIA S. E. C. The regular meeting of the Pennsyl

vania State Committee was held on June 30.; Comrade Erwin in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting approved.

Communications were received from New York Labor News Company, giving price of letterheads per thousands; ordered to have one thousand printed; from Henry Jenkins, Scranton, and John A. Barron, Dickson City, applying as members-at-large, granted; from Allentown, notifying of death of Comrade Kammel; action, State Committee passed a resolution expressing sympathy; from Shelby, telling of opportunity to organize section in Quakertown if a

cigarmaker could be sent there; inform-ant states that if the cigarmaker be a hand workman a job could be obtained any time. The State Committee therefore calls attention of cigarmakers to this who would be willing to locate there. From Pittsburg, vote on resolution and list of electors; from Erie, purchase of due stamps, and inquiring whether funds previously sent had been received. State secretary reported having answered this negatively. From Weekly People, mail-

ing list for State. State secretary submitted draft of call to be sent to sections and membersat-large outlining work in campaign; same endorsed and ordered distributed A. A. Grant, Scranton, was elected alternate delegate to the national conven-tion. Decided to draw an order to pay delegate's expenses. Delegate instructed to submit to national convention a proposition to have quota of men constituting a section reduced to five. The State Committee requests all members not having done so to send in moneys for assessment stamps to pay delegate's

expenses to International Congress, send same no later than three weeks. Receipts, \$5.15; expenses, \$17.10. Edmund Seidel,

## Recording Secretary.

NEW YORK OPEN AIR MEETINGS. MONDAY, JULY 11, 8 P. M.

Twenty-second Assembly District-Forty-first street and Third avenue. Speakers. A. Sater, J. Eck. Third Assembly District-Hudson and Canal streets. Speakers: E. F. Wegener, R. Downs and others.

TUESDAY, JULY 12, 8 P. M. Seventh Assembly District-Eighteenth street and Eighth avenue. Speakers: A. Gilhaus, J. Vaughn. WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 8 P. M.

Thirteenth Assembly District-Forty-first street and Tenth avenue. Speakers: John J. Kinneally and A. Sater.

RHODE ISLAND STATE CONVEN-TION.

The following are the minutes of the special State convention of the Social-ist Labor Party of Rhode Island, S. L. P., held in Arnold Post Hall, May 29, to elect and instruct delegates to the national convention.

Comrade B. J. Murray was elected m. and after adjournment in the chairman; Comrade E. J. Bowers, secre- ceived as follows: Connecticut S. E. C.,

## BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

Two hundred and ninety-one subscriptions to the Weekly People were received during the week ending Saturday, July 2. This is a gain of fifty-one over the previous week. We consider that

a good indication. The circulation of the Weekly People is bound to increase rapidly from now on as a result of its uncompromising attitude. The would-be editors of the fake "Social Democratic," alias "So-

cialist," party papers are alarmed and are asking why their papers do not receive as much support as before. One of them, the Seattle "Socialist," came out last week in only one-half its regular size. Honest workingmen are tiring of such trash and want only a bona fide Socialist paper such as the Weekly

People. While the privately owned papers of the Seattle "Socialist" type can only live short time, the Weekly People, which is owned and controlled by the S. L. P., has a great future before it. The members and sympathizers of our movement have the power to double its circulation. For the weeks during the summer campaign let us have, not three hundred subscriptions a week, but five hundred. Ten dollars worth of subscription cards were sold. The prepaid cards make it easier to get subscriptions. Ten yearly cards are sold for five dollars. wenty cards for six months subs. at

the same price. Comrade J. Fitzgerald, of London, England, sends us eleven subscriptions from that city, accompanied by cash, and writes that the S. L. P. press and literature are being pushed over there by the new organization.

Comrade Phillip Kiely, of Chicago, secures eighteen more readers, making he total for the week from that city 24. The good example set by the members of Section Chicago should be followed in all other cities.

Section London, Ontario, is heard from pretty regularly of late. Seven more readers are added to the list in

that city. John D. Goerke sends in fifteen for Section Cleveland.

Frank Leitner, of San Antonio has more than lived up to his resolution to secure one reader a day. During the past week he has sent in ten. It shows that good resolutions can be made and

also carried out. The following have sent in five or more: Section St. Louis, Mo., 12; C.

M. Carlson, Tacoma, Wash., 8; Jno. Lindgren, Brooklyn, N. Y., 8; R. Berdan, Paterson, N. J., 7; A. G. Allen, Salt Lake City, Utah, 6; Thirty-fifth Assembly District, New York, 6; J. T. B. Geariety, Auburn, N. Y., 6; F. Fellerman, Hartford, Conn., 6; Oscar Freer, Columbus, O., 6; H. Weiss, Brooklyn, N. Y., 5; G. A. Jenning, E. St. Louis, Ill., 5; James Doyle, Louisville, Ky., 5; J. M. Francis, Du Quoin, Ill., 5; Twelfth Assembly District, Brooklyn, N. Y., 5;

Eleventh and Thirteenth Assembly District, New York, 5; R. Goodwin, Los Angeles, Cal., 5. Additional orders for copies of the Weekly People containing Comrade De

Leon's lecture on "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism" were re-

500; Section Paterson, N. J., 250; A. E.

Saltenberger, Portland, Oregon, 200;

NATIONAL TION SOCIALIST LA-BOR PARTY.

Continued from page I. Section shall order the paper at its own expense, if necessary, for the benefit of the unemployed.

"Sec. 22. For a similar reason it shall be the duty of each Section to acquire as soon as possible an assortment of Party literature dealing with the fundamental principles and the experiences of the Party and to stimulate their careful study by the members either individually or jointly."

FIFTH DAY'S SESSION, WEDNES-DAY, JULY 6.

This was the day of days at the Eleventh National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party in point of the importance of the work done and matters discussed during the sessions. This day, amid enthusiasm and applause, were placed in nomination two typical representatives of the working class, to head the ticket of the S. L. P. as candidates for president and vice-president in the

coming national convention. The nominces are Charles H. Corregan of Syracuse, N. Y., and William W. Cox of Collinsville, Ill.

The chief business of the day was the consideration of the resolution presented by the Committee on the Attitude Towards Trades Unions, the first portions of which were approved of with some slight changes in the wording, and the last paragraph recommitted and is still under consideration by the committee; the report of the Auditing Committee and that of the Committee on Party Press. The trades union debate was a lengthy one and the report on the Party Press occupied the whole of the afternoon session and will be up again to-day.

Charles Hunter Corregan was born in Oswego, N. Y., on December 11, 1860. For twenty years past he has made his home in Syracuse, N. Y., where his family still resides. Corregan is a printer by trade and has worked in the capacity of foreman on various newspapers in Syracuse and vicinity, and has also worked as a reportorial writer at times. He is at present employed as foreman in the plant of the Daily People.

Corregan has been connected with the labor movement, having early joined the union, of his craft. Corregan, while a member of the Syracuse, N. Y., local of the International Typographical Union, speaking on one of the public stumps of the Socialist Labor Party, gave facts and figures concerning an important factor in the Labor Movement, to wit, the manner in which the pure and simple trades union is run by its officers, and he illustrated the points with the officers of his own union. He was tried by these officers, convicted and fined in his absence without charges being presented to him; and 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. 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 headlines as a union victory.

The fact that Corregan was successful on appeal in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Fourth Department, and granted a new trial, was, of course, as carefully hidden.

Corregan has been in the S. L. P. for on years and has been its candiate for Governor of the State of New York or in singing at five dollars per month and for various minor offices. William Wesley Cox, is a native of Effingham County, Illinois, where he was

CONVEN- 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-STRETCH FUND" GET UP TO IT. Previously acknowledged .....\$4,401.30 G. W. Hellstram, Duluth, Minn. . 2.00 E. J. Morin, Duluth, Minn. .... 1.00 2.00

C. G. Hall, New York City ..... M. Lindner, Chicago, Ill. ..... E. C. Drewes, Toulumne, Cal. .. Section Cleveland, O., (unclaimed commission on subs.) ..... J. Lidberg, St. Paul, Minn. ..... Section Providence, R. I., per Herrick ..... 10.00 Felix, Detroit, Mich. .... 5.00 H. W. Slater, Newport News,

.50

2.00

.95

1.25

.75

.50

2.00

Va. ..... T. M. Rudy, Lowell, Mass. .... Betsy Brandborg, Henning, Minn. .....

Total ......\$4,429.25 MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL COM-MITTEE

Regular meeting General Committee, Massachusetts, S. L. P., held at Boston, Mass., on June 26, and called to order by Delegate Keefe of Lynn, chairman of committee. Boll call showed Keefe, Berry, Richardson, Dorr, Sweeny, Mortensen, Greenman and Neilsen present; Engelhardt, Young and Fitzgerald absent. Records of meeting of June 12 read and approved.

Communications: From Boston ordering stamps. Attended to by secretary. From Cambridge on local situation. Filed. From J. F. Dailey, Haverhill, sending money for Party delegates to convention. Accepted. From W. F. Doyle for same purpose. Accepted. From National Secretary sending stamps. Accepted and filed. From E. C. Dieckman, St. Louis. Turned over to secretary for his action, if convenient. From Boston on money collected for delegates exnational convention and stating that it will be impossible to attend. Filed. From J. A. Bresnahan, on agitation meeting in Worcester and accepting credentials as

delegate to national convention. Filed. From Springfield, ordering due stamps. Attended to by secretary. From Fall River and New Bedford sending money for Party purposes. Filed. From Ruther saying he will attend convention and on money collected for this and other Party purposes in Holyoke. Filed. From Lowell sending funds for Party use. Filed. From John Farrell. Filed.

Secretary reported that credentials had been issued to delegates to national convention, that he had prepared circular funds for Party purposes. Accepted and filed. From J. A. Anderson, expressing his thanks for election as delegate to letter to Party as ordered, and on amount collected to pay delegates expenses. Accepted and letter ordered sent to sections. Voted to instruct the State Committee to hold the Party caucuses as near Aug. 23 as possible, and prepare for same.

Picnic Committee asks for use of certain articles left over from Fair. Granted. Peter Neilsen elected as doorkeeper for Party conference.

Adjourned. M. T. Berry, Secretary.

591/2 Chestnut street, Lynn, Mass.

SPECIAL MUSICAL OFFER. Mr. Platon Brounoff, the noted singer nd. pianist,. will give. instructions to



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afternoon will be followed by a general agitation meeting and then by a general good time in honor of the visiting dele-

All readers of the Weekly People are cordially invited to come in the after-noon and bring their friends; the morn-ing session will be of interest only to party members and the delegates. John Vierthaler, Secretary.

Wisconsin S. E. C. MILWAUKEE'S ANNUAL PARTY.

Section Milwankee, Socialist Labor Party, will this year hold its annual t picnic at Reynold's Grove, (formerly Dassler's Grove); on the Janesville Plank Road. To reach the ground take the Forest Home avenue cars to the end of the line and then walk about 4 blocks west.

There is a dancing platform on the grounds, where those who love to "trip the light fantastic" will find abundant opportunity to indulge in this pleasant ation. Desides there will be plenty of other amusements both for young and old.

All the readers of the Weekly People are condially invited to attend and bring their friends, as the committee in charge of the arrangement can assure all who come a very enjoyable time.

The Committee.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION. The congressional convention of the inth District of the State of New Jersey, will take place on Tuesday, July 12, 1906, at Holvetis Hall, Van Houten

tary. Moved that we proceed to instruct delegate.

Moved that delegate be instructed to oppose any proposition to strike out Ar-ticle 2. Section 6 of National Constitution; that delegate support New York city as seat of national secretary and national executive committee, and that delegate advocate the election of a com mittee on appeal and grievances, same to

be elected outside of seat of N. E. C. Moved that delegate make his report at next State convention following the national convention. Moved to proceed with election of

delegate. Comrade J. J. Duffy was elect-ed delegate, and Comrade B. J. Murray. alternate.

Moved that a committee of three be inted to consider document present ed by Comrade H. Keiser. Duffy, Leach, and Keiser selected as the committee. Moved that secretary send copy of minutes of this convention to party press.

Moved to adjourn until June 12 at two o'elock.

Adjourned.

Adjourned convention convened at 2.30 June 12, Murray in chair, Bowers, secretary.

Moved that Comrade Keleser read his document. Report of committee ap-pointed to consider same. Moved that State take no action in the matter as it is entirely personal. E. J. Bowers,

Secretary.

Section Newport News, Va., 133; Sec-tion San Francisco, 100; W. P. Marshall, Allegheny, Pa., 50; Salt Lake City, Utah,

orders.

50: John Royle, Newburgh, N. Y., 24; Robt. Purvis, Scranton, Pa., 10. We are still able to fill a few more

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

During the past week the sales of literature surpassed those of the preceding week. We naturally expect this to be the case until after the election. The two new leaflets, "Why Strikes

Are Lost" and "Where Wages Come From," and the pamphlet "Behind the Scenes," still continue to be ordered in large quantities.

The new pamphlet containing the lecture of Daniel De Leon on "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism' will positively be ready during the coming week. We had to delay this book in order to get out the illustrated booklet "The Party Press," for which we are having a good demand.

During the week interest was again shown in the new books "Woman Under Socialism" and "The Pilgrim's Shell," and, as usual, Comrade Adam Marx helped to swell the orders by taking another dozen.

We have gotten out an attractive advertising circular for "The Pilgrims Shell," the main feature of which is the review that appeared in the New York "Sun." Canvassers can get a supply upon application.

born on February 5, 1864, and has lived most of his life in Collinsville, Madison County, that State. Cox is a coal miner by occupation and has been in the ranks of the S. L. P. for the last seven years,

having been its candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois in 1900 and its Congressional nominee in the twenty-second Illinois District in 1902 and again this year. Having now become the vice-presidential candidate of the S. L. P., his place on the local ticket will have to be filled by some other member.

The resolution on the Attitude Toward Trades Unionism was still under con sideration at the time of going to press. In the evening a great mass meeting was held in Cooper Union as a reception to the delegates.

CLEVELAND ANNOUNCEMENTS. Until further notice regular open-air meetings 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 month at 356 Ontario street.

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human suffering under the modern system of society, and that, animated by Socialist sentiment, sings the prose song of the ideal city. As a man of scientific, training-a successful New Orleans physician-the author has built upon the solid foundations of medical science, and that vein is perhaps the most typical, as it probably is the most pleasing and instructive to strike and follow in the book."-New York Daily People.

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