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VOL. XIV. No. 23.

FREE SPEECH FIGHT

IN BELLEVILLE, ILL., RESULTS IN ARREST OF S. L. P. SPEAKERS. Mayor Kern, Repeatedly Exposed, Gives Orders to Police-First Charges Disorderly Conduct and Then Changes It to Personal Attack-Eye-Opener for Workingmen.

Belleville, Ill., August 26 .- On Saturiny, August 20, Comrade Philipp Veal, tandidate for, Governor of Illinois, and two local comrades, Goss and Andreas, sppeared upon the public square to hold the regular Saturday night agitation meeting. An officer came along and told them they could not speak without a permit from the mayor. Comrade Veal, finding that the mayor

was in an adjoining saloon, went over and asked him if he had authorized the officer to take that action. He replied in the affirmative; Comrade Veal then asked him if he intended to go against the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees free speech? He said "no," but they could not speak without a per-mit, whereupon Comrade Veal told him we would speak just the same. Accordingly Comrade Andreas opened the meet-He had spoken but a few words in he was arres ed and taken to the police station

As soon as Andreas had disappeared, comrade Goss commenced speaking. He, lso, was immediately arrested. Com-ade Veal followed and suffered the same

After the conirades had reached the police station and been assigned to a cell, they concluded, as the crowd of over two hundred had followed them, to speak myway, so through the bars of the cell mindows the comrades held forth for bout an hour and a half, with clear, us talks, which seemed to apture the crowd, as the sentiment was leady with the S. L. P., and in favor of

speech. myrads Yochum followed the rades to the police station and asked what charge was made against the comdes. The police captain replied that he did not know, but the arrest was by order of Mayor Kern.

Yochum then called upon the mayor and insisted upon a charge being brought against the comrades or that they be re-leased. The mayor thereupon ordered the chief to bring a charge of disturbing the peace. The comrades were released upon bonds signed by Comrade Yochum, and Hans Swartz, editor of a local Ger-

Menday, at four o'clock, was the time set for the trial. A jury was decided upon. As could be expected the jurywere selected by a heeler of the mayor's, the police captain and after sur attorney (Comrade Veal), had exercised his rights of rejection upon three

niddle class men, the jury was selected. They were composed of six Mayor Kern They ware composed of six Mayor Kern boy, "Are you this damp and gloomy Democrats. The jury brought in a ver- your days in this damp and gloomy dollars and costs against each comrade. An appeal was taken from this decision to the Circuit Court, which holds sessions

his rage and took action which will act as a boomerang to him. For instance, he edits an obscure sheet in Belleville called the "News Demoerat." In the issue of August 21, he trys to defend his action in causing the

arrest of our comrades, by stating the speakers had devoted all their speaking to personal attacks upon citizens. Now, as we had audiences of from fifty to three hundred workingmen, who have listened very attentively to our speakers, Mayor Kern has furnished us with the one thing that would help our propaganda the most and that is proof of the fact which we have taught that the middle class being crushed between the capitalist and producing classes, will descend to any despicable depth to try and uphold their interests. Our comrades will hold forth next Saturday night at the same old stand

and it will be Mayor Kern's move next. Press Committee, section Belleville, S. L. P.

THE MINE

A Little Tale from Life in the Ohio Coal Mine Regions-By Frank Bohn.

A comrade took me into a mine at Somerdale. The little mules which drew us were fat, shiny, and eager to run. The little boy who drove the mules was bent, scrawny and haggard. I guessed his age to be twelve years. "Seventeen," he replied in answer to my question. The passage grew darker and darker until the "bank-light" on the cap of the boy seemed only to intensify the blackness. In we went, the walls pressing closer and closer about us, until we bent low in the shallow car. Suddenly the mules stopped. "It's a pile of rock,' said the boy, "which has fallen since I came out ten minutes ago." He crawled out and heaved aside the huge, jagged, sharp-edged pieces of flint. "If a chunk of that fell on your head," said Comrade Cooper, "the State Committee would have to look for a new organizer." I trust that I am not disturbed by an undue amount of physical cowardice, but I wished myself safely outside the "hole." On the boy the fact that rocks was constantly falling seemed to make no im-

pression whatever. "Wouldn't it be rise." I observed to Cooper, "to have a man employed to go about and knock off the loose pieces?" The idea amused him. "Would that produce profit for Mark Hanna's heirs !" As we stood beside the roaring furnace, whose upward rushing heat keeps

the air of the mine moving, Cooper told of the schemes and tricks employed by the management to lessen wages. But these have been often recounted. What underhanded meanness could parallel the open treachery of Mitchell, who advised a voluntary lowering of wages when the price of coal was seven times the cost of production? After all, among the stock yards of Chicago, the textile prisons of New England, the subway of New York, and the mines of Ohio, there may he little to choose.

As the car rattled back I said to the boy, "Are you satisfied always to spend dawn till dusk? Wouldn't you like to have some time each day for rest and play and reading, and the company of your mother ?" A vacant stare wasemy answer. Deadened even to desire for the good things of life, he was on the high-

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1904.

WEEKLY (A) PEOPLE

MILLERANDISM REPUDIATED .*

International Congress Condemns Kautsky Resolution-De Leon Leads In Attack Thereon and Ably Presents the Socialist Labor Party's Attitude.

Amsterdam, August 19 .- The International Congress has been in session, nominally since last Sunday, that is six days. In point of fact, however, what has been in session virtually all this time was the committee on International Political policy, that is, the committee to rectify the blunder of the last International Congress of 1900 when the Kautsky resointion was adopted. So important was the subject before this committee considered to be that, if not the bulk, yet so large a portion of the convention crowded into the lobby of the committee's room, that for one day and a half the sessions of the convention were wholly suspended, and that for another day and a half the convention was allowed to hold its sessions and transact trifles. Thus, while the Hyndman Social Democratic Federation was "entertaining" the mutilated congress with the former's banale propositions and its Dabhahai Naoradii, Hindoo member of its delegation, the sober part of the convention attended the de-

bates of the committee. These lasted from Monday afternoon, the 15th, to yes terday, Thursday, at noon, the 18th-To sum up the situation in the committee it was this: One-fourth of the com

mittee was perfectly satisfied with the Kautsky Resolution. This element was typified by Jaures: he would have liked o see the Kautsky Resolution reaffirmed, if possible made more convenient to his utopian bent of mind; the rest of that element, consisting of the Belgians, the Dance, the Swedes, the Norwegians, the Dutch, the Austrians, one Polish and one Swiss delegate, preferred on the whole the status quo. The other three-fourths of the committee were dissatisfied with the Kautsky Resolution, and wanted to get rid of it somehow. Of these I held the extreme position-extreme in the sense that I moved plump and plain its repeal. I did not typify this element; the bulk of it, either out of consideration for Kautsky, or out of consideration for the German Social Democracy, or out of some other reasons, preferred to pro-

ceed with a tenderer hand and in a round about way. The debate opened early on the afternoon of Monday, the 15th, with a short speech by Guesde. He was answered by Jaures; Jaures was answered by Kautsky; Kautsky was answered by myself. I said in substance:

"Both Kautsky and Jaures have agreed that an International Congress can do no more than establish cardinal general principles; and they both agree that concrete measures of policy must be left to the requirements of individual countries. So do I hold. Kautsky scored the point against Jaures that the latter is estopped from objecting to decrees by the congress on concrete matters of policy, because Jaures voted in Paris for the Kautsky Resolution. That arguestalso is correct and being correct i scores a point against Kautsky, himself, also. His argument is an admission that his resolution goes beyond the theoretical sphere that, according to himself, it is the province of an International Congress to legislate upon. It must be admitted that the countries of the sisterhood of nations are not all at the same grade of social development. We know that the bulk of them still are hampered by feudal conditions. The concrete tactics applicable and permissible in them, are inapplicable and unpermissible in a republic like the United States, for instance. But the sins of the Kautsky Resolution are more serious than even that. Kautsky just stated that his resolution contemplated only an extreme mergency-a war, for instance, and that he never could or did contemplate the case of a Socialist sitting in a cabinet alongside of a Galifet. He says so. We must believe him. But while he was contemplating the distant, the imaginary possibility of a war that was not in sight, everybody else at the Paris Congress had in mind a thing that WAS in sight; a thing that was palpitating and throbbing with a feverish pulse; aye, a spectacle under which the very opening of the Paris Congress was thrown into convulsions. And what spectacle was that !-- Why, it was the very spectacle and fact of a Socialist sitting in a cabinet cheek by jowl, merely with A, but with THE Galifet. Whatever Whatever Kantsky may have been thinking of when he presented his resolution and voted for

words that go to show that he knew what the minds of all others were filled with at the time. I have here in my satchel the official report of the Dresden convention. In his speech, therein bate. recorded, he says himself that Auer, the spokesman of the German delegation in favor of the Kautsky Resolution said when speaking for the resolution: We. in Germany, have not yet a Millerand ; we are not yet so far; but I hope we may soon be so far'-that is what was in the minds of all-Millerand, the associate of

Galifet. "It is obvious that a resolution adopted under such conditions-its own framer keeping his eyes on an emergency that was not above the horizon, while all others kept their eyes upon the malodorous enormity that was bumping against their noses and shocking the Socialist conscience of the world-it goes without saying that such a resolution adopted under such conditions, should have thrown the Socialist world into the convulsions of the discussions that we all know of during the last four years; it goes without saying that such a resolution would be interpreted in conflicting senses, and that has happened to such an extent that the Kautsky Resolution has come to be known as the "Caoutchouc Resolution" (Uproarious laughter).

"In view of this fact the first thing to do is to clear the road of such an encumbrance. For that reason I move the adoption of the following resolution:

"Whereas, The struggle between the working class and the capitalist class is continuous and irrepressible conflict, a conflict that tends every day rather to be intensified than to be softened :

"Whereas, The existing government are committees of the ruling class, in tended to safeguard the yoke of capitalist exploitation upon the neck of the working class;

"Whereas, At the last International Congress, held in Paris, in 1900, a reso lution generally known as the Kautsky Resolution, , was adopted, the closing clauses of which contemplate the emer gency of the working class accepting office at the hand of such capitalist governments, and also, especially, PRE-SUPPOSES THE POSSIBILITY OF IM PARTIALITY ON THE PART OF THE RULING CLASS GOVERNMENTS IN THE CONFLICTS BETWEEN THE WORKING CLASS AND THE CAP ITALIST CLASS; and

"Whereas, The said clauses-applicable, perhaps, in countries not yet wholly freed from feudal institutionswere adopted under conditions both in France and in the Paris Congress itself, that justify ersoneous conclusions on the nature of the class struggle, the character of capitalist governments and the tactics that are imperative upon the proletariat in the pursuit of its campaign to overthrow the capitalist system in countries which, like the United States of America, have wholly wiped out feudal institutions; therefore, be it

"Resolved," First, That the said Kautsky Resolution be and the same is here

grandiose effort of Utopian Socialism, which Guesde immediately ripped up magnificently with a twenty minute speech in answer. That closed the de-

The parliamentary practice here in vogue is unique. According thereto, besides mine, there were five other resolutions. They each reflected the different shade of opinion. One of them was positively humerous. It came from the Swiss. Its purport was that no nation can learn by the experience of other nations; that the evils of what they called the policy of "the co-operation of the classes"-meaning thereby the Jaures

policy of the Kautsky Resolution-must first be felt by all nations before they would be wise enough to condemn and reject it. The resolution allowed each nation to "go its own cake-walk." as we would say in America. Another resolution, proposed by Adler of Austria jointly with Vandervelde of Betgium, was the adoption of the Dresden resolution with such amendments, such sweetenings, as to be tantamount to pulling out all its teeth. The British contingent of freaks on the committee was dead stuck on this. Another resolution was to adopt the Dresden Congress resolution. The proposal was made by our friends of the so-called Guesde party, the Socialist party of France. Around this resolution was

ranked the bulk of the committee for the reasons indicated above. The reso lution emphatically condemned, and with out qualification, the very wrongs that the Kautsky Resolution approved of under qualifications. It condemned them

so emphatically that although, in order

to let Kautsky and the German Socialists generally, down softly, the Dresden resolution claims that its condemnations are in line with the Knutsky Resolution (!!) Jaures emphatically opposed them. The ranking of the several resolutions made the Dresden resolution the original motion; the Adler-Vandervelde proposition the first amendment; some other proposi tions amendments to the amendment; then my motion; and first of all the Swiss proposition. The whole set was to he voted on in the inverse order that I mentioned them here, and they were all voted down, my own receiving but my own vote, until the vote came on the Dresden resolution. The real test was not reached until the Adler-Vandervelde omelette was reached. It was defeated by twenty-four votes against sixteenmyself voting with the majority. When the vote was reached on the Dresder resolution it was carried by twenty-sever votes against three, with Belgium, Den mark, Norway, Sweden and one delegate of Poland and of Switzerland each abstaining from voting. The three votes against came, two from Argentina and one (Jaures') from France. My own metion having been defeated, and, the Adler-Vandervelde, together with all the other covert pro-Knutsky Resolution motions, having also been rejected, there was nothing for me to do but to vote

for the Dresden resolution as the best thing that could be obtained under the

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"Second, it supposes impartiality on the part of bourgeois governments in the AGER TELLS THEM OF MITCHELL'S conflicts between the working class and

the capitalist class. "I carry the express mandate to vote for the repeal of that resolution; and in obedience thereto I have presented the following re-olution. [The resolution above given follows here]:

ernments by the grace of capitalist of-

ficials:

"The majority of the committee did not look upon the Kautsky Resolution as the Socialist Labor Party does. But it was obvious to me that the committee agrees with the S. L. P. in that the Kautsky Resolution has led to numerous misunderstandings, in view of which they rallied around the Dresden resolution which corrects the defects of the Kautsky Resolution.

"Therefore, my motion to repeal the Kautsky Resolution having been rejected, I joined the majority, in favor of the Dresden resolution, although it quotes the Kautsky Resolution approvingly, because its wording does in fact repeal the Kautsky Resolution, to which my party is unalterably opposed."

To-day's session was taken up with the matter, and, excepting Bebel and Jaures. most of the members of the committee abstained from speaking again before the congress, so as to give the other delegates a chance to take the floor. The decision of the committee was approved by the congress overwhelmingly, There is a good deal of grumbling in

the congress on the score of the matte having been actually debated in committee, while the congress itself was given only the dregs. The grumbling is all the louder owing to the fact that this matter was the one and real subject of interest. But how do it otherwise? Here is a Babel of languages, a score of nationalities, temperaments and habitsand last, not least, barely six days to handle a question that would require as

many months. All I wish to add to this report is a characterization of the speeches made in committee. These speeches were, with hardly an exception, full of information, practical and valuable, and most of them eplete with theoretical principles. Ferri's (Italy) speech was essentially theoretical upon political methods. Adler's (Austria) was well characterized by Rosa Luxemburg's (a Polish wing) as sausage or hash. Vandervelde's (Belgium) was theatrical. Plechanoff's (Russian Social Democratic Labor party) satirical; his stilleto digs made Adler and Vandervelde squirm; he characterized their attitude as one of "systematic doubt"; they in turn answered with the charge that it was easy for him to have unity in his party, because whoever disagreed with him was kicked out. (Has not this charge a familiar ring on American ears?) Bax's and Macdonald's speeches (Eng. S. D. F. and Labor Fakir combination) were genuine products of "whence they came from. Bax, for instance, objected to the word "civilization," he preferred "socialization" and spoke lengthily on that; Macdonald claimed to represent "millions." There was a general giggle at both. Menke (Bohemia) stated that e present looseness of things had re placed Anarchy on its feet; even in Berlin a meeting 1,500 strong had been addressed by an Anarchist: he had charged the German Social Democracy with being a bourgeois affair with a Socialist cloak, and that not a single voice was raised in the meeting in denial. Hilquit (socalled S. P. of America) stated the Kautsky Resolution was accurate and good and suited him. He denied that it had shocked the class-conscious workers of America. It may seem strange, but such, on me at least, was the effect. Bebel's speech was among the weakest in point of substance. Its bulk was taken up with an attack on Jaures for

"GREAT VICTORY", WITHOUT **OPPOSITION.**

Speaker's Words Simply Verify Their Own Experiences-They Are "Getting Onto" Johnny and His "Union"-Beginning to See "Where They Are At."

(Special Correspondence.)

Dickson City, Pa., August 24 .- The miners of North and West Scranton. Priceburg and Dickson City have listened with eager interest during the last few days to the able discourses of Comrade Henry Jager of New York City, now touring Pennsylvania as organizer for the Socialist Labor Party.

The miners are beginning to see "where they are at," and many of them are not backward in giving the "reason why" so many thousands of them are withdrawing; from the Mitchell type of union. Mahy of them say the actions of the officera of the United Mine Workers are Coing more to smash the union than all other causes combined. They can see now that the last "victory" was only for the officers, as they commenced the strike with \$80,000 in the treasury and finished the strike with \$1,000,000 in the treasury, so the expenses for Johnny's trips around London and Ireland were sequre. "Johnny" always liked to get away from the mines and the miners; writing letters for Hearst's sheets from London and

Ireland, are about all Johnny can give the miners here. How the mighty are falling! for when Comrade Jager scorched the fakirs not one miner out of the thousands who listened, attempted to defend them-

The miners are not fools. They inow now often they have been sold. They have had enough Civic Federations, "Conciliations," "Arbitrations," and other kinds of green goods.

From now on the miners of this valley re going to listen to the Socialist Labor Party speakers, and learn how to win strikes. Many wanted Comrade Jager to stay another week, but he had other bookings on his itinery to attend to. Forward.

"IT MUST COME."

Altoona, Pa., August 27 .- I spoke in Scranton on August 20, and succeeded in getting a few men to join the party. On Monday, I was in Wilkesbarre, but could not speak on account of the rain. Tuesday I went back to Scranton and spoke in the afternoon and evening. Both meetings were well attended and were in our favor. I pointed out to the miners how Mitchell who always shouts against the foreigners entering the ports of America, takes a trip to the foreigners; that while they are working in the mines he goes out to Europe at their expense, and now the pure and simple union was keeping them in ignorance. When I started out speaking of the fakirs our members thought I'd se lynched, instead I wa greatly applauded and asked when I'd call again? The miners are awakening. On Wednesday I spoke in Priceburg. Men, women and children were present from 7.30 to 9.30 p. m. So much were they impressed with the principles of Socialism that they thanked me for calling on them. They shook hands time and again, and kept on repeating: "It must come, it must come." Thursday I spoke in Pottsville, where I had a large sized audience. At the close of the meeting the Kangs, two of them, made themselves known. So well were they roasted that one of them said that he wouldn't touch a newspaper for some time, for fear of being cooked alive On Friday I spoke in Altoona and obtained a number of subscribers to the Weekly People. Literature was sold at each of the above meeting

MINERS AWAKENING

his affair has been one of the greate eye-openers to the working class that has ever happened in this district. The original cause of Mayor Kern's action was that at the last Congressional campaign Comrade William W. Cox of Collinsville. es esadidate for Congressman upon the cialist Labor Party ticket, and Mayor Kern was the choice of the Democratic party for that office.

During the campaign Cox repeatedly allenged him to public debate upon the as to which party was entitled to the support of the working class Candidate Kern, driven to a corner by the repeated challenges, at last saw a le for escape from the trim which he was sure to get if he attempted to defend his middle class instincts fore a crowd of workingmen, and that the Republican nominee, Roden-would enter the debate. Now viding the Republican no n knew as well as any one that you idn't drag Rodenburg into a debate ith a class conscious workingman with

ince that time our somrades have not forgotten to mention Kern's coward-ly action at their street meetings and he, blind to the revolutionary spirit growing in the minds of the working s, fed by the tales of Colorado and light, like, advised by a clique of cheap loos politicians, at last burst forth in way to that status of conservative citiaship, in which, as the church has taught us, we should "be satisfied with a little," and fulfill the prophecy, "the poor ye have always with you." As the red the light, streams of cold water fell on our heads. But in our hearts, fiercer than ever before, burned the fires

A CORRECTION.

of the Revolution.

In the July number of The Journal your correspondent from here, who signs himself "Occasional," made a statement that I wish to correct. He says: "Timothy Sullivan, one of our active members, and working at the case in the office of C. G. Whaples & Co., has been honored with the nomination for governor of Connecticut by the Socialist party of the state." I wish to say I was honored with the nomination by the Socialist Labor Party, and not the Socialist party between which there is a vast difference in principles, as a perusal of their platforms will amply prove.

New Haven, Conn. Timothy Sullivan. -(Typographical Journal for August)

SOUTH HUDSON OPEN AIR MEET. INGS.

Friday, September 2 .- Sussee and Washington streets. Organizer.

by repealed as a principle of general So cialist tactics;

"Second, That, in fully developed captalist countries like America, the working class cannot, without betraval of the cause of the proletariat, fill any political office other than such that they conquer for and by themselves. "Offered by DANIEL DE LEON, Dele

gate of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States of America with Credentials from the Socialist Labor Parties of Australia and Canada.

"From New York to California the Socialist Labor Party, that I here represent, felt the shock of that Kautsky Resolution. The 'Evening Post' quoted it as an illustration of the 'sanity' of the European Socialists as against us 'insane' Socialists of America. From the way you have received my proposition to repeal the mistake, I judge my proposition will not be accepted. So much the worse for you. But whether accepted or not, shall be able to return to America, as our Socialist Labor Party delegation did from Paris four years ago,-with my hands and the skirts of Party clear from all blame, the real victors in the case." During the rest of that Monday afternoon, the whole of the following Tuesday

and Wednesday until 7 and 8 p. m., and down to Thursday, at noon the debate raged. The representatives of all the nations (there were two of each on the committee) spoke. Where they stood is

indicated by my introductory remarks. The last speech but one was a one and

it, we have his own, officially recorded a half hour speech by Jaures. It was a

have been to rank the S. L. P. of America alongside of Jaures; to abstain from voting would be a round-about way of doing the same thing. In voting as I did I explained my position as wishing to give the greatest emphasis that the circumstances allowed me to the condemnation of the Jaures policy, and the Kautsky Resolution: and I stated that] would so explain my position in the Congress when I would there present my own resolution again.

Upon the subject of the committee's report to the Congress a spirited discussion, possible only under this unique parliamentary practice, sprang having given the preference to the Reup. Bebel expressed his horror of the public of France above the German whole question being again threshed over monarchy. True enough, Bebel said he in the Congress. He hoped none of the also would prefer a republic, but his defeated propositions would be re-introargument against that part of Jaures' duced on the floor; and he proposed that utterances came perilously near sound-Vandervelde, whose own proposition had ing like German nativism. For the rest been defeated, be made the committee's he said many good things. reporter, he to make, not a report for With the vote on this subject by the the majority, but a comprehensive report convention the congress may be said to for the whole committee, each side furnishing him with a short statement to be embodied in his general report. I furnished him with the following statement which he correctly wove into his report:

"The Socialist Labor Party of the United States of America voted at Paris in 1900 against the Kautsky Resolution, and continues to oppose it.

"It did and does so because the said resolution contains two clauses:

"First, it contemplates participation by the working class in capitalist govHenry Jager.

GENERAL APATHY DEAD.

Section Boston Loses an Old Member. Died, at Section Headquarters, General Apathy, for some time past a member of Section Boston. Towards defraying the expenses of his burial fourteen subscriptions to the Weekly People were secured, and twenty-five copies of the same were sold by the members of the Section at our agitation meeting held on Boston Common last Sunday, Other Sections please copy.

F. J. Boyle Secretary Agitation Committee

have adjourned de facto. DANIEL DE LEON.

outh Boston. Warren streets, Chas'n.

BOSTON OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Wednesday, September 7, Henley and Friday, September 9, Central Square, East Boston.

Friday, September 2, I and Broadway,

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paper it is an invitation to subscribe

imney ass Industry the (İ 101

A revolution was wrought in the I chimney branch of the glass industry in 1876 by the introduction of a labor saving machine. This was the patten or steam crimper. It so simplified the crimping of chimneys that a boy could perform that part of the work which had formerly been done by the blower. Leaving the blower free to take hold of the next chimney, it saved the blower time and labor.

Because of this the manufacturers controlling the steam crimper demanded an increased product with a reduction wages. They demanded that each blower produce 30 more No. 1 bulbs or 30 more No. 2 bulbs, thus increasing the ut of each worker per turn (41/2 hours) from 250 No. I's and 220 No. 2's to 280 No. I's and 250 No. 2's at a reduction of 21 cents on the former and 23 cents on the latter.

The workers refused to accede to the nands of the manufacturers who exoited this machine and went on strike. This strike last twenty-two months and was then declared off, the men returning to work at their employers' terms, i. e., agreeing to make 280 No. 1 bulbs for os and 250 No. 2 bulbs for \$2.05.

This strike was lost for the same reason that all strikes conducted by the American Flint Glass Workers' Union have been lost: allowing the workers in other factories to continue at work, thus scabbing on the strikers. When the strike was ordered only men working in the factories controlling the steam crimper responded to the call. Those employed by the small manufacturers, o were not financially able to buy the right to use the steam crimper, were permitted to work, thus supplying the and for chimneys, causing the strike to be prolonged and lost.

The strike, of course, just suited the small manufacturers who had everything at stake. They saw their "finish," as manufacturers, if the men agreed to the demands of the large capitalists. With their rivals in control of the machine, the small capitalists saw that they could not produce as cheaply as their big comitors. They would be unable to sell their, wares. Profits would fall off. ptcy stared them in the face. In this strike they saw a way to increase their business, i. e., profits, at the expense of their more powerful rivals and le them until such time as they could afford to equip their factories with the per. The small capitalists steam crim uraged the workers to strike againsti their rivals controlling the machine. "Do not submit to the unreasonable demands of the controllers of the steam crimper," the little capitalists said, "we will see that you get jobs."

It was of small moment to the small | purchase, either by the manufacturers | at all past conferences. At the con-] croachments of the capitalists and asserts manufacturer who won as long as he and workers acting together, or, by the could get the men to strike for a time. He succeeded and the men were the it done by the workers alone, because losers.

The patten opener was next introduced. This was a machine used to open the heel, or slip. It did not last long as the men refused to use it and so was laid away. It has since come to light at the McCloy, or "Tin Can," factory in Elwood, Ind. It is not consid-Chimney Machine being the question of the hour.

At the time of its introduction the Owen's chimney machine was operated in what is termed a non-union shop in Toledo. Ohio. The machine has five molds on a table which revolve as the table revolves. Each mold passes through water before the glass is put in. This is done in order to keep the mold cool as each mold is covered in-

side with a coat of paste. The motive power is electricity. The labor cost of producing one doz-

en chimneys in 1898 was 6% and 91/2 cents against 15% cents by hand according to the report of President William I. Smith to the Muncie, Ind., convention of Glass Workers held in July 1899. At that time the amount produced by hand

and machinery per turn were: Hand Machine No. O Bulb..... 300 2,300 I " 280 2,100

	450	2,000
I Rochester	250	2,300
2 "	220	2,100
3	130	1,200
2 Electric		1,800
The cost of labor b	y hand	amounted
\$4.25		

The labor cost by the machine method was:

1 Feeder	\$1.50	
3 Gatherers, \$1.25 each	3.75	
3 Boys	1.10	
Total	6.35	

Allowing 40 per cent. for crimping and cutting off, the labor cost of the machine made chimneys would be 6% cents per dozen. These are William J. Smith's figures.

The capitalists proposed to knock out the machine chimney with a ten cent machine chimney correspond with the chimney, that is, they proposed that the workers increase the output per turn and accept a wage reduction. They proposed to knock out a 6% cent chimney with a ten cent chimney. Here is what President William J. Smith had to say about it:

"The one solution of the question that has occurred to us, and the only one, reduce the wages on hand made chimnow that the capacity of the machine is neys one-third so as to be able to comknown, is the control of the machine by 'pete with the machine.

workers alone. We would prefer to see they would then control it and could use it to their own advantage in various ways. And we prefer to see it done by the workers alone rather than not have it done at all, because it would be infinitely better and cheaper for the workers if they are to give up one-third of their earnings,* to apply their concessions to ered of any importance now, the Owen's | control the machine and to limit the time during which the machine may force them to yield concessions. We would advance wages to compel the consumer

to pay for the machine." Since the foregoing was written it will be noticed that the regular chimney conference has been held at which the workers put forward the demand for a ten cent. advance in wages to be applied to the purchase of the machine. This was done with the knowledge that a recent alliance had been formed between Mr. Libby on one side and Messrs. Macbeth and Evans on the other to operate the machine. Neither Mr. Macbeth nor Mr. Evans would state at the conference

that the machine could be purchased, so that before proceeding to press the demand for an advance in wages, it became necessary to ascertain whether the machine was purchaseable.

"Since the adjournment of the conference it has been ascertained from talks to the parties controlling the machine that it can be purchased but we have noticed a disposition to name terms that would put the machine beyond reach. We are, therefore, prompted to advise for the best interests of the chimney department, that the machine should be eliminated if possible. If the machine cannot be eliminated by purchase, then terms for the operation of the machine under union control must be arranged, since we cannot have any house run union in one locality and non-union in another. Factories must be all union or

all non-union." Well, the union got control of the chimney machine and the Macbeth-Evans Co. have been kicking ever since for

an increased output. The union set the moves on all machine chimneys and made the cost of paste mold and hand made chimney. Under the union rule the machine has

about 2 per cent, the best of all other methods of producing chimneys. The limiting of the output of the ma chine has been the bone of contention

* Some of the workers proposed to

ference held in June this year the owners of the machine were not present. The Macbeth-Evans Co. complained very bitterly that the machine was being discriminated against and declared that the time would come when the workers would be made to suffer for it. They asserted that the union was being used by the small manufacturers to the injury of their company.

This company is now fighting the Glass Workers' Union. It declares it will have nothing to do with the union and asserts that the output of the machine must be unlimited. Its factories at Elwood, Ind., Toledo, Ohio, Pittsburg, Pa., Charleroi, Pa., and Marion, Ind., are shutdown to open up only under those

terms and the "open" shop. The small capitalist is at his trick of 1876: playing the worker against his big rival.

The majority of the glass workers know that if the machine is worked without a limit it will be end of the hand workers and mean the displacement of thousands of workers.

These workers, like those of other trades who are being thrown on the street by the invention and perfection of labor-saving machinery, overlook the this chimney machine, and all other machines, work to their advantage by the

intelligent use of the ballot: by voting into the hands of the people who have produced it, i. e., the working class, the machinery of production and exploiting it for use and not for profit as done by the capitalists.

This can only be brought about by the Socialist Labor Party, which is the only party that is absolutely of, by and for the working class and that demands the unconditional surrender by the capitalist class to the producers of the tools of production. "A strike at the ballot box would be of

more benefit than a thousand strikes for a morsel of bread."

The small capitalist is busy just now telling the workers that it will be their undoing if they allow the chimney machine owners to work the machine without limit.

It looks as if the officers of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union is helpof these officers. Croke and Rowe, claim to be Socialists, but their action is not in keeping with their assertion. A Socialist knows that it is impossible for Labor to fight the Capitalist with capital and declares so. He further knows that a labor union, whose weapon is nothing but the strike, cannot better the condition of the worker but that the best it can do is to act as a brake on the en-

his knowledge. The Socialist knows, above all and proclaims that the place to fight the entire capitalist class is at the ballot box-the place where the capitalists get their power to exploit the Working Class, i. e., grind profits out of Labor. The ballot box is where the Capitalist Class must be fought if the Working Class is to be emancipated from wage slavery.

Croke and Rowe have not lived up to these teachings of Socialism. They have ordered an increase in the assess ment of 4 per cent., making it 7 per cent of the glass workers' earnings. For what purpose was the increased assessment ordered? To fight capital with capital! to carry on a strike that should never have been called as there was absolutely no chance of winning it. The strike referred to was in Washington, Pa., Morgantown, W. Va., Rochester, Pa., and Cumberland, Md. The actions of Croke and Rowe, self-proclaimed Socialists, is in line with the labor fakir Dennis Hayes.

At the Cincinnati convention of the Flint Glass Workers last year, a Declaration of Principles along the lines of the Socialist Trade and Labor-Alliance was adopted. It condemned pure and simple fact that they have the power to make trades unionism and called for political action on the part of the workers-a slap in the face of the American Federation of Labor

Last November Local 'No. 64 of the Flint Glass Workers transmitted a proposition to join this very American Fede ration of Labor and it was sent to the unions to be voted upon without one word from the national officers to the workers that they could not join that scab-herding organization after adopting that Declaration of Principles at the Cincinnati convention. No; the national officers allowed the matter to go to the locals unaccompanied by any explanation, and-it was carried.

Upon application being made to the American Federation of Labor, Gompers and his crew returned the slap given them at the Cincinnati convention by contemptuously rejecting the Flint Glass Workers. Such is the work of the "Socialists," Croke and Rowe.

Fellow workers, the only union that is of any benefit to you is the Socialist ing the small manufacturer out. Two Trade and Labor Alliance, which advocates political action, in conjunction with the strike, by declaring for the Socialist Labor Party. Its basis is the struggle between the capitalist and working classes and cannot be used by one faction of the capitalists against another Join it, and through it and the vote for the Socialist Labor Party accomplish E. J. D. your emancipation. Marion, Ind.

OVER 100 TITLES.

PLATFORM

'Adopted at the Eleventh National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July 1904.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system-the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities-divides the people into two classes : the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

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

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests. and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production industrial war and social disorder-a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

SOUND SOCIALIST LITERATURE Complete Catalogue on Application.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., 2-6 New Reade Street, New York.

the Russian feel safe before the agent of the secret service. Calumny and rumor reached dimensions as never before; denunciation, protected by censure, entered the columns of the newspapers and covered with its poisonous slime all those the police desired to have represented in either ridiculous or disreputable positions. Fathers commenced to denounce their children, the professors their pupils, the priests their church members, manufacturers their workingmen; it was as if a filthy ocean of mendacity, treason and denunciation had broken forth from all the lowest secret places of the human soul and transformed the whole land into an arena for orgies of venality nd vice But the creative genius of th oppressor also did not fall short of active measures. To make an end to the famines in Russia, he invented an excellent means. He isolated the famishing from any touch whatsoever with the rest of the world and ordered silence; with drastic measures he stifled the cry and the moan of the famished and then reported most loyally: "there is no famine," as no cry and no moan of the starving were audible. And indeed, the press had received orders to be silent, the Zemstwo was prevented from assisting the sufferers in any way whatever and not a sound pierced the wall of police which surrounded the population. It seemed as if the silence of death reigned supreme; then came the agrarian revolts. But also then Plehve did not lose his presence of mind. With the knout and with the bayonet he restored silence and drove men into death. More dangerous adversaries, the workingmen proved for Plehve. Here alone he suffered a complete defeat; his attempt, with the help of Zubatow to introduce a secret organization of police-Socialism, collapsed with a great scandal. Also the transfer of the factory inspection from the department of finance to the department of the interior did not help any. The increase of strikes, of street demonstrations and of the revolutionary press robbed Plehve of his fairest laurels. He was compelled to resor to force. Wholesale executions by shooting and wholesale whippings by nagaikas took place, the prisons were filled to

ished or exiled, thousands were tortured to death in the penitentiaries, thousands died in the polar deserts of Siberia, in the oozy morasses of Transcaucasia.

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Crowned with great success were the attempts of this seducer of the people in the ranks of the intellectuals and of the middle class. He succeeded to besmirch with the disgrace, of, sometimes unintentional, participation in treason and denunciation, many honest but weak people. In their great majority the intellectuals were compelled to squirm and to lie and Plehve's agents cynically exploited this mendacity; in the minds of the students patriotic organizations were formed; in the press the good opinion anated from Morstol; many liberals (Ovsenjew, Stassabwitsch) lost in a moment the esteem due to them until then on account of their honest, upright life. Whoever could not bear this shame and disgrace went to prison, into exile or fled to foreign parts, the universities became empty, intellectual life ceased, patriotic fawning took the place of sci-But also the Zemstwos (provincial selfadministration) did not remain intact. After losing even the shadow of their former independence, after being saturated by spies, after the loss of their right of self-taxation and the greatest part of their functions (popular education, the supply of food to the people in calamities), they not alone had to submit to humiliating investigations by infpudent and venal officials, but also to a peculiar purging process, weeding out the so-called "third elements" that is, all the half-ways honest physicians, teachers and statisticians in the service of the self-administrations. Thus has the system of Plehve spread the widest devastation. All possiblities for the betterment of material well being were annihilated, all possibilities of the development and advancement of the individual were stifled.

SLATED FOR THE DAILY PEOPLE BY GOTTHOLD OLLENDORFF.)

When the arm of Balmascheff had delivered Russia' from the irresponsible and narrow-minded hangman Scipiagin, two courses faced the administration: either to recognize the right of the that there are lands where human beings are not punished by the whip, where they are not plundered by officials, where human beings are regarded as such and not as beasts, where there is law, Justice and liberty! And the strife for a better future, the faith in the ideas of brotherhood and justice transformed the Russian workingmen into a powerfully grow-

erful opposition had arisen. Against

the priests arose sectarianism, especially the religious Socialist "Stunda." Born in the South under the influence of the German colonists, like an immense wave it submerged the North, the East, the West, uniting under its symbol of faith several tens of millions of sectarians and in the name of protestant equality immoral monastic system of spiritual power. Religious Socialism-that is the latest and at the same time the strongest current within Russian sectarianism; it prepares the soil for a purely Social istic propaganda. It demands political freedom in the name of the highest right of man-the liberty of conscience But also against the petty despotism of rural authorities and against the usury of the landlord the farmer discovered a weapon-agrarian revolts. Where the workingmen in the cities made use of peaceable strikes, in order to procure their legal demands; the, on a much lower scale standing farmer resorted to a more simple, elementary means: he answered despotism and exploitation with murder and the ruination of his oppressors. Even, in the purely noble circles of the Russian Zemstwo, soon the conviction had gained ground that without a legal guarantee of personal rights, without a constitution, and without a popular representation, neither an econom al nor an intellectual local progress is possible; and that the local self-administration is condemned to a futile and a permanent combat with ignorance and poverty on the one side and an insulting mistrust from above on the other side Local affairs, connected most intimately with the general condition of the empire, have severely suffered by the ruinous financial system, by police chicanery, by the total insecurity of the private

(FROM THE "VORWAT IS" TRAN- | book and for the first time became aware | these two pillars of absolutism a pow- | rent of historical development, Russian | of all its most corrupt, most criminal nobility fell from its standpoint of loyal devotion and repeatedly reported to the sovereign regarding the economical ruin, Indeed, by enormous salaries and the the famine and the complete anarchy reigning at individual localities. This brought about on the one side speeches from the throne in which the Zemstwa and the nobility were positively prohibited to meddle in affairs, not their

elements, and to form them into a police such as the world has never seen before. assurance that their activity would remain secret, bankrupt intellectuals of college education entered the service of the hangman, who, also by deceit-but for a short while only-even had induced some Judges of the St. Petersburg

Devastated Russia

and divide its power with the representatives of the people or to employ its every effort not alone to repress all opposition, but also all intellectual life and every public movement in the em-

The latter course was chosen. When Plehve at the State Council developed his program for the future, all were asd; this program indeed was of grand conception. The Secretary of State, whose education had been derived from the political law suits and from bloody atmosphere of the "third division" (the secret political police) pro-posed nothing more or less, than to ar-rest the course of history with the help of the police! To uphold autocracy at any price, by the agency of any means, that was his program and it are the that was his program and it not alone procured for him the position of the potent secretary of police, but also superstitious veneration of the undecided and hesitating adherents of ab-

In the meantime, for hesitation and doubts, more than enough reasons existed. The fatal historical process had siready done its work. Russian capitalism, already grown to strength, like an enchanted giant, gradually commenced to display its powers. It had assembled its wings millions of proletarians and awakened amongst/them the sense of fraternity, of honor and of liberty. The farmer, subjected to corporal pun-ishment in the country, who had trem-eled before every official, became a man. In the fastory he learned to love the

scription: Socialism and political liberty. But also the other classes of Russian society had not remained strangers to this great historical movement. Russian

intelligences emanated in its enormous majority from the people, assumed the heavy burden to enter into the combat for liberty of thought, of conscience, and of speech. Exploiting the most insignificant opportunities, almost succumbing under the terrific pressure of police censure, fighting daily denunciation and treason, Russian authors, savants, lawyers and writers, flung themselves into the political battle and slowly but surely undermined the basic principles of absolutism, nailed to the cross the omnipresent lie and paved the way for a democratic and judicious form of society. The land was covered by a net of secret printing offices, and flooded by millions of political pamphlets and

appeals, and the students entered into friendly arrangements with the workingmen for the purpose of peaceable, but still imposing political, public de-monstrations. "Down with absolutism"

were their red banners inscribed. But also the country had been heard. Certainly the ruined, famishing farmer, who had been kept remote from any education and enlightenment whatsoever, for a long time was unable to escape the enchanted circle of "the power darkness", protected on the one side by the clergy and on the other side by the (Zemski Natchajnik). But also sgainst population. Carried along by the cur-

on the other side an extraor courts to enter his employ. To him the from the throne in which the Zemstwo and-nobility-opposition, which had firmly resolved to obtain a constitution, even at the price of secret agitation and reprisals towards the government.

Thus were the elements of discon tent when Plehve took the position of Secretary with the firm resolution to stifle opposition of any kind.

His train of thought was very simple Considering the historical course of events and the laws of its development as the worthless invention of idle minds. he saw in society nothing but a mass of individualities, weak and corrupt in their majority, firm and moral only in their minority. The class struggle, the materialist conception of history, appeared to him as fairy tales to frighten children with, but which could be no

obstacle to his iron will, leaning on the enormous power of the absolutistic regime. To gain his end he possessed a weapon in which he believed as in an inception and crime. vincible talisman, with which he men-

aced everything which dared to oppose him. As such a weapon the splendidly organized, almighty and all-embracing police should serve him, supported by all the means and wealth of a country embracing many millions, unified in his own iron fist, recognizing neither divine nor human rights and working according to necessity, in secret or in the open. by trickery and by deceit, with cruelty and assault.

And in justice to the secretary-hangman it must be conceded, that he has understood how to drain the country

until then reputable Lachuntin, in whose veins flows the blood of the Romanoffs sold himself; so also did a whole staff of highly educated rogues-some of whom were former revolutionists, like Zubatow-all splendidly trained for the chase of human prey-surrounded the genial secretary of police and surrendered their honor, their brains and their

education for the horrible work of Russia's assassination-of its intellectual life and of its economic development. At the disposition of this staff were mil lions of the public money, hundreds of thousands of policemen, gendarmes, detectives, correspondents, even foreign Russian diplomats; in Russia as well as as in foreign parts, this organization. which must astonish the world, was cre ated. It is hardly possible that even the Jesuits, when in the zenith of their power, represented such a brilliant combina tion of intelligence and corruption, de-

And now this terrible apparatus began its activity and in one regard the calculations of Plehve have proven correct: he succeeded, with the help of terror and insolent deceit, to demoralize large circles of the population to such a degree-he succeeded to so corrupt intelligent and non-intelligent circles, that his times, without exaggeration, may be characterized by the words of the Russian poet "There have been worse, but never viler times." Espionage entered

The Tyrant has been killed. But only by the downfall of the despotic system that made him possible, the recurrence of all the incredible abominations, of all the torture, under which Russia bleeds, can be prevented. May tyranny follow the tyrant.

the college rooms and even the very family circle; neither in the open field nor in his own sleeping spartment would overflowing, daily thousands mere han-

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY AGITATION

"Shooting by Miners" A Fabrication S. L. P. Man Causes Truth to Be Known.

LEITER LIE NAILED

(Special Correspondence.) Du Quoin, Ill., August 22 .- The follow will explain the alleged shooting of "Pittsburg Miners" at Christopher, by "the striking Zeigler miners." It was published in the Du Quoin, Ill., "Evening Call" of the 18th inst., at the request of Comrade W. W. Cox, vice-presilential candidate of the Socialist Labor Party, and myself.

J. M. Francis.

ONLY A DREAM.

Most of the Reports in City Newspapers of Yesterday Were Not True.

The accounts in nearly all the city newspapers yesterday regarding an ambuscade made by the striking miners at Zeigler upon a carload of Pittsburg miners on their way to Leiter's stockade were almost entirely false. The follow-

ing appeared in the St. Louis Republic "Zeiger, Ill., August 16-A coach load-

ed with Pittsburg miners under escort of sixteen Zeigler guards, was detached to-day from a southbound I. C. train from St. Louis to Christopher where it met by the Zeigler switch engine and an additional guard.

"The start had scarcely been made up the branch toward Zeigler when a heavy fire was opened from behind piles of lumber near the track and corners of adacent houses

"The guards returned the fire from their positions on the pilot and cab of the engine and front and rear of the coach. The engineer, with an open throttle, drew quickly out of range and the

firing ceased. "Both coaches and engine are badly searred by the bullets meant for the ers and guards. The lumber yard at Christopher used as a barricade by the attacking party is shot full of holes, but no casualties are admitted although a large crowd had gathered in town and

more than 500 shots were exchanged. "Fifty miners and top laborers were dded to the working force at Zeigler by this train. G. H. White, a miner from stidale, Pa., was injured by an exmion of gasoline at the bottom of the haft yesterday and died early this morn-

ing in the hospital." From the testimony of several who were at Christopher when the train passed through on its way to the stock-ade it is evident that there was no shooting by the union miners whatever. One d authority, is Wm. W. Cox, who is nomines on Socialist Labor Party ticket for vice-president. Mr. Cox was at Christopher, making a campaign speech to a crowd of the striking miners when the "scabs" came through on their way to Zeigler. He informs us that as the day was very warm, the strikers were in their shirt sleeves and were sholly unarmed. The guards, who numred about twenty-five and the nonm men which were few in number thanged at Christopher from the Eldora-do train to the one bound for Zeigler. "he "scabs" were unharmed by the strikers but as the train pulled out for the Leiter stockade the guards let loose round from their revolvers and rifles

into the open air for no reason known

THE ARREST OF S. L. P. SPEAKERS. Elkville; 15th, Christopher, near Zeigler; Opposition is both the reflection and

17th, Du Quoin. At these meetings good work was the test of a movement's strength and influence. A 'Yeak and insignificant done for our cause, 500 or 600 leaflets and 100 People were distributed, and over movement is allowed to die a natural 50 pamphlets were sold; The People was death, or is used for corrupt purposes, given away as samples. . Pinckneyville but a strong movement encounters and and Elkville and Christopher were new overcomes opposition at every turn. It fields, and heard the first lectures of an is a cause of enmity and the breath of S. L. P. man. Tamaroa was also pracrevolutionary life, at one and the same tically new. The writer held forth there time. The news of the past two weeks just one week prior and sold 1 book and from the field of Socialist Labor Party activity should leave no doubt that the got 1 yearly subscriber for The Weekly People. The writer went with Comrade Socialist Labor Party is a strong and Cox and acted as chairman at all these influential party. No other, party, bogus meetings except the one at Christopher. Socialist, or otherwise, meets with op-We exploited the band, or, in other positon-all are permitted to pursue their mission of bamboozling and de-luding the working class undisturbed. words, the band drew us a fine crowd on the public square here. When the band marched away we sailed in and captured

But from Poughkeepsie, Boston, Troy, Philadelphia, Detroit, Belleville, Ill., and the crowd. We weren't in a position to properly various towns and cities in New Jersey, advertise Pinckneyville and Elkville, but have come reports of police interference and arrest of Socialist Labor Party the meetings there were very good.

After the chairman would outline our speakers, on one pretext or another; position on the political and economic while at one meeting in New York city field and the commodity character of one of the speakers was doused with Labor, Comrade Cox would prove that water from a hearby tenement. For position. He would conclude by showing the Socialist Labor Party alone is opthat the remedy was that advocated by position reserved all along the line. In the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A., the every instance the S. L. P. fought for only true :: nizations of the working the right of free speech with the same virility and effectiveness that it has al- class. ways done. When it is considered that

There are tome readers of the "Appeal to Nonsense" in these places and some S. P. lites, but I think Section Du Quoin in conjunction with plenty of literature, will be able to kill them all out by keeping them well salted with S. L. P. truth I have selected; at Tamaroa and Pincknevville, a good man for each place, who says he will push our cause. I think we will be able to organize a section at Tamaroa in the near future.

I intend to protect the seed that has been sown here, all I can, by keeping the weeds well pulled out from among them, i. e., each capitalist speaker that comes in these diggings I will follow and take up his speech and analyze it for the wage slaves.

Yours for the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. J. M. Francis,

Organizer Section Du Quoin.

BRIDGEPORT HUNGARIANS EN-THUSIASTIC FOR S. L. P.

streets. Comrade M. Meyer, Otto Just, A. Moike, O. Sheld and H. Richter will At the meetings so far held the auan address in Hungarian at an open-air meeting in the West End, corner Pine diences were large and very attentive, a large amount of leaflets has been dis street and Hancock avenue. An audience of about 500 was present. There was tributed and books and papers sold. That the effect of the sgitation is felt quite some excitement at times. Baski spoke on "The Difference." The imby the capitalist class and their supporters is shown by the attempt, at two mediate effect of his work was to ordifferent places, to stop the meetings, by ganize here. Many who heard Baski say the police, asking for a permit, and claimthey would join a Hungarian branch of the S. L. P. if one was organized here. ing the meetings are annoying the neighborhood. The police was informed that the Socialist Labor Party will fight for Comrade Baski will be here again on Comrade Dasa, September 3. Fraternally, J. Schwartz.

Bridgeport, Conn., August 21.

IS THE CAPITALIST NECESSARY! To the Daily and Weekly People :- A ery successful open-air meeting was held at the corner of 139th street and 8th avenues last Wednesday evening. Comrade Popper acted as chairman. J. J. Kinneally was the first speaker. He outlined the principles of the S. L. P., spoke on the misery of the working class, and the Socialist remedy therefor.

press ought to be present at these meetings and aid in overcoming capitalist op Comrade Santee was the next speaker. A man in the crowd, with a false conception of capital, thought and claimed the capitalist was necessary. When it was The Kangs could get no speakers after the police stopped them, because they capitalist was necessary. When it was feared none of their householders would shown that capital, but not the capitalist,

is necessary, he got excited and tried to

called a policeman and the man left the

class, who have nothing more than their labor power, he pointed out how they are at the mercy of the capitalist class, which feloniously took possession and control of the means of creating wealth

and maintaining life. Furthermore, the speaker explained how the revolutionized method of production, the ever increasing machinery has the tendency of displacing the workers by the thousands and causing the result that a hundred men are applying for one job. He continued to prove how the workers are compelled to accept their employers' terms, and at the least dissatisfaction revealed on their part they are told that there are many others ready

and willing to become slaves in their stead. And while Comrade Julius Eck was protesting in the strongest language, with all the moral force of an S. L. P. orator, against the outrages committed by the representatives of the old parties,

which have been and still are deceiving the people with false promises and humbug issues; while he was giving voice to the innumerable grievances of the helpless proletarians, he also pointed out the way of redressing them, referring to the collective possession of the machines and all the natural forces needed for our subsistence.

Not one of the audience dared to dispute the statements made by Comrade Julius Eck, although an invitation for questions was repeatedly extended.

After calling attention to the S. L. P press and literature, the meeting was adjourned until September 4. Ispac Goldman.

Hackensack, N. J., August 21.

ADMIT S. L. P. POSITION IS COR-RECT.

To the Daily and Weekly People :arrived in Troy this a. m., after holding two meetings in Mechanicville Thursday and Friday evenings. I got two subs for the Weekly People, and the names of three sympathizers, leaving some literature with a man for distribution, who is also to get subs for the Weekly People. He said he got a good many for the "Appeal to Reason," but would help along our party. I will turn his name together with the others over to the comrades in Troy, as well as sending them to the secretary of the N Y. S. E. C. The comrades of Troy are to continue the work in Mechanicville, which place, I believe, can be organized before long. The comrades of Troy will hold : picnic to-morrow to help raise funds for

the campaign. Let every comrade do his full duty never heard so many people admitting our position was the correct one before! Push the fight, comrades, and put an end to our exploitation by the capitalist class.

Fraternally, W. H. Carroll.

Troy, N. Y., August 20.

AN IDLE TOWN.

Troy, N. Y., August 25 .- I arrived in Troy this A. M. after speaking in Hoosick Falls Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. Rain prevented the holding of a meeting Monday. I had large and attentive audiences at both meetings: The town has about 7,000 population and the Wood Machinery Company is the principal industry, employing about 1,200 slaves, who, according to a comrade, are very unhappy just now, for they cannot find their master, the mill being shut down. "Brother" capital-their partner, according to Andrew Carnegie, and the fellow who is entitled to his share, according to the labor fakirs--is either fouring the country in his auto or is at the seashore and mountains. "Partner" labor, in the meantime, can be seen on the street corner, with a hungry look in his eye waiting for his "Brother" and "Partner" to open the gate and allow him to go to work, the latter not realizing that "An idle brain is the Devil's workshop," and that, in the meantime, "Brother" labor might begin to question the business methods of his "Partner." The part played by the Democrats and Republicans were exposed, without the least objection by any one in the audience, who listened attentively for two

REDUCED HOURS Who Profit From Them, Employer or

TRADE UNION ATTITUDE

OF THE

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

tion. 1004.

country to Socialism "

the jobs to itself. Gompers Unionism

splits the working class into two camps

that rend each other for jobs. And;

As the navel string, designed to sup-

Employe?-A Case in Point.

Adopted at the Eleventh Annual Con-In the issue of August 20 of the Weekly People, in an editorial entitled "Reduction of Hours," the statement is made that "the S. L. P. has repeatedly contended that a reduction of hours to ply nourishment to the foetus, at times be a benefit to the working class must threatens its life, and, if left alone, actunot only be a nominal reduction, but ally throttles the child, so the bulk of an actual one well." Permit me to what is called the Trades Union Movegive an illustration which will prove this

contention. At the national convention of the International Printing Pressmens' and Assistants' Union at Cleveland, Ohio, held in June, 1898, it was decided to inaugurate the nine (o) hour day in the printing trades, and the International Typographical Union and the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders sent representatives to said convention to act in conjunction with like representatives from the I. P. P. & A. U.

November 1, 1898, was decided upon as the day when our demand for a ninehour day was to go into effect. In the meantime a conference was held, and it was thereupon announced that the employers would grant us a half hour reduction at time set and the other half hour on November 1, 1899, with no reduction in wages. Here was nominally a victory for the union man; but wait

and see what actually transpired. In the shop where the writer worked (and I know that the other shops did

likewise), after we had our ol/2-hour day, a new system of time sheets was introduced, to keep a record of the economics, and it hounds Socialist or number of impressions run each day, working class economics out of its camp and all causes for delay had to be speciunder the false pretence that such econfied. In about a month we were inomic teachings are "politics", and that they "divide the working class." structed to "shift our belts a speed higher." The result was that where we had been printing about 9,000 sheets a class, Gompers Unionism keeps the workers hopelessly divided. By means of a day in to hours work, we were now printing 10,000 sheets, or, in other perverse system of Chinese Walls of high initiation fees, high dues, restriction of words, we were printing 1,000 sheets apprentices and other guild devices inmore in less time. tended to keep out members, and keep

Some pressmen may say that you can only run certain work at a certain speed, but that theory was exploded, as I will prove at once.

with the effrontery and arrogance of the At the time the g-hour day was to go old guilds, Gompers Unionism claims "sacredness" for itself while it adds ininto effect, the company I worked for offered prizes in the job department to sult to injury by denouncing its comthe pressmen and feeders turning out pulsory adversaries as "scabs." the greatest number of impressions in So far from resisting the encroachments six months. The first prize was \$25 to of the capitalist class, Gompers Unionthe pressman and \$15 to the feeder; the ism acts as a "parachute" to the downsecond \$15 to the pressman and \$10 to ward course of Labor's conditions, renthe feeder; the third \$10 to the pressdering the decline insensible and even man and \$5 to the feeder. seeking to conceal it. Even the doctored

We were furnished with books to keep our records of each day's "run," and the office would take our daily time sheet as evidence of work done after read like the reports of murderous batthe foreman had O. K.'ed both our book tles; and proverb wisdom, ever the reflex and time sheet of wide observation, discloses the general

of the United States got the liberty to

take their tools and look for some other

job. Now if you come to our shop and

you ask us something, do not expect to

You should have seen the poor slaves condition of our working class in the start to set a pace that nearly broke their "ghastly maxim: "If a workingman has necks to keep up with. The pressmen reached 40 years, take him out and shoot would hardly wait for the press to stop him; he is too worn-out to be of service, and too poor to take care of himwhen a "run" was off before he was self." taking the form off to "save time" and So far, accordingly, from preparing the get the other form on the press. Before organized form of the Socialist Republic, the prizes had been offered this was Gompers Unionism is a prop of capitalist always considered a part of the feeder's society; it is a wheel in the machinery work, and the feeder would have raised of capitalism; it is essentially the re objections if the pressman would have vamped guild of capitalism in the days done it; but now there was a prize to of capitalist infancy; it is a job-Trust-be had besides the "nonor" (?) of. and as such, is no part of the Labor winning first prize. This condition kept Movement. up for over two months, when one day True to its guild character and capitalthe men woke up and realized what they ist spirit, Gompers Unionism is seen to were doing, and the race for the prizes foment racial animosities; it is seen restopped, AND THEY WERE NEVER soluting in favor of the wars in which the nation's ruling class sacrifices the PAID for their extra exertion: but the mischief had been done. The men had working class in pursuit of the giddy inestablished a new "average" for a day's ferests of the capitalist class; it turns it-"run," and that was 11,000 impressions self into advertising agencies for competper day in nine hours. Every pressman ing employers; it is seen a plastic tool and feeder was expected to keep that up, in the hands of stock-jobbers, ready to help "bull" or "bear" the stock of a and if they did not they were "taken corporation by the stoppage or the inover the carpet" by the manager. Today only one man is left of the entire itiation of a strike, as the case may be; force to tell the tale of the prize race. -and so to the end of its guild-capitalist All others were discharged or forced to track. In Europe, such organizations exist in resign, because the 9-hour day had given Russia, brought together by the industry them a victory which consisted in giving of the Russian Police, or in England, the employer 2,000 impressions more in where, as in America, the union navel nine hours than in ten. string of the Labor Movement preceded "Badger." the advent of Socialism. They are Milwaukee, Wis. virtually unknown, or are known only as "conflagrations under control" REDUCED HOURS AND INTENSIin France or in Germany, where FIED LABOR. the Socialist Movement had the lead, To the Daily and Weekly People: and where, as happened in Germany, Having read the article about reduced the higher tone of Socialism broke up hours and intensity of labor, I was rethe abortion, at times with cudgels, minded about the process that we stonewhen it put in its appedrance in the cutters have to pass through. I started shape of the Hirsch-Dunker unions. here on a job with twenty men. These Accordingly, to claim for such organizawere increased to thirty, when of a sud-den three men were laid off. The purtions that they come under the category of the bodies that the Internationl Sc pose was to make the men aware of the cialist Congresses of Brussels, Zurich and fact that they should work more, or be London pronounced "a necessity in the laid off. They understood it that way, order not to get behind him. And then and worked more vigorously. But this above all, as you know, "our" interests did not suffice, and when our number reached forty-five, again five free ctizens are mutual, and the more money the con-

struggle that makes for the emancipation of the working class", is an act of mixed knavery and stupidity that does credit to the beneficiaries of Gompers Unionism who dominate the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party; and the act is exclusively one of knavery, when, again quoting those Congresses, the aforesaid beneficiaries declare it to be "the duty of all wage earners to join the unions of their trade"--unions, that, as stated above, the bulk of the wage earners cannot join without they were to break through the doors with axes, and over the prostrate bodies of those selfsame Socialist, alias Social Democratic Gompers unionists.

ment of America-typified by Samuel Gompers, his lieurenants on the Hanna-By the light of these facts we renew Cleveland Civic Federation, and their the Party's declarations, made in 1896 American Federation of Labor in general and 1900, in congratulation of the birth -surely criginating in a natural navel of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. And we urgently impress upon string intended to nourish, promote and accomplish the emancipation of the the members of the Socialist Labor Party and all' sympathizers the necessity of working class, now threatens to throttle the Labor Movement, and as such has ceaseless propaganda in the interest of that body; and we expect of them that become what the capitalist "Wall Street Journal" triumphantly greeted it withthey will join the Local Mixed or Trade Alliances which may now exist in their "One of the strongest obstacles in this several localities, and do all that lies in their power to organize such Alliances The Trades Union is a breath of the where none now exist, to the end that class struggle, and as such its mission the working class of the land may be

is to resist the encroachments of the capitalist class, drill the working class correctly organized on the economic field. and the structure of the Socialist Rein the theoretic understanding of its class public may rise unhampered by the interests, solidify it for the accomplishcrumbling influences of the Gompers ment of its emancipation, and prepare form of unionism, thus ending once and the organized form of the Socialist Republic. The said Gompers-type of Unionfor all time such disgraceful happenings as have taken place on the field of ism brings about exactly the reverse Labor in this country under the guidance of each of these requirements. of the Gompers form of unionism-hap-So far from drilling the working class penings which are calculated to strengthin the theoretic understanding of its interests, Gompers Unionism befogs the en the arm of the capitalist class 1a its work of Coolieizing the working class workingman's intellect with capitalist

of the land, as has been instanced on numberless occasions both on the part of the A. F. of L. and that caricature of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. the American Labor Union, the conduct So far from solidifying the working of which has resulted in the present Colorado outrages upon the working class

> An Old and Well-Tried Bemedy. An Uid and Woll-1 Fied Beinedy. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has beat used for over BIXTY 174 All MARSHILLONS of MOTERANG THE CHILDNES WHILE TREAT ING, WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. II SOUTHERS the CHILD. SHATTNN the GUNN, ALL AIN AL PAIN CHILD. SHATTNN the GUNN, ALL AIN AL PAIN CHILD. SHATTNN the GUNN, ALL AND AL PAIN CHILD. SHATTNN THE SHATTNN THE SHATTNN THE SHATTNN MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, AND FARE NO OTHER FIND. AND FARE NO OTHER FIND. AND FARE NO OTHER FIND.

Labor Party. native

A weekly paper that discusses, in the Census records a decline in earnings; the German language, all the important quesstatistics 'of labor's "accidents" and tions of the day pertaining to capital mortality, imperfect though they are, and labor, work and wages, from the standpoint of the working class. Should be read in the home of every Germanspeaking workingman. Subscription price, \$1.00 a vent isstry cents for six months, and twenty-five

cents for three months, Write for a copy to-day!

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Official German Organ of the Socialist

or to tempt the union men to make an attack. However, the train was allowed to go on unharmed, not a shot being fired by the strikers. The bullet marks on the car spoken of in the papers must either have been imaginary and did not exist at all or were made at some time; at least they were not made by the union men at Christopher. These outragious reports found in the daily newspapers concerning the strike at Seight are for the most part entirely faise and are founded upon highly ex-

aggerated rumors. These newspaper accounts no doubt leave the impression with many that it is unsafe to be alive near the head-quarters of the "desperate" Zeigler strik-ers but these men are peaceful and quiet and so far have held out against leiter in an absolutely fair manner They expect to convince their former employer that it is impossible to run a mine profitably with unskilled workn. Mr. Cox had a talk with one of the guards who was on the train Tuesday and he learned that most of the twenty-six guards were Field datectives from Chicago where they have been protexting the non-union meat packers. On the weight of the evidence of Mr. Cax, an eye witness, and many others it is very probable that some one has prevariated about the "bloody fray" at prevariated about the "bloody iray" at Christopher and it gives us pleasure to correct the mistake and vindicate the strikers from any assault whatever.

rikers from any assault whatever. If you receive a sample copy of this held: 11th, Du Quoin; 12th, Pinckney-uper it is an invitation to subscribe.

risk his property to bail out a speaker if arrested, and they didn't care to stay in interrupt the speaker. Comrade Santee jail. Their conglomeration of freaks and

organization? The future will tell,

Detroit, Mich., August 23.

Comrade W. W. Cox, our candidate for

Vice-President, has been here in Southern Illinois with us [Section Du Quoin is the

nost Southern section we have in Illli-

neis). He arrived on the 11th and de

parted the morning of the 18th. During

the Socialist Labor Party is the only

party listened to with interest by the

working class this campaign, these facts

speak volumes as to its strength and

influence. It augurs well for future

progress and should instill all the stal-

warts of the Socialist Labor Party with

renewed courage and effort. Where

there is no opposition-especially cap-

stalist opposition-there is no move-

GOOD WORK IN DETROIT.

To the Daily and Weekly People :-

Section Detroit has mapped out a sched-

ule of three open air meetings a week, in different parts of the city, every Satur-

day night, at the corner of Michigan and

Washington avenues; Sunday afternoon

at 3 o'clock, either East, West, or North

in the workingmens' district, and Wednes

day evening corner Gratiot and Randolph

the right of free speech, and the insistence

of the audience to hear the speakers,

foiled the attempt to stop the meeting

After they failed in an open way, the

police enlisted their agents among the

slums who appeared thereafter and tried

to raise a disturbance, but they were kept

While they have been foiled so far

e may expect that they will try it again,

as the election draws closer, therefore

every comrade and reader of the party

in check.

positio

ment.

address the meetings.

ment

scene, while Comrade Santee explained weaklings are developing fine in this State. Their candidate for governor, to the crowd the difference between capital and capitalist. The 150 men present Lamb, the great Michigander of "all listened with rapt attention. roads lead to Socialism" fame, cougratu-Shortly after this incident some one lated the Democratic candidate on his threw water from the adjoining house. nomination and invited him and the Re-

Most of it landed on the helmet of the publican candidate for a joint canvass of policeman, while Comrade Santee received the State. The Detroit local brought ome on his coatsleeve. 20 pamphlets charges against him before their State were sold, one yearly subscription to the committee. The same were returned to Weekly People and two names for three months' trial subscriptions were gotten. the local without action, to do what it likes with them, so the innocents got About 1.400 leaflets in bundles of four only insult and ridicule for their pains. were distributed. N. Zolinsky. New York, August 23 Will they learn the lesson and profit by this further proof, that they have no

THE USURPATION OF THE RE-

In the meantime let the Arm and Ham To the Daily and Weekly People mer strike hard and fast, to bring the time closer to hand, when S. L. P. ideas The first ward of Hackensack, N. J., and class conscious uncompromising Sowoke up last night, after the heavy cialism will dominate the labor moveshower, the occasion being the appearance of a fearless S. L. P. warrior. A H.R. very able and impressive address was masterly handled by Comrade Julius Eck of Hoboken, who was sent by the State Executive Committee to hold an open-COX IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS. To the Daily and Weekly People :-

air meeting in our town. The speaker called the attention of his hearers to the fact that our Republic,

which was instituted in the name of iberty and the pursuit of happiness, has been usurped by a comparatively few individuals, whose object is to enslave the mass of the people and to destroy their happiness. Eloquently depicting the deplorable condition of the working

PUBLIC.

hours, from 7.30 to 9.30. Leaflets were eagerly sought. The poor fellows are all "broke," but their earnestness was impressed upon me by the numbers, who said, when stretching out their arms for leaflets: "Say, mister, will you give me two or three? I have a number of friends whom I want to read this argument.*

When going to the depot this morning I was greeted by several of these workers, with the remarks of "Good luck."

"Hope you'll come again." Hoosick Falls has more men standing on the street corner than any town I have visited, according to its population. I believe that the S. L. P. will increase its vote there this fall. Yours for the Revolution!

W. H. Carroll.



SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER WEEKLY PEOPLE, 3. 1904

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correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

	STATES:	
In 1888		2,068
In 1892		£21,157
In 1806	and Telephone in the second second	
B 1000		
In 1002		

We have limbs like our masters;our hearts are as large as theirs;-they are tens, we are thousands. -Eugene Sue.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY NOMINA-TIONS. For President: CHARLES HUNTER CORREGAN Printer SYRACUSE, NEW YORK. For Vice-President: WILLIAM WESLEY COX Miner COLLINSVILLE, ILLINOIS.

WILLERANDISM REPUBLATED.

On another page will be found Comrade De Leon's masterly account of the Amsterdam International Congress. Every true Socialist will rejoice over the great fact proclaimed therein, viz., essential condemnation of the Kautsky resolution. This is virtually a repudiation of Millerandism-a defeat for the infamous policy of opportunism which has worked so much harm in the Socialist world, and which, in this country especially, was made to protect every act of working class betrayal perpetrated. No wonder Hillquit, the representative of the Hearstian-Single Tax "So-chilist," alias Social Democratic party, spoke in defense of the resolution! Without it his "party" is without a defense for its traitorous acts against the working class.

Henceforth a turn for the better may be expected in the Socialist movem of the world. The atmosphere has been greatly cleared, and the road to uncomnising Socialism rid of a mighty ob-

A REPUBLICAN ARSENAL FOR SO-CIALISM.

The Republican campaign text book is not issued to promote Socialism. It makes no claim of showing how labor. is robbed of four-fifths of its products. Nor does it pretend to demonstrate how the cost of subsistence determines wages. Despite this, however, the Republican campaign text book aids the one, and does the other to perfection.

First, this repository of wisdom for Republican campaign purposes only, gives the gross value of manufactures in the ng section of the country

lishments and machinery; and a more favorable location near the supply of raw material and FOOD. The first create greater productivity, the second a cheaper cost of subsistence and, consequently lower wages. No wonder, the Republican party's motto is "Plant the Factory Beside the Farm!" To sum up: The Republican campaign

text book has performed great services for Socialism. The book is an arsenal of facts in support of two of Socialism's most sailent contentions. The Republicans printed better than they knew.

POLITICAL APATHY.

Outside of the public meetings held by the Socialist Labor Party, the poitical situation is strikingly apathetic. There is a notable lack of enthusiasm over the candidates nominated. The "issues" embodied in the platforms on which they stand, fail to awaken general interest or even arouse partisan feeling. For a presidential year, with its customary intense excitement and acrimonious discussion, this is astonishing. Much speculation as to the cause is, consequently, rife. There can be no doubt that the decision of Democratic and Republican managers, in favor of a quiet and concentrated campaign, has much to do with it. With the leading candidates both at home making no speeches, with a determination to "whoop it up" in October only, a unique campaign is bound to be the result in a very great measure. But other causes are also at work. There is a settled conviction in the minds of the unclass-conscious workingmen that the campaign is a cut and dried one. "Whichever way we vote, whether for Parker or Roosevelt, the trusts win-so why enthuse?" is the way they reason. To the Socialist this estimate of the political situation has one feature of much value. It recognizes the mutual identity of capitalist parties. It recognizes that the dominant parties stand for the dominant class, truths which Socialism has long striven to inculcate. This recognition affords an opportunity-it clears the way for Socialist agitation and should, accordingly, be utilized to spread the Socialist idea. With the spread of the Socialist idea these workingmen would realize that, since the capitalist parties do not represent their interests it is within their power to create a party that will. The working 'class is the state. Only by its vote and support do parties and governments exist. Impress on the working class these truths and apathy will give way to irrepressible activity. Socialists! On with the work of the

Socialist Labor Party! The working class. is prepared to listen. Don't neglect the opportunity! Do your duty! Agitate, educate and organize!*

column record of Roosevelt's hideous and and heinous "war lord" utterances. None can read this record without being ap-palled at its calloused brutality and

ceives less. This is due to newer estab- THE MEN BEHIND THE CANDIganize the Manufacturers' Association. DATES.

The Democratic newspapers delight in trying to dispel the general political apathy by depicting J. Pierpont Morgan as the man behind Roosevelt. The great trust promoter is cartooned in the act of muzzling the great "war lord of the Western Hemisphere," and converting him into a plain hundrum conservative, too dignified and reserved to break ever formality. The great man of Wall Street is also shown passing the word to his colleagues to contribute to the war chest of the "war lord" in order that he may lead the victorious hosts up the White House hill, as he did up the hill of San Juan! No doubt, these Democratic portrayals of "the man behind" are truthful, so far as Roosevelt is concerned; but they are monstrous frauds in so far as they intimate that Parker is not a trust or a Wall Street favorite. Why, the idea is so ridiculous that it can invoke noth ing but laughter and, possibly, some indignation at the thought of the unscrupulous use to which it is put. The trusts are with Parker more than they are against him! Look at this brief list of the men behind Parker. There is, to begin at the top, August Belmont, the men, most influential in securing Parker's nomination. He is the American representative of the Rothschilds, a director in scores of banks, trust companies and railway corporations, and the head of the company controlling the elevated railroads and subway in New York City. Next comes Daniel Lamont, Viceresident of the Northern Pacific Road, and a director in twenty-four steamship, banking and railroad corporations, and the lieutenant of James J. Hill, the Northwestern Railroad magnate and creator of the Northern Securities Company. Following him is Colonel Guffey, "the largest individual coal owner in the United States," with millions invested in gold and silver mines, in natural gas and n oil. He is an ally of Rockefeller, and controlled" the Pennsylvania delegation at the Democratic national convention, swinging its vote to Parker. Others worthy of mention are Ex-Senator James Smith, Jr., of New Jersey, banker, manufacturer of leather, and receiver of the shipbuilding trust, capitalist and multimillionaire; Peabody, railroad director and member of the American Beet Sugar Company (Beet Sugar trust) ; De Lancey Nicoll, counsel for the gas monopoly in New York; Cord Meyer, whose refining company was one of the organizers and original members of the Sugar trust; John E. Parsons, Sugar trust lawyer; Pat McCarren, legislative agent of Sugar trust; John R. McLean, Washington Street railway owner, and William F. Sheehan, Parker's intimate friend, director and counsel for certain very pow erful capitalist interests in New York. There isn't much anti-trust in that list, especially considering that the gentlement therein named have the backing and indorsement of capitalists of all shades, at home and abroad! Parker, as an anti-trust candidate-it is to laugh. Between him and Roosevelt there is the same distinction that exists between two rotten apples: it beats the devil to find out which is the worse.

IS THERE A TRADE UNION CRISIS IMPENDING?

Consternation has seized the leaders of the Gompers' type of trades unionism. Despite the unprecedented growth of this unionism in recent years, the savage, many-sided onslaughts of the Manufacturers' and Anti-Boycott Associations, aided by the Citizens' Alliance, are filling them with forebodings and

It was no miracle that their President D. M. Parry, first became famous through his attacks on Hanna and the Civic Federation. Nor is it an accident that to day the official organ of that body shields the Gompers' type of trades un

ionism from Parry's attacks. Following the Manufacturers' Associa tion came the Citizens' Alliance and the American Anti-Boycott Association, all of which now work together, having practically the same end and aim.

These anti-labor union organizations thrive because of peculiar conditions "Prosperity" made the Civic Federation ecessary and successful. Depression makes the Manufacturers' Association and its allies also necessary and successful. Compelled by competition to reduce wages, they are enabled to do so by the thousands rendered unemployed through the curtailments, shut downs etc., now so prevalent. It is this change of economic conditions that enables the Manufacturers' Association and its allies, to succeed in their forceful policy. Industrial depression is always a favor able time for a war against labor. Then the misfortune of the working class is the capitalists' opportunity.

But wait until conditions are reversed once more! Wait until "prosperity" again lessens the number of the unem ployed! Then will the war policy, per force, be relegated to the rear! Then will the diplomatic policy again triumph! Once more will the "labor leaders" and the ultra-capitalists be seen cheek-by jowl, misleading and exploiting the working class by means of the very organiza-

tions that are presumably formed to render such things impossible! There is a crisis for the Gompers' type of trades unions! Such unions are only strong when conditions and the capital ists favor them. Built on capitalist principle they suffer shipwreck whenever capitalism does. And they will come off the rocks when Capitalism is again successfully floated, to once more entrap the workers. -The true unionist-the unionist of, for,

and by the working class, the Socialist unionist-recognizes these facts and is governed accordingly.

The labor problem is an economic problem. It is not a race, a sex, or a color problem. When, therefore, the Chicago strike leaders asked Booker T. Washington to lecture on "Should Negroes be Strike Breakers?" he could have consistently asked, "Should White Men be Strike Breakers?" Striking is not confined to white men : nor is strike breaking to negroes. The conflicting hurl us back into barbarism."" interests of capital and labor force these things on both races. Consequently, every workingman should endeavor to keep the damnable race prejudices out of the labor movement. Labor of all kinds, whether male or female, white or

black, must rise or fall together.

The request of the Chicago strike leaders to Booker T. Washington is remarkable for its naivete. The A. F of L., to which they belong, discourages negroes from joining. Now, when these ostracized negroes prove themselves economic factors, these A. F. of L. leaders crawl on their belly to the leader of the negroes, and request him to call them off! 'Twould be be better, by far, if they would call off their own idiotic discrimination and make the negro a

for help during their battles. Labor Day draws near, but th no Labor Day enthusiasm apparent. Labor is "getting wise" on the fakirs misleading it.

part of the labor movement. Then and

like to introduce the Mexican method THE BUILDING TRADES' CHARGES AGAINST EMPLOYERS. here!

THE WASTES OF CAPITALISM.

The statistics of manufactures in

Only 7-10ths of the machinery of pro-

duction is used, because the full produc-

trolling the machinery of production.

Wealth is not produced to feed, clothe

and house the poverty-stricken because

it would not "pay" the capitalists to do

Under Socialism, with its production

for social use by means of social cap-

ital, this waste will be obviated. All the

forces of production, including the idle

machinery and the idle men (who are

more numerous than idle machines)

will be set to work producing the wealth

which is essential to well-being and

The effects of environment on char-

woman, writing in a contemporary on

the growing harshness of voice in New

"Of course, this sad fact is chiefly

machines. And so, people talk them-

selves purple in the face and raw in

the throat. They strain their vocal

cords; they get hoarse, and stay hoarse."

The hustle and intensity of life un-

der capitalism has the same effect on

character. It is getting harsh and will

stay harsh, until Socialism alters the

Jean Juares, the French Republican

"Socialist," whose Millerand-Rosseau

coup has just been repudiated by the

Amsterdam International Congress, is

characterized by The Volkszeitung, the

organ and controller of the "Socialist,"

alias Social Democratic party, fuser with

capitalist parties and voter for armories

for capitalist militia, as "the right kind

of a "Socialist." "Birds of a feather flock

The strike leaders who claimed a vic

York City, says:

sweet?

environment.

What is the matter with the labor misleaders of the building trades of this city? In their efforts to free Weinseimer from the charge of extortion, they have Massachusetts for 1903 show that the set up the argument that the employers average proportion of business done was could be prosecuted for alleged con-70.25 per cent. of the full productive spiracy to restrain trade by entering into capacity of the establishments representagreements with unions whereby the ed. This little bit of information is of masters' association prifits over outvast importance. It is an index of the side contractors. Not only do they

set up the argument but they submit evidence to prove it! They have thus shown that their "unionism" is a unionism that promotes the interests of certain capitalists, instead of those of the working class. At first glance, it appears inconceivable that these labor misleaders should take such action. Such action plays right into the hands of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, both of whom stand for unionism in the interests of the working class as against "unionism' in favor of the capitalist. The matter, however, is easily explained on the principle that when thieves fall out and retaliation becomes the order of the day honest men get their dues. A clearer case than that established by the building trades labor misleaders of this city, in favor of the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A., could not be found.

A PARALLEL CASE.

The Socialist Labor Party opposes the Gompers' type of trades unionism in the interests of the capitalist class, and pronounces itself in favor of trades unionism by, for and of the working class. This attitude on trades unions of Capitalism will insure the prosperity has won for the Socialist Labor Party of the race under Socialism. the epithets, "union wrecker" and "enemy of the working class." These epithets recall a quotation from Karl acter have often been illustrated. A Marx, regarding machinery. Says Marx:

"Any employment of machinery, except by capital, is, to the bourgeois conomist, an impossibility.Exploitation of the workingman by the machine is, therefore, with him, identical with exploitation of the machine by the workingman. Whosoever, therefore, exposes the real state of things in the capitalist employment of machinery is against its

employment in any way, and is an enemy of social progress. Exactly the reasoning of the celebrated Bill Sykes. 'Gentlemen of the Jury-No doubt the throat of this commercial traveler has been cut; but that is not my fault; it is the fault of the knife. Must we for such a tem porary inconvenience abolish the use of the knife? If you abolish the knife you

One, after reading the above, can imagine Marx sizing up the position of the S. L. P. in these words:

"Any unionism except by Gompers is, to his capitalist upholders and dupes, an impossibility, Exploitation of work ingmen by 'the union' is, therefore, with

them identical with exploitation of the union by the workingmen. Whosoever exposes the real state of things in the capitalist employment of unionism is against its employment in any way, and is a 'union wrecker,' 'an enemy of the working class,' and of social progress. Exactly the reasoning of the celebrated Bill Sykes, etc."

together," "Like attracts like," etc., etc. Marx, in reasoning thusly, would reason in the manner usual with him: correctly and soundly. He would, with tory on the action of the City of Chionly then can they justly appeal to him cago, in preventing the packers from his superb dialectics, establish a parallel lodging non-unionists in their plants, case in every particular.

SETTLING STRIKES, A LA M



THAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN - Socialists would make decidedly more progress if they would do a certain thing. UNCLE SAM-Which?

B. J .- They should define accurately. the Co-operative Commonwealth. U. S .- How define?

B. J .- They should describe accurately progress. Where now, owing to the dog-in-the-manger capitalists, the efforts how things will be instituted, the orof men are pinched and restrained for ganization of society, how the various lack of material foundations and aids, wheels will look and how they will opunder the wealth productivity of Soerate. Do you catch on?

cialism, they will blossom into fruitful U. S.-Guess I do.

fruition and increased happiness for all. B. J .-- You agree ?

Leisure, education, science, art-all the U. S .- Let's see. You know all about requirements and faculties of well-Columbus, don't you? rounded man-will be capable of greater B. J.-I know some; he discovered

and grander individual and social de-America. velopment. The saving of the wastes U. S-...Do you know, too, that he went

from court to court, from country to country, stating his conclusion that by traveling westward he would strike land?

B. J.-Exactly. U. S .- Was he believed by all who heard him ?

B. J .- No, indeed; he had a hard time of it to make people understand the soundness of his views.

due to elevated trains and electric sur-U. S .- Now, imagine if some smarty, face cars. It was bad enough in the like yourself had drawn him aside and days of horse cars and rumbling 'buses, whispered confidentally to him: "Couniting to make the noise of a great lumbus, you are not making any great city. But now, with three or four lines headway in convincing people. You of thunder ten or twelve miles long and would make decidedly more progress if eternally striking with the hammer of you would draw up a map of the land Thor; and then, on the surface, ten thouthat you say lies westward; point out sand small thunders accompanied by exactly how the coast looks; point out all the din of Chinese gongs-how can where the mountains rise and how high; anybody expect voices to be low and the lakes, the rivers, the plains, the highlands. If you did that people would "The street voice is absolutely use soon be converted.' How do you imagine less unless heard above the voice of the

Columbus would have looked upon that friendly adviser? B. J.-He must have looked upon him

as anyone does at a donkey braying.

U. S .-- Correct, and why? B. J .- Why? Because it was suggest-

ing an impossibility. U. S .- And so is you suggestion. Co-

lumbus reasoned that, the world being round, if you traveled westward you were bound to reach land, though the exact shape of the land could not be described. Likewise, the Socialist. He reasons that the system of the ownership must tally with the system of operation of the tools of production. When the tools were so small that each individual could operate them, they were owned individually, i. e., privately. Now they have become so gigantic that they neither can be nor are operated individually; they are operated collectively, con-

sequently they must be owned-B. J.-As collectively as they are operated!

U. S .- As the whole nation now collectively operates its land and capital, so and will the who not a set of individuals, be the owners thereof. The Socialist was foolish if he went a step further than to show what is coming and why. Like Columbus, he says the Co-operative Commonwealth lies ahead of us, and, like Columbus, who never attempted to give the details of the land, the Socialists will refuse to palm off dreams for facts.

lack of humanitarianism. Its perusal leaves the conviction that a good service has been done humanity; but it also produces the feeling that the service is incomplete. The names of the Democrats now supporting Parker, the antiwar lord, who endorsed those utterances during the Spanish-American war, should also be published the scores of prominent Democrats now supporting Parker, who approved of commercial ex-

THE HEINOUS "WAR LORD".

"The World" has published a two

(the New England and Middle States, Maryland, District of Columbia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin), in 1900, as \$10,021,718,461. The SALARIES and wages of 4,437,714 employes are set down at \$2,194,936,683. This, in round figures, is 22 per cent. of the total gross value.

Second, this accumulation of profundi-ty for Republican inveiglement of the unwary voter, gives the gross value of manufactures in the outlying agricultur-al states, in 1900, as \$2,988,318,053. The SALARIES and wages of 1,273,917 em-ployes are set down at \$539,471,656. This, round figures, is 18 per cent. of the total gross value.

Third, this well of statistics undefiled by Republican mercenary motives, gives the gross value of the average product in the manufacturing section of the country in 1900, as \$2,258.31. The average SALARY and wage, is, therefore, \$494.61. The gross value of the average product in the agricultural states is \$2,345.77; the average SALARY and wage \$421.11.

If the high salaries of trust presidents, superintendents, etc., are eliminated, it will easily be seen that, according to the Republican campaign text book, in the manufacturing section labor is robbed of four-fifths of its products. If the same process is applied to the agricultural states, the robbery will be found to be fully five per cent. greater!

Again, a comparison will show that, whereas, labor produces more propor-tionately in the agricultural states than in the manufacturing section, it re-

ansion, which made the h hideous Roosevelt a necessity, should be named as sustaining that record. It will not suffice to hold a Roosevelt reponsible for a system of which he is only the heartless mouthpiece. All those who favor the conditions which produce the war lord" must likewise be condemned. The Pulitzers, the Clevelands, and all the men now lined behind Parker, who sup-ported Roosevelt, and applauded his ut-

terances, when they promoted capital-ist interests, must suffer with him. Any other view would be illogical, unjust and politic, in the debased sense of the word. Roosevelt, the "war lord," is unspeakable; but his Parker supporters possess no virtues that entitle them to exclusion from the same class

Experience is said to be a costly teacher; but the experience of the deported men of Cripple Creek, who have sent petitions to the President without result, seems to be lost on their successors, for the latter are going through the same formalities with the same waste of energy and time. Petitions to Roosevelt only tend to show how thoroughly he disregards everything of an anti-capitalist nature. In this respect only, are they of value.

From England come accounts of great listress in the cotton industry. Canada s shutting down railroad shops and steel plants. In this country " urtailment' atinues. Still some workingmen believe that the "hard times" are due to the Presidential election!

questionings. Total aphihilation and the re-enactment of old conspiracy laws are what they fear, and "Is a crisis impend-

ing?" is what they ask. This consternation lacks an understanding of the conditions favoring the growth of the Gompers' type of trades ionism in recent years and operating

against it at present. The result is an inability to see aught but darkness for it in the future. The ultra-capitalist class promoted the rowth of the Gompers' type of trades inionism in recent years. Led by the late Mark Hanna, who saw the necessity of keeping the working class in line while a commercial conquest was made of the world, this class formed an alli-

ance with the "labor leaders", the Gom perses, Mitchells, Keefes, et al. The result was the Civic Federation and the various agreements recognizing the Gompers' type of unionism and compelling n-unionists to join it. It was under the patronage and policy of the Civic Federation, aided by the "prosperity" due to the successful European invasion of American capitalism, that the Gompers' type of unionism reached its great-

est figures. This alliance between the ultra-capital-

st class and "my labor lieutenants", as Hanna termed Gompers and his fellow fakirs, was detrimental to those manu-

facturers who are neither large nor small apitalists. It created labor conditions that placed them at an economic dis-

advantage with the ultra-capitalist competitors. This end them to or-

The endeavors of the Democrats and Republicans to prove themselves "antitrust" would have more weight if the trust magnates weren't so conspicuou in both camps.

The Democratic campaign committee is going to issue 15,000,000 tons of printed matter. It looks as if there was a good deal of truth in the statement that the committee has more money to spend than it knows what to do with.

The announcement that China will get no help in preserving neutrality from the Powers means that the Powers stand ready to avail themselves of her difficulties, the moment the opportunity is offered.

Who is boosting the Populist com paign-Hearst or the Republicans, or both? The Yellow Journal and the Sun have both developed a great interest in

The Bank Clerks' convention at St. Louis will do just what the bankers will expect it to. For servility, the bank clerk is to be commended.

Lipton is going to send over Shamrock IV. And still there are men who claim that advertising doesn't pay!

Prize puzzle :--- Who is more pro-cap italist, Parker or Boosevelt !

The "New York Commercial" publishes the following under the heading, "Settling A Mexican Strike":

"A friend of Dr. Frank J. Toussan of Milwaukee, who spends a good deal of his time in Mexico, has just returned from a visit out there and quotes the doctor as having chatted most interest ingly on several occasions on industrial conditions in Mexico. One peculiar thing that he narrated had to do with strikes -and employers and employed alike

will be interested in it. "Recently the men down at Heupac in Sonora, urged on by a number of labor agitators, formulated a protest against their hours of work and their wages and threatened to go out on a strike if their demands were not com plied with. The operators scarcely had time to look over the demands made by the men when word came from the government in Mexico City to arrest the agitators immediately. Those who hailed from the States were unceremoniously deported and the Mexican miners who had been led by these unionizers went

back to their work-or, to speak more properly, they continued their work, as they had not yet quit work."

This is an improvement over the Colorado method of settling strikes. In Colorado, strikes are treated as rebellions after they are inaugurated; in Mexico, before. The difference is so great that there is little wonder for the evident relish with which this Mexican tale is told by the "Commercial". How it would stamp it out.

the capitalists. These can always be relied upon to decide against the working class in all matters of vital importance to the capitalist class

reckoned without the judicial hosts of

The General Secretary of the United Garment Workers Union, at the Buffalo convention, reported receipts for the year \$179,833 and disbursements \$198.-240. The garment workers believe in "fighting capital with capital". They have a great deal of "capital" left, after paying all disbursements.

The introduction of steamboats to ouse strike breakers, and the dispossessing of unionists on strike, by the packers, should not fail to bring home to the meat strikers, the economic power of the capitalist class. It controls the worker outside as well as inside the shop-everywhere!

A New York capitalist has added fourteen Pittsburg stores to his chain of stores. How the small one-store keeper must envy him! He lies awake nights wondering how he can keep one store. much less a chain of them!

The depression is reported to have cut the income of the Central Foundry Com pany. The workingmen whose incom has been cut, owing to the same cause, have been heard from before.

Cotton "over-production" is reported from Spain. The disease is prevalent in other industries and countries as well. Socialism is the only thing that will

B. J.--I see.

U. S .- But look you here. Between the Socialist and Columbus there is this difference. Europe could have gone or without the discovery of America; but civilization cannot go on without the Co-operative Commonwealth. That Socialist would be wasting his time who did not concentrate all his efforts in the endeavor to demonstrate that Socialism is inevitable if society is not to suffer shipwreck, and no sensible man wants or needs further information on the sub-

ject than the broad outline of the public ownership of all that is needed for producing the necessities of life. Leave the Socialists alone. They know just what they are about.

The question, "Is there a crisis impending"? still continues to worry the Gompers' misleaders of labor. They regard the present status of unionism as critical. It always is, in "hard times." "Unionism" of their brand is only useful to the capitalists in "good times."

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month. second, the day, third the year.

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1904.



MILWAUKEE SOCIAL DEMO-CRATS' DILEMMA.

To the Daily and Weekly People':-In the matter of the right of way for the Milwaukee Railway Co. our local Social Democrats are up against what is for THEM a rather hard nut to crack. The general public are in favor of giving the right of way. The S. D. P.'s would like to be against, but are afraid to lose votes, and they are thus a prey to conflicting emotions, constantly confronted momentous question: "Shall we? by the or Shall we not?" Their Central Com-

mittee instructed the S. D. P. Aldermen to vote against, but two of them have riated from their instructions, one (Melms) by offering an amendment to the bill limiting the time for which the right of way is to be given to twentyfive years, while the other (Heath) wants that the city be paid for the right of

As the result, there is trouble brewing in the S. D. P. camp. Milwaukee, Wis., August 20.

THE WORKING CLASS KNOWS WHEN TO LAUGH.

To the Daily and Weekly People :-On Sunday afternoon, August 14, Comrade Henry Jager arrived in this city on a tour for the Socialist Labor Party. As street meetings are not allowed on Sundays, no meeting could be held on that day. On Monday evening, however. Comrade Jager and myself went down town, and seeing, as I expected to, enough of a crowd at the Eagle bulletin board at Sixth and Penn streets, we decided to hold forth at that corner. We arrived there at 7.30 p. m., and at once opened up. Comrade Jager then addressed an audience that varied from one to over two hundred and fifty people. We distributed about two hundred leaflets, all of which were given out by myself with the request that no one should take any unless they would read them, and not throw them away. We also sold several pamphlets from the speaker's box, and not less than eight or ten Weekly People to the audience.

At the conclusion of his address, Comrade Jager asked for questions, expecting, of course, that if any one found fault with what was said or with the Socialist Labor Party, they would make known their objections by asking questions. No question being asked, Jager further encouraged the audience to do so." Finally one of the members of the "Socialist" party ventured the statement that we were a thing of the past. To this the audience gave a laugh. No further questions were put, so we started to sell literature.

By this time some one of the "Sozialist" party had gone to their headquarters (which is about a stone's throw from where we held forth) and reported that Comrade Jager accused the "Socialist" party of fusion in Massachusetts, and their three leading local speakers arrived. Leffler (the one who last October demanded proof regarding Lieutenant Williams and got it), one of the three, offered to bet that it was not so that their party had fused in Massachusetts. He was promptly told that that was not the accusation that has been made, but that the bet would be taken up if made on what was quoted from tinue to eke out his existence at the the "Worker." This he (Lefiler) would not do, claiming that "he was told," etc., and went into the crowd calling out that our literature did not have the union label on it. By this time two other S. P.'s got after Comrade Jager, with the result that a debate was arranged to be held on Tuesday evening, August 16, but as no hall could be secured, Comrade Jager left the city in the afternoon. Comrade Jager had the headquarter of the Proletarian League offered to him (which, the undersigned was ined, held about fifty people), but refused it. The significance of this statement is apparent when we consider that the S. P. could easily pack the hall, excluding outsiders entirely.

advance in wages conceded by a number of the railroads during the last year have been more than offset by an increase in the freight rates and by an increase in the amount of freight hauled per man employed-the one meaning an increase in the cost of living, the other an increase in the intensity of labor for the railway workers. The capitalists always know how to reimburse themselves after their much vaunted fits of 'generosity.'-The Worker."

This applies to all union wage increases, whether secured by the label or otherwise. Now what does this mean? It means, if anything that we not only are justified in not using the label of the union they have in mind, but it also shows their duplicity, seeing that they know that the union that they uphold is powerless to help the working class to better its condition. And when we couple this argument with their slogan, "Join the union of your craft," we must come to the conclusion that they want the wage slaves to uphold-to pay dues into-what their own argument implies to be a helpless labor union. In other words, they urge the wage workers to

buy a useless article,-as if the wage workers had money to throw away. In the face of all this they indirectly admit that they are puller-ins for capitalism and are themselves dupers. Silas Hinkel. Reading, Pa., August 28.

HONORED !--ENSLAVED !

To the Dafly and Weekly People :--The following appeared in the Phila delphia "Record" of August 21:

"VETERAN WORKMAN HONORED.

"Saw Grinder Completes Half-Century of Service at Disston Plant."

"George Kostenbader of No. 2545 North Second street, yesterday completed a half-century of activity as a grinder at Disstons Tacony saw works, and the event was made the occasion for giving the veteran workman a reception which will be long remembered. When the whistle blew at noon he was surrounded by his friends and escorted to a hall adjacent to the headquarters of Engine Company No. 38, There he was congratulated upon all sides and presented with a number of valuable articles by the Disston employes. Refreshments were served and speechmaking filled in

the remainder of the afternoon "Kostenbader was only eighteen years of age when he came to this country from Germany, a half-century ago. He at once went to work as a saw grinder at the old Disston plant. Front and Laurel streets, despite the warnings as to the danger of that occupation. He is still hale and hearty, however, with no idea of retiring from his daily task at the grindstone.'

This clipping shows in what contempt the working class is held by the capitalist class, its press and its penny-line lick spittle reporters. George Kostenbader, the wage slave of the Disston family for fifty years, at the age of three score and ten, has not laid by sufficient to end his days in rest and peace, but must condaily grind for a pittance, at the grind scribe to or purchase a copy of the stone of the Disston family while the sons and daughters of the Disstons are idling their time away in the mountains, at the sea shore or in Europe; and when the fiftieth anniversary of his slavery occurs, his companions in slavery celebrate it by giving him and them selves some refreshments and a few tawdry presents out of their meager wages: and then to think of the magnanimity of the Disstons and their fac tory bosses, to allow this to occur "when the whistle blew at noon." If on the morrow this faithful slave were to be found torn and bleeding at his post by the bursting of a grindstone which had been speeded beyond the limit of its strength, is there a member of the working class who believes that any o the Disston family would shed a team

dates of the Socialist Labor Party, and | tion along as opportunity presents itstrike a blow for the abolition of wage self. slavery. D. C. Wismer.

North Wales, Pa., August 21.

TORONTO ATTACKS THE CITA-DEL OF CAPITALISM.

To the Daily and Weekly People :-Section Toronto opened her battery on the citadel of Capitalism last Saturday night at the corner of Tecumseth and Queen streets, and for about three hours the speakers held the rapt attention of the audience. The writer opened the meeting, stating the object, and then

introduced Comrade Martin. Martin, on taking the stand, told the crowd to pay attention to what he and the rest of the speakers had to say. They would soon find out that the S. L. P. dealt only in facts that could be

proven to the satisfaction of all present. The speaker then showed how labor was bought and sold on the labor market like every other commodity, its price, wages, being governed by the same law that governs other commodities, i. e., supply and demand. He next made clear how machinery was displacing the skilled workers who had served from four to seven years at a trade, and now the capitalist class, for the sake of more profits, was putting the women and chil-

dren to work at the machine, while the ablebodied and willing men had to tramp the highways and byways looking for employment. The speaker, before leaving the platform, called for questions. One workingman, asked why it was that the S. L. P. is a workingman's party and yet is opposed to the trades union? Martin answered that the S. L. P. was not opposed to trades unions organized on class lines, such as the S. T. & L. A., but is working hand in hand with such a union.

Then he explained how the rank and file of the pure and simple unions were mislead by a crew of labor fakirs who knew only too well that the condition of the workers could not be bettered by the strike and the boycott, but used the rank and file as voting cattle in the interest of the capitalist politicians, thereby nursing themselves into a nice government job, a la Glockling and O. Donohue. The crowd accepted the explanation with eyes

and ears wide open, as did the questioner. Comrade Warner next took the stand and dealt with the class struggle that is raging in society to-day, showing, by illustrations, how the working class produces all the wealth and owns none,

while the capitalists who produce none yet own everything, even to the very means of our existence. Just here two policemen came up and stated that they did not want to break up our meeting, but told us that an old man and his wife were lying very sick ubstairs over the corner store, and asked us to move to any other place we liked. The chairman announced to the crowd, who heard what the police had said, that we would move down to the next corner. We picked up our lamp, stand and leaflets and marched down to the corner of Markham and Queen streets, and there held forth. Comrade Warner then resumed his talk and dealt

with a number of phases of the social question. Comrade Reid next dealt with som of the issues that the capitalist class try to befuddle the minds of the workers with, such as prohibition, tariff, etc., and how the workers drank it all in by reading the capitalist privately-owned press. He closed asking the workers to

There are a few industrious souls like myself scattered through the mountains, doing a shift when they can. J. W. Latimer.

Peanut, Trinity County, Cal., Aug. 16. OFFICERSHIP IN PURE AND

SIMPLE UNIONS. 31.5 To the Daily and Weekly People :-I believe the Constitution should not attempt arbitrarily to regulate the individual action of members in so me-

chanical a manner. We are engaged in a class struggle, and appeal to the higher elements of man to secure economic freedom. The pure and simple union is the most potent enemy in our pathway. It holds its members in mental captivity. No one worthy of membership in our party will join and pay dues to support the enemy, unless compelled to do so; much less hold office. If, however, some of our members are made prisoners of war, they will have to adjust themselves to the regulations of their captivity; hence an arbitrary law is wrong in principle and may work disadvantageously to the party. This clause should be cut out.

Columbus, O., August 16.

To the Daily and Weekly People In taking medicine there is such is thing as taking too much and curing yourself too well. In standing up straight you are liable to stand too straight and topple backwards. We should avoid this . I belong to a pure and simple union, not out of choice, but from compulsion. The by-laws of this union make it obligatory under a fine of \$1.00 to act on a sick committee within twenty-four hours of notification. The fine is levied without question. Now, I stand for anything which will keep the membership of the S. L. P. away from the pure and simple union, but this is clearly a case of "too much." However, if there are other comrades who think otherwise they have certainly the right to do that and I will be satisfied as far as this goes, providing that these comrades will also stand for the fines which the fakirs will levy frequently, and with the greatest of pleasure, upon yours truly.

Julius Eck. Hoboken, August 16. - III

To the Daily and Weekly People :-As to the attitude of the S. L. P. on office jobs in pure and simple unbus, I,

for one, would like to cut out all meddling and exclude all pure and simple union members from the S. L. P. It is wrong to take any sentimental stand in favor of any individuals, for the S. L. P. must, sooner or later, adopt clearcut tactics on this question. Why wait? Furthermore, such exclusion would give them cause for resigning from such unions or fighting it out. If there is any revolutionary spirit in them they will know where they belong. I think all such members ought to know that the S. T. & L. A. is waiting for them. If such members cannot understand this then let Gompers and his understrappers ride on them for another century. Nothing whatever should hamper the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. in shaping their revolutionary tactics on the working class battlefield, and for emancipation from wage, slavery.

John Hokanson. Newark, August 17.

SUICIDE AND INSANITY

The Various Attempts To Account For Them Considered-Socialism's Explanation.

Statistics from a capitalist source, recently published in this paper, show that suicide, which is a result of mental disease, is alarmingly on the increase, especially among the working class. There is no doubt about it. Collect the records from the daily papers and a year's list will appall you. But this increase in self-destruction is not to be wondered at, because its cause, mental disease, is far more prevelant than ever before. How is it to be accounted for? Some nine or ten years ago, when the

increase in insanity called forth much comment, a physician advised the government that "the apparent increase of insanity in the United States is due to the fact that not so many cases went on record a generation ago as are now reported." This, though sounding plausible, did not account for the increase of insanity then, any more than do the reasons given by the capitalist mouthpieces account for the increase in suicides to-day. With the growth of population a proportionate increase 'in mental diseases might be expected, but the figures show that the proportion is much greater than at any previous time. The cases which go on record are generally the most violent ones. Take the hundreds of murders committed annually in this country, it is no exaggeration to say that the majority of them are done by insane people, none of whom had ever been in custody. The evidence will generally show that the mania developed suddenly and was the result of nervous and mental conditions. The late Dr. Hammond found that "the wealthy are not so liable to insanity as the lower orders." Wealth and condition conceal some cases of insanity, and even among the poor there are hundreds of "harmless" insane, who are cared for at home.

Even the capitalist press recognizes that the increase of insanity is an ugly manifestation under their boasted social system. One paper points out that the "foreigners" coming here are not fitted for the change to the strenuous life of American cities, and are therefore unfits This is an unwitting acknowledgment that the exacting toil, the filth, foul air, and general squalor surrounding the life of the American workman crush out those who cannot adapt themselves to such conditions. Needless to say, the capitalist apologists do not go to the root of the matter, and when we consider that modern journalism (yellow, white or other color), stands for the defence of the present system, it would not be policy for it to reveal the real causes that underlie the spread of insanity or any other evil of the capitalist system. It remains for the Socialist press-the press of the Socialist Labor Party-to deal with the subject truthfully.

In the olden time in this country suicide and insanity were comparatively rare. Women in very isolated localities, like on the Western plains, were perhaps the readiest victims. This was due principally to the loneliness of their lives. At that time insanity and suicide were especially rare among mechanics. They of course had their joys and sorrows, setbacks and all that, but on the whole they lived freer, easier and more healthy lives than do the workers of to-day. They were not so "civilized" as now, but this does not speak well for "civilimeans and instruments of production, zation," for as Dr. Hammond says: Insanity is assuredly more common among civilized than uncivilized nations.

miracle a workman should come to own it, he could not operate it alone, and would have to exploit others; so that while one individual might be benefited

the mass remain as before. The "free" workman of to-day is called from his bed in the morning by the shrick of the factory whistle, and its screech regulates his hours until he crawls back to rest again at night. Instead of being equal with his employer the latter is an absolute despot over him. Hunger, which he cannot satisfy without permitting himself to be exploited, is the lash that keeps him down, while his movements are regulated with a barrack discipline enforced by fines. If the worker resents such persecution it is only to seek the same treatment elsewhere.

In the old time the American workman had plain, simple, wholesome food in plenty, with good digestion to wait on appetite. In this day of high prices the worker must eat such offal as liver and other animal scraps, or embalmed beef, or canned goods chemically preserved to resist decay-and digestion. What with all these things, and the weak digestive powers that modern conditions engender, small wonder that so many workers have vitiated blood by reason of which the mental faculties may be, and generally are, seriously damaged. But the awful horror, the most frightful experience that unhinges the reason of the worker is when out of work he walks the streets vainly looking for a job to the accompaniment of his children's cry for bread.

In contrasting things of to-day with the things of the past, we have no desire to bring back the past or even glorify it. What we are striving to do by the comparison is to show that no matter what the press, the pulpit and the professors may say about the wonderful progress of this age, the workers have not participated in the benefits. Doubtless all three of the agencies mentioned would cry out : "Save your money! The insanity you talk so much about is caused by rum!" No doubt alcohol plays a part, but it is not the primary cause. The primary cause, as already pointed out, is the physical and nervous exhaustion that present day methods of production and conditions of life inflict upon the workers. It is these conditions that bring the craving for stimulation, and alcohol gives the poor victims a momentary agreeable mental excitement and temporary but false strength. Under the proper conditions and amid agreeable surroundings which make for health, craving for stimulants is un-

known. Don'tinworry, control yourself say doctors, preachers and journalists; but the disordered organs hear it not and continue to send morbid impressions to the brain. No matter how much care one may strive to give his physical health, without proper food and agreeable conditions little can be accomplished.

When we calmly consider the conditions under which we live to-day our only conclusion must be, that so long as these conditions prevail, not only insanity, with resulting suicide and murder must increase, but also all the other evils produced by capitalism. There is but one remedy, the overthrow of the capitalist class from economic and political power, and the inauguration of Socialism-a social system under which the workers collectively shall own the

LETTER-BOX Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

I. G., NEW YORK CITY-Your S.D.P. opponent is certainly nmusing when he calls the Daily People's statement regarding Ben Hanford's appearance on the platform at he Cooper Union Populist notification meetng, a "Dally People lie." Doesn't he know by this time that so many of the "Dally 'eople lies" regarding his party have been proven truths, upon investigation by doubting Thomases, that his compatriots feel sorely distressed in consequence: Is be capable of reasoning? Why should not 'Ben" Hanford, the vice-presidential candidate of a party with a Hearstian platform, appear on the platform of a Populist notification meeting that is held under the auspices of Hearstian Democrats? Is there anything improbable or inconsistent about that? Hanford was on that platform with Wilshire. Reliable persons who know him well, so that there could not possibly have een a case of mistaken identity, saw him there.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN-Information is desired from San Francisco on the average wages per week of a machinist in Germany, German money

A. M'G. LANSING,MICH.-Your communication, with enclosures, leaves us somewhat at sea. Be more explicit and definite. We will be pleased to publish matter from Lansing of general working class interest.

S. S., NEW YORK CITY-The Socialist Labor Party is the older party. It entered the political field in 1890, ten years before the Socialist party was formed at the fam-ous Indianapolis "unity" conference. Certainly. Do you believe that a system

like Socialism, intent on saving waste and labor, would retain unnecessary labor? Why, it is because they do away with unnecessary labor, that Socialism applauds the trusts. T. J. T., KANSAS CITY, MO .- Some-

times thieves "squeal" in order to force their pals to terms. This appears to be the case with the writer of those magazine articles. There is no frenzy about that financing; it's cold-blooded plunder, often repeated. Other matters have, prevented our-limited forces from doing the articles ustice. Why not write them up yourself1 Your contribution would be welcome.

C. A. V. K., TORONTO, CAN.-Reports of meetings reflect the activity of the movement. In so far as they include significant questions and incidents they also reflect the attitude of the working class toward Socialism. They are, in a measure, the pulse of the movement. Continue send ing them.

J. S., BRIDGEPORT, CONN .--- Write to the Connecticut S. E. C. for speakers. P. P., NEW HAVEN, CONN. ;A. O., NEW FORK CITY ; T. A., COLUMBUS, O. ; O. B., DETROIT, MICH.; A. O. G., WHEAT-LAND., CAL.; A. M., NEW LONDON, CONN.-Matter received.

CLEVELAND, ATTENTIONI

All comrades who have petition lists for our party ticket in hands, are urgently called upon to gather the number of signatures they have pledged as quick as possible.

Remember, comrades, there is a great amount of other campaign work waiting for us, which cannot be commenced until the necessary number of signatures are gathered. The sooner we get through with this work, the more time will we have for real agitation as systematic distribution of literature, more effective work for the party press, more meetings,

Sunday, September 4, at 3 p. m., Section Cleveland will hold an important business meeting at Section Hall, 356 Ontario street, top floor (Germ.-American Bank Building). The comrades should make it a special duty to be present and . bring their friends. Organizer.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS, GERMAN PARTY ORGAN.

Sections and correspondents will please take notice that the city authorities have changed the name of Champlain street

Some one passed the word around that Comrade Jager in his address called all the members of the S. P. "scabs." which is a down right fabrication of the truth. By all this the readers of The People can judge how hard they were

Now, for Leffler's truthful statement concerning the union label, a statement that we do not fear, especially so since we know, and have the proof to back it up, that they (the S. P.'s) justify us in using it. An instance is "The Union atinel, published in the interest of Organized Labor and the cause of Sosm," their local organ, and the official organ of the Federated Trades Council-and affiliated unions. This "or gan," under date of October 24, 1903, contains the following article: "HOW THEY GET IT BACK.

The financial papers show that the

over the fate of their faithful slave? The Republican and Democratic parties exist for the purpose of making it possible for the Disstons and the rest of

their class to live in luxury and idleness on the unpaid labor of the Kostenbaders and other toiling slaves of the working class. Reader, spurn them, they are the enemies of the working class.

Support the Socialist Labor Party in the political field, and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance on the eco omic field and their press, the Daily and Weekly People, class conscious, clear and lean, the striking arm of the working class, and the product of its brain; thorn in the side of the capitalist class However, I am putting forth my best that will in the end prove their undoing. Vote for Corregan and Cox, the candiefforts to satisfy the priesthood of the golden calf, also boosting political evolu-

Weekly People if they wanted to learn the cause of their misery, and to join the S. L. P. and help enlighten the rest of the working class, so that on election day they will know how to vote for themselves and overthrow the system that keeps them in wage slavery. Fourteen pamphlets and thirty Peoples were sold. This is not as good as it might be, but if all the sections were doing just that much, would it not hasten the day of our emancipation by spreading the gospel of revolutionary Socialism as taught by the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A.? Come, comrades, be like the Knights

of old, only mount the soap box instead of the steed. Pick up your bundle of Peoples and leaflets in place of the lance and carry the banner of the S. L. P. with the Arm and Hammer into the throng of wage slaves who are waiting the coming of their savior: Socialism. Chas. A. V. Kemp.

Toronto, Canada, August 21.

WHERE THE PEOPLE IS FOUND. To the Daily and Weekly People :---I have been without The People for some time for the reason that I give all my papers away as soon as I read them. and failed to keep the address. I found an old paper in 'a miner's cabin, and then came the rub. My master (Capitalism) needs so much of what I produce that at times I am without money. TO THE SECTIONS OF THE S. L. P. STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

Greeting :-- You are hereby called upon o complete the State ticket, by nominating a senator and judge of probate in your respective senatorial district. You should also nominate representatives for the State legislature, if you so desire, and inform us as soon as possible as to the number of ballots you need and if you wish that the S. E. C. shall furnish the representative ballots.

The nominations are to be in the hands of the undersigned not later than September 30, 1904.

The campaign is now on and in full wing. The sections and members-atlarge should at once begin an active campaign in the interest of the party press, and also purchase leaflets and pamphlets for distribution and sale at the meetings which may be held.

The prepaid subscription cards should not be forgotten. There is a good opportunity now to sell them at open air meet ings and start a house to house can-Vass. Comrades, roll up your sleeves, and in-

crease the S. L. P. vote in this State for Corregan and Cox.

For the Connecticut S. E. C. A. Gierginsky, Secretary, 136 Governor Street. Hartford, Conn., August 17.

DETROIT AGITATION MEETINGS. Section Detroit, Mich., will hold outdoor agitation meetings every Saturday. beginning at 8 p. m., at the corner of Michigan and Washington avenues.

Let us take the character of the work of the earlier period, for instance, and contrast its effects on the mental and physical being of the toiler, as compared with the like effects upon him of the work of to-day. The hand worker had both bodily and intellectual activity called into play by the varied opera-

tions necessary to fashion an article. He gloried in his skill, ingenuity and strength. He worked in the open air, or in small shops through which pure air freely circulated. To-day, with machine production, his labor has not been lightened, it has been deprived of all interest to the toiler, who is but an automaton, doing but one thing and controlled by the machine. The endless routine of drudgery at high tension exhausts the nervous system, already injured by dust laden atmosphere, deafening noise and high temperature, not to mention the dread of danger to life and limb continually haunts the machine tender.

The old-timer owned his tools and his production, and was, in so far as he could be, a free man. If he worked for another, he was that other's equal, and intolerance he seldom stood for. The worker of to-day owns nothing but his power to work, which he must sell in order to live. The machinery required in modern production is so costly that few workmen now dream of ever being their "own boss." The machinery is so | People, 2.6 New Reade street, New York gigantic, that even though by some City.

and shall operate for their own use, instead of as now for the profit of the useless capitalist class. Then the workers will cease to live and die in poverty and misery; cease life-long suffering from disease brought on by overwork and insufficient nourishment. Then with ample food, clothing, and shelter, with

time for leisure and enjoyment, the race will thrive and develop to undreamed-of perfection. J. H.



MONA CONNOLLY.

Died, August 5, Mona, eldest daughter of James and Lillie Connolly, late of Dublin, Ireland. The death at the early age of thirteen years and four months was the result of burns sustained in the house of a friend in Dublin to whom she had gone to bid farewell. She only survived the lamentable accident twentyfour hours, and died on the day she was to have sailed to join her father in America.

Her grief-stricken parents thank their many friends for condolences received, and ask all to accept this the only intimation possible.

James Conpolly, the state of the Lillie Connolly. 96 Ingalls Avenue, Troy, N. Y.



If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe. Subscription price: 50 cents per year; 25 cents for six months. Address Weekly

to COLUMBUS street. The number has remained the same: 193. All correspondence should therefore from now on be addressed:

Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung, 193 Columbus street, Cleveland, O.

CLEVELAND OPEN-AIR AGITATION. Until further notice, Section Cleveland, S. L. P., will hold open-air meetings as follows: Every Saturday night at 8 o'clock on Public Square; every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at corner of Champlain and Ontario streets. Members and sympathizers are urgently requested to attend these meetings promptly.

FOREST CITY ALLIANCE. Forest City Alliance, L. A. 342, S. T. & L. A., Cleveland, O., will meet Wednesday, September 7, at 8 p. m., at the Volksfreund office, corner Seneca and Columbus streets (formerly Champlain street), third floor, entrance from Columbus street. It is expected that all members without exception will be present. Comrades of the S. L. P. are requested to become members of the Local.

Rich, Koeppel, Secretary,

SECTION MESA, COUNTY OFFICERS. The following officers were elected by Section Mesa County, Colo., for the ensuing term:

S. B. Hutchinson, Grand Junction, organizer; J. A. Cannell, recording secretary; M. H. Jones, financial secretary; J. U. Billings, literary agent; Grand Junction; J. Gesburg, J. U. Billings and M. Sanders, auditing committee.

OFFICIAL

A Part

RATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTRE-Heary Euha, Secretary, 2-6 New Reads street, New York. SOCIALIST LAROR PARTY OF CANADA --National Secretary, P. O. Box 850, Lon-don Computer Secretary, P. O. Box 850, London, Ont.

non, Ont. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY. 2-6 New Reade street. New York City (The Farty's literary, agency.) Notice—For technical reasons no party amouncements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Regular meeting held on August 26, at 2-6 New Reade street. John J. Kinneally in the chair. Absent without exuse, Klein and Hammer; with excuse, Walah. The financial report showed receipts, \$121.48; expenditures, \$82.31. mmunications :- From Section Hart-

ford, Conn., relative to shifting loan cerlifeates that had matured at that end and promising that they would be taken care of. From Louisville, Ky., reporting successful agitation and asking about speakers. From N. J. S. E. C., request ing that fifty due stamps, withheld by former organizer of Section Hoboken, since expelled, be replaced by the N. E. C., which was ordered. From Kansas City, Mo., inquiring about St. Louis resignations and reporting that the section is in good shape and working. From Los les, Cal., about financial report rendered to the national convention, prom ising support for the Press Security League and reporting good work in the State. From Cleveland, Ohio, a letter by the S. E. C. of Ohio, reporting good and sful work done by Organiser F. A. Bohn and enclosing an application for charter for a section formed at Hollister, Ohio. From F. A. Bohn, himself, a let ter, dated Hamilton, Ohio, giving brief w of work done in several places and inting out interesting developments in ialist" party in that State. From Basin, Mont., a letter from B. H. Williams, inquiring how to obtain membership in the party, followed by another letter containing application card. All questions having been answered satisctorily, the application was granted and the member ordered placed on the roll. From Colorado S. E. C., reporting ction of Dr. H. S. Aley as secretary of the S. E. C., the contemplated putting of a canvasser into the field and speaking of the work mapped out for the cam-paign; also inquiring about communica-tions sent to The People. From Salt alte City, Utah, a report giving com-lete history of the section. From B. teinstein, Buffalo, an encouraging pre-minary report of his recent trip through he State of New York, giving addresses of sympathizers who will aid in the dis-tribution of literature and other party work, an outline of the work done while on the road at street meetings, section meetings and the distribution of leaflets at factory gates; also reporting meas ures taken at Buffalo to raise funds for the campaign by securing weekly pledges in fixed amounts from members and athizers. From Providence, R. I., lative to an Italian paper "Ragione Nouva," which is taking an S. L. P. position and is published by an Italian rganization of Socialists who want to ch themselves to Section Providence. From Little Rock, Ark., a letter from a sympathizer, promising to work for the Weekly People and in every way help long the party's work. From Comrade V. W. Cox, a letter written in Chicago on his way to Wisconsin, giving a review of the work and prospects in Illinois and stating that he is now going to go through Wisconsin and Minnesota. Several letters from Henry Jager as to his

agitation in the State of Pennsylvania,

upon the several other matters which CALL FOR NATIONAL CAMPAIGN three hundred and a mass meeting had will be submitted on a separate voting blank. Since the vote on the constitution comprises such a large number of questions as to make it practically impossible to go through them at any one meeting, we supply these in sufficient number to give each member a copy which he can take home and go through at leisure, familiarize himself with the matter and come to the meeting prepared to cast his vote. The other points to be voted on, such as the platform, trades union resolution, the election of

Editor and National Secretary, etc., are more easily handled. The platform and the trades union resolution are to be found in every issue of The People, and are therefore at hand when the vote is to be taken. In view of the great bulk of matter submitted, the time within which the vote is to be taken has been set so as to give ample opportunity for discussion at several meetings if so desired. The vote shall close on Wednes-, day, November 9, 1904, on or before which date all reports must be in the of the land. hands of the undersigned.

Questions. 1. Platform .- Shall the platform adopted at the National Convention of 1904 be adopted? (See platform in every

issue of The People.) Trades-Union Resolution .- Shall the Trades-Union Resolution adopted at the National Convention of 1004 be adopted? (See said resolution in every issue of The People.)

Seat of National Executive Com mittee-Shall New York be the seat of the National Executive Committee?

On Audit of Financial Books .- Shall Section New York elect an Auditing Committee of five members to audit all the books of the Party for the past four years and deliver its report to the incoming National Exccutive Committee when it convenes in January, 1905? Shall Daniel De Leon be the Editor

of The Daily People? Shall Henry Kuhn be the National

Secretary of the Party? For the National Executive Com-

ttee S. L. P

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary. STATE COMMITTEES AND SEC-

TIONS, ATTENTIONI The matter for the general vote

the new constitution and other matters adopted at the last national convention, has been mailed on August 19 and 20 to all S. E. C.'s, isolated sections and to members-at-large. Secretaries of State Executive Committees will please forward to their respective sections. For the National Executive Com-

mittee, S. L. P Henry Kuhn, National Secretary,

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-

1.00

1.00

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5.00

STRETCH FUND" GET UP TO IT. Previously acknowledged \$4,624.05 E Rouner, San Jose, Cal. Militiaman, Tarrytown, N. Y. . O. Myers, Wayzata, Minn. Frankford, Minneapolis,

S. Cohen, Cleveland, Ohio,:

FUND. To the Members, Friends and Sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party.

Greeting :- The National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party has been held, its National Ticket has been placed in the field and the National Campaign, with all its possibilities for constructive work in behalf of our cause, is now before us.

To successfully conduct war, the sinews of war are required; and to successfully conduct a campaign, with the political arena of the nation for a battle field, also requires means-and large means at that-in order to reach the many thousands of working class voters that must be made acquainted with what the Socialist Labor Party has to say to them. Sheakers must be sent out, literature must be distributed, meetings ar ranged, halls hired, in short, money must be expended if the message of the S. L. P. is to be carried to the working class

The field of this campaign looks to be singularly free from confusing issues. Due to a combination of circumstances known to us all, the currency question which in the past led astray so many workingmen with but a partial understanding of their interests, has been practically eliminated from the field and now the capitalist identity of what may fittingly be called the Democratic-Republican party-always obvious to the Socialist-now stands out so glaringly that even the most superficial, aye, even the most thoughtless of the working class, are bound to almost fall over it. They are bound, when comparing the two, to ask themselves: "Where is the difference?" to which the answer inevitably must be: "There is no differ-

encel"-unless it be the difference between the Republican habit of bullpenning and thumb-stringing the working class a la Idaho and Colorado, and the Democratic habit of shooting the working class into submission a la Buffalo and Chicago.

The Democratic party, purged of the labor-misleading, middle-class demagoguery of Bryanism, now stands in a position where the "most solid interests of the country" flock to the Parker standard; so deceptive is the duplication that the late Marcus A. Hanna, were he still with us, might be puzzled to

know on which side to line up. There is further opposed to the S. L. P., and to every sense of decency as well, that abortion which parades under and beamirches the name of Socialism-the "Socialist." alias "Social Democratic," party, the logical heir to defunct Bryanism and equally logical aspirant to in-

cipient Hearstism. An outpost of the political forces of capitalism, doing picket duty for the capitalist class in conjunction with its labor fakir allies, a barrier and an obstacle to the revolutionary movement of the American working class, the S. L. P., must fight this abortion and surmount this barrier at all cost. There can be no clear pathway

until this ulcer has been removed from the body of the American Labor Mevement There is work ahead for the S. L. P.

work that must be done sooner or later, and now is the time and opportunity to do a goodly portion of it. All of you who are one with us in aim and purpose whether in the party organization or out of it, tall to now and contribute your

share in keeping with your means. Hold up the hands of the Socialist Labor Party-the only hope of America's prole-2.00 | tarial-in this hour of golden hour of op-

been arranged for Saturday evening on the East Side for the Pressers of the trade. Speakers had been procured to speak in English, Jewish, and Italian. Action: the work of D. A.'s 4 and 49 en-

dorsed and the General Secretary was instructed to take charge of the mass meeting Saturday evening and address the meeting in English. Communications: One from L. A. 356,

Braddock, Pa., with quarterly report and mileage tax. From L. A. 399, Buffalo, N. Y., with a report of election of officers. From Organizer of D. A. 19, on work of organization. From Treasurer of D. A. 19, with order for due stamps, Secretary, attended to same. From L. A. 408, Canton, Olho, with a report on the good work being done in Canton and vicinity by S. L. P. State organizer Bohn. Good results are expected from the various meetings held both for the S. T. and L. A. as well as the S. L. P. L. A. 408 also sent in their mileage tax. From Secretary Burgholz of D. A. 4, on agitation work being done in Newark, N. J. From Organizer of Section Passaic County, N. J. asking if speakers could be procured for them. Action: Secretary directed to comply with the request for speakers if possible. From L. A. 152, New Bedford, Mass., with donation to the General Organizer's Fund and an order for due stamps, also requesting that organizer be sent down to New Bedford and vicinity for a week or longer. Action: Secretary directed to write to Rhode Island and procure if possible some comrade to go to New Bedford and Fall¹ River, Mass. From L. A. 140, N. Y., with a report of an increased membership and donation to organizer's fund. From P. C., Kalamazoo, Mich., donation to organizer's fund. From L. A. 325, Los Angeles, Cal., with a donation to General Organizer's Fund. From J. Ray, Philadelphia, Pa., making application a a member-at-large, Action: Application received and accepted, From W. W. Cox, Collensville, Ill., S. L. P. candidate for vice President, who is now touring the State of Illinois, expressing great confidence in the future of the S. T. and L. A., the members of the working class being anxious to learn the doctrines of the Alliance. Comrade Cox also send

in his application for membership-atlarge. Action: accepted. D. A. 49 presented an application for a charter for the Amalgamated Ladies

Action: Charter granted. After various other questions and mo tions were disposed of, meeting adjourn-

> John J. Kinneally, Gen Sec'y, Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

NEW YORK OPEN AIR MEETINGS FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2nd, 8 P. M. 3d Assembly District-Thompson and Bleeker streets. Speakers: Quinlan. P. Walsh and R. Downs.

4th Assembly District-Jefferson and Monroe streets. Speakers, I. Friedman, I. Schaefer and C. Chaiken.

30th Assembly District-N. W. corner of 84th street and 2nd avenue. Speakers: T. Haupt, E. Hendrichs, S. Moskowitz

31st Assembly District-N. E. cor ner of 114th street and Madison avenue Chairman, A. Zimmerman. Speakers: H. A. Santee and J. Eck.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 8 P. M. 34th Assembly District-S. E. corner of 148th street and Willis avenue. Speakers: James T. Hunter, T. Haupt and A. Levine.

NEW YORK S. E. C. Meeting of August 27, at Daily People building. Kihn, chairman. Absent, Ferguson, Wegener and Moren, all excused.

Communications :- Lists of presidential electors from Sections New York, Scandinavian, Rennselear, Watervliet Westchester, Albany and Richmond Received, and secretary ordered to write Schenectady, Utica, Newburgh, Rochester and Buffalo, as a complete representative list is desired. From Jager, several letters on his tour in Westchester and Rockland counties, announcing formation of a branch at Tarrytown and the prospects of organization at Nyack, enclosing application for membership-at-large of Alden Lyon Putnam, of latter place. Also failure to hold meeting in Pough keepsie because of police interference. Letters received and Alden Lyon Putnam elected a member-at-large. From Carroll, several letters on his tour in Hudson Valley, giving prospects of organization, report of conditions, literature distributed, etc., all of which points to an increased S. L. P. vote in this comparatively new fields. From Reinstein, very encouraging preliminary report of his recent tour through State, and the succentful campaign work of Section Erie County. Complete report for publication to follow. From Rochester on plan of distribution of literature pursued and meetings held. Are doing good work and enthusiastic. From Syracuse on campaign lists. All the Weekly People readers and party sympathizers are canvassed, and asked to give a WEEKLY contribution until the close of the campaign. This plan is meeting with success. Intend to distribute 50,000 leaflets this campaign. Are systematic and enthusiastic. From J. T. B. Geariety, Rochester, sending bill and requesting reason for dismissal as organizer. Secretary instructed to request itemized statement of expenses and forward reasons requested. From Albany, announcing re-instatement of J. J. Coreoran. From C. A. Luedecke, delegate to National Convention, bill of \$13 for time lost, and request that amount of same be paid to the Daily People Fund as a donation from himself. Bill received and ordered paid as requested.

Secretary reported having ordered cut of ballot for leaflets; 100,000 "Which is Right?" and 100,000 "The Political Situation," 71,000 "Which is Right !" had been distributed among the Sections. Secretary was instructed to write to Section Westchester County regarding leaflet distribution in all the towns and cities of that county and the principal ones of Rockland County. Secretary also reported on tour of

Carroll, who will proceed along the line of the N. Y. Central R. R., and make each of the large towns and citics the base for work in the adjoining towns. Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo will take notice, and stock up with leaflets and pamphlets.

Lazarus Abelson, organizer of Section New York was given the floor to urge action on the three-month's-trial-subscription-to-the-Weekly-People plan of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, Bronx. Moved, that matter be referred to the Daily People manager, with request for immediate favorable action.

Committee on appeal of L. A. Boland vs. Section Rennselear County, against the suspension of Boland, reported finding proceedings irregular and recommending the re-instatement of Boland. Report received and concurred in. Justus Ebert was nominated as can-

lay in a stock of leaflets and pamphlets and A. Levine. 23rd Assembly District—Manhattan Appeals, to fill vacancy created by the



GRAND PICNIC

Subscriptions received at WEEKLY PEOPLE office, 2-6 New Reade St. New York

SOLICITORS WANTED

We want solicitors in every city and town who are willing to devote a part or ill of their time to extending the circulation of The Weekly People. A special commission will be paid to persons who mean business and can show results. Write for particulars and give references.

THE WEEKLY PEOPLE, 2 to 6 NEW READE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1904. Massachusetts General Committee Outlines Plan to Make It Effective

An urgent call to the members of the Massacusetts S. L. P.

Comrades: By vote of the General Committee of the party, I am directed to call upon the Section and members at large throughout the State, to at once begin an active campaign in the interest of the Party Press. We need not dwell on the value of this work to the movement. or the necessity for doing it; these are obvious, self-evident facts that one and all of us understand, or at least ought to.

* The campaign is now on and in full swing. All over the land the membership is rolling up their sleeves to make this the banner campaign of the Socialist Labor Party. Massachusetts, which is the second state in the country in point of number of sections, ought to, because of this fact, and the nature of its capitalist industrial development, be first in the work of building up the Party Press, and through it the organizations of the working class, the S. L. P. and the S. T. and L. A. Therefore the General Committee of the party calls upon the Sections and members at large, wherever they have not already done so, to at once begin this work by purchasing sufficient prepaid

subscription cards and start at work canvassing for the press. We ask that each Section see to it that this work is done by all the members and not a few. WE ASK THAT EACH SECTION SEE THAT THIS WORK IS PROPERLY APPORTIONED AMONGOL THE MEMBERS AND THAT EACH OF THEM DO THEIR BEST TO PUSH IT TO A SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION. The S. L. P. is something more than a name, and no one has any right to shirk the responsibility which membership in it implies. At the same time each Section should

Section Calendar (Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section head quarters, or other permanent announce ments, at a nominal rate. The charge will be one dollar per line per year.)

New York County Committee-Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at 24 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Kings County Committee-Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 813 Park avenue, Brooklyn,

General Committee-First Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-4 New Reade street, Manhattan.

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

Los Angeles, California. Section headquarters and public reading room at 051/2 South Main street. Public educa-

tional meetings every Sunday evening People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. headquarters and free reading room 614 Montgomery street. (between Clay and Washington streets), 3d floor, roomi 22-23. Open day and evening. All wageworkers cordially invited.

Chicago, Ill., S. L. P .- Section Head quarters, 48 West Randolph street. Business meetings 2d and 4th Friday of each month.

Section Toronto, Can., S. L. P .- Meets very Wednesday evening at Section Headquarters, 986 Queen street West Workingmen cordially invited.

SECTION ALLEGHANY COUNTY! It is of the utmost importance that all the members of Section Alleghany County, meet at 1120 Talbot avenue Braddock, Pa., and turn in their reports as to how they are getting nomination papers filled out, to consider ways and means to meet the State Organizer, who will be with us from September 1st to 4th, and transact such other business as may come before us

Garment Workers of New York City ed.

for the forces of the Social Revolution

ton, where a section will be formed.	Section Cleveland, O., un-	portunity and enable it to do that which	and 125th streets. Chairman, G. Popper.	resignation of Alton B. Parker.	which may be held. This work must	Comrades, .don't fail to attend thi
From Newark, N. J., on matters of Press		must be done. Call upon those you know	Speakers: H. A. Santee and Charles	The meeting then adjourned.	be done in order to make the campaign	meeting! Wake up, the campaign i
	and the second	to be with us, arouse those still asleep		Comparison in Annual Social Statements in Comparison Statements and Statements in Comparison Statements in Comparison Statements (Statements Statements St Statements Statements State Statements Statements St Statements Statements Statement	of 1904 the success that it can be made	upon us. Organizer.
Becurity League and asking for speak-		and let every penny that can be gotten		J. Ebert, See'y N. Y. S. E. C.	if the Mass. S. L. P. only does its duty	and the second
and the second se	Section Minneapolis, Minn., per		25th Assembly District-N. E. corner	COX IN WISCONSIN.	to itself and the working class.	COLUMBUS, OHIO, NOTICE!
The secretary reported that while most		for S. L. P. propaganda find its way into	of 33rd street and 7th avenue. Speakers:		The public meetings which are held are	Members of Section Columbus, S. L. F
State Committees and sections had set-		the campaign fund of the S. L. P.	A. Sater, J. Klein and R. Downs.	September 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and	so much time and money wasted unless	are hereby requested to attend the nex
tled in full or in part for the Amsterdam	H. Waldman, Buffalo, N. Y50	"The emancipation of the workers	TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 8 P. M.	6th, Milwaukee. September 7th and	the interest which has thus been awak-	meeting at Fraternity Hall, 1111/2 Sout
Congress assessment, the State Commit-	B. Reinstein, Buffalo, N. Y	must be the work of the working class	4th Assembly District-Clinto street	Sth, Sheboygan. September 9th, Ply-		
tees of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and	E. R. Spencer, Roanoke, Va.	itself," from which follows that the	and East Broadway. Chairman, N.	mouth. September 10th, Oshkosh. Sep-	ened is harnessed to the service of the	High street, on Monday, September 3
Maryland had made no returns whatever	Loan certificate 20.00	campaigns of the working class must be	Trochman. Speakers: I. Friedman, J.	tember 11th, Neenah. September 12th,	S. L. P. which can omy be done by the	at 7.30 p. m., sharp. Referendum vot
up to date. He was instructed to urge	Section Monroe County, N. Y 3.00	fought with the pennies of the working	Schlossberg, candidate for Congress, and	Menasha. September 13th, Appleton. Sep-	use of the Party Press and literature.	on constitution, and other matters of th
settlement.	Mrs. Haldron, City	class.	J. Eck.	tember 14th and 15th, Wausau. Sep-	And again, many of our speakers are	Party's national convention will be sub
The members of the N. E. C. who are	A. Sailor, Seattle, Wash 2.00	Send all contributions (all of which		tember 16th, 17th and 18th, Superior.	so engaged, by being out of the state,	mitted for action. Don't fail to attend.
	C. Tobin, Attelboro, Mass	will be acknowledged in this paper) to	Sth Assembly District-Northeast cor-	and the second se	or otherwise, that we can not rely on	Otto Steinhoff, Organizer.
members of N. A. F. committee were in-	the state of the	the National Secretary of the Socialist	ner of Orchard and Canal streets. Chair-	NORTH HUDSON OPEN AIR MEET-	reaching the mass of the Massachusetts	
structed to call a meeting of that com-	John Mueller, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1.25	Labor Party, and address same to	man, H. Liroff. Speakers: S. Smilan-	ING.	working class in that way. They MUST	STATEN ISLAND PRIMARIES.
mittee, at an early date, in order to take	T. Weilding, Butler, Pa 1.00	HENRY KUHN.	sky, candidate for Member of Assembly,	Friday, September 2 Bergenline ave-	BE REACHED and YOU will have to	Section Richmond County, New York
in, hand preliminary arrangements so as		2-6 New Reade street, Box 1576,	J. Chaiken and Joseph Schlossberg, can-	nue and Main street, Union Hill. Speak-	do YOUR share in reaching them. It	S. L. P., will hold its primaries to elec
to enable said committee to proceed with			didate for Congress.	er, August Gilhaus of New York.	can only be done right by pushing the	delegates to the various conventions
the work of raising funds as reported to	Note:-Through a typographical error	New York City.	31st Assembly District-114th street		Party Press.	Friday, September 2, at Comrade Wil
the national convention, as soon as elec-	in list of August 7, J. Weinberger,		and Fifth avenue. Chairman, A. Zim-	J. Gallo, Organizer.	Comrades: Your standard bearers are	ton's house, Elm avenue, West Ner
tion is over.	Schenectady, N. Y., was credited for	G. E. B., S. T. AND L. A.	mermann. Speakers: H. A. Santee and	FOR GENERAL ORGANIZER.	In the second s second second se second second s second second s second second se	Brighton, S. I., at 7.30 p. m.
A number of other communications	\$1.00, instead of \$1.50. The total, how-	Regular meeting of the General Exec-	A. Sater.	To all District and Local Alliances,	now nominated. Roll up your sleeves	Joseph H. Wilton, Organizer.
were received from other points, most of	ever, was correct.	utive Board, S. T. and L. A., held Thurs-	34th Assembly District-Northwest		and do your best to increase the S. L.	Joseph H. Which, Organizer.
them reporting good work and manifest-		day evening, August 11, at 2, 4 and 6	corner 143d street and Willis avenue.	Members at Large and Sympathizers of		SECTIONS ALBANY AND WATER
ing a spirit of hopefulness indicative of	SPECIAL FUND.	New Reade street.		the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance,	Illinois miner and thus extend the in-	VLIET, N. Y., ATTENTIOI
the fact that the position of the S. L. P.		Meeting called to order at 8.30 p. m.	Chairman, J. Scherer. Speakers: Au-	Greeting:-	fluence of the S. L. P. amongst the work-	A DESIGNED TO AN ADDRESS OF A DESIGNED AND ADDRESS A
is beginning to be ever better understood	(As per circular letter Sept. 3, 1901.)	August Gilhaus, elected chairman.	gust Gilhaus, candidate for Congress,	You are urgently called upon to con-	ing class, Prove to those whom you	The County Convention of Alban
	Previously acknowledged \$8.889.25	Members present: Olsen, French, Kin-	Charles Chase, A. Levine.	tribute toward the establishment of a	fight, by your conduct, that the S. L. P.	County, N. Y., will take place Septembe
and appreciated by the working class.	Per Socialist, West 165th	neally, Gilhaus and Crawford. Absent:	18th Assembly District-Fifteenth	The investment of the second	is drilling the working class as the work-	12th, at 8 p. m., at 119 State street, Al
Application for charter from Hollister,			streets and Second avenue. Chairman,		ing class must be drilled, in order that	bany, N. Y. All members please attend
Ohio, was granted.	Street, City; J. P., \$2.00; J.	Barthel and Aiazzone, without excuse.	John Slavin. Speakers: John J. Kin-	in the field at the earliest possible date.	the system which robs them may be	Julius Zimny, Organizer.
Edward C. Schmidt,	J. M., \$3.00; G. P., \$1.00 6.00		neally and F. A. Olpp.	Every effort looking to that end should	overthrown forever.	
Recording Secretary.	Eighteenth Assembly District,	adopted. Financial reports of General	25th Assembly District-Twenty-eighth	be made.	Push the work of the Party Press un-	HOBOKEN OPEN AIR MEETING.
the second s		Secretary and Treasurer received and	street and Seventh avenue. Speakers:	Address all contributions to John J.	tiringly to the end.'	Wednesday, September 7, at Willow
CALL FOR GENERAL VOTE.	S. Winauer, City 2.00	filed,	Francis and Isler (French meeting).	Kinneally, Gen. Sec., S. T. and L. A., 2-6	uningly to the cha.	avenue, corner Seventh street. Speaker
To the Sections of the S. L. P.	W. Reisinberg, City 1.00		r miner and more (French meeting),	New Reade Street, New York.	FOI the Mussachusettep D. 14 L.	Timothy Walsh of Brooklyn,
Greeting :- The Sections of the S. L.	C. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y 1.00	tion work being carried on by locals at-	PATERSON OPEN AIR MEETINGS.		Michael T. Berry, Sec'y.	
F. are herewith called upon to have		tached to D. A. 4 of New Jersey and	Saturday, September 3 Passaic and	Watch the label on your paper. That	Lynn, Mass., July 28, 1904.	Watch the label on your paper. That
their members take a general vote, first,		D. A. 49, of New York. The Ladies		will tell you when your subscription ex-	and the second	will tell you when your subscription en
upon the constitution as adopted by the		Garment Workers of the East Side had		And the second	If you receive a sample copy of this	pires. First number indicates the month
last National Convention and second		been organized to the number of two or		second the day third the year	namer it is an invitation to subscribe	pies. First number indicates the month