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# WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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## THE STRIKE THAT FAILED.

### MANY BREAKS IN THE RANKS OF THE MACHINISTS.

O'Connell Says That It is Only a Temporary Defeat—Milwaukee Strikers Demoralized—Blake Pump Works Takes Down Its Fence.

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 17.—At the headquarters of the machinists here this morning the strike in that industry is practically admitted to have come to a close. With the exception of the men still out in the great shipyards of the Pacific coast and a few isolated shops throughout the country, all members of the association who went out on May 20 have returned to work, and the plants are running as before the trouble.

Victory is claimed by the machinists in a large proportion of the shops involved. They do not say where, but they intimate that all sorts of "victories" have been won—some where else.

In some instances the men were only partially successful, and in others returned to work on the terms existing before the strike.

President O'Connell is still insisting, however, that the order is full of fight for the general nine-hour day, and says that only a respite will be given those employers who have refused to grant it.

MILWAUKEE, July 17.—Unable to hold out any longer on account of the scarcity of funds, fifty machinists voluntarily went back to work at the works of the Allis-Chalmers Company yesterday, thus virtually putting an end to the strike in Milwaukee. This was practically the first break of any importance in the ranks of the machinists. It is expected that to-morrow will see a general return to work of the men in every shop in the city.

The Allis-Chalmers Company will adopt their former custom of advancing wages of all competent employees. Business Agent A. W. Holmes last night admitted there had been a break in the ranks of the union, but thought those who had returned to work would do so only temporarily.

EAST CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 17.—The strike of the machinists and their helpers at the Blake Pump Works on Third street has ended in a grand victory for the capitalists.

The high fence which the company had erected around their new brass shop during the strike has been taken down. It was put up in order to keep the pickets and others from peering in at the non-union machinists whom the company had secured to take the places of the strikers. The company lodged and fed over two hundred men in this shop for about six weeks. They received their meals and lodgings free of charge.

The piano, which the company had installed in the "monkey-wrench machinists," as they were called by the strikers, has been removed. The services of the police, of whom the company had several on duty during the trouble, has been dispensed with, as the majority of the strikers have returned to work. Those who returned were all taken back individually and not in a body as desired by the union. Of those that have not returned and asked to be reinstated in their old places, some have secured work elsewhere and others are walking the streets.

In a number of cases where the men have secured work elsewhere, they are working longer hours and for less wages than what they struck for at Blake's.

The company has gradually weeded out a number of scabs and those whom they will probably keep have secured lodgings in Cambridge and Boston.

During the strike one of the men whom the fakirs had lured into joining the "union," while on picket duty got it into his head that he would like to return to work. So, when the first opportunity presented itself he sneaked into the works and asked the manager to reinstate him in his old position. But he was told that his place was filled satisfactorily, whereupon he came out and finished his time doing duty. Later he returned to the strike headquarters and received in strike money three dollars, all he got during the whole strike.

The fakirs have sent out postal cards to their dupes asking them to pay more dues in order to carry on the fight against their dear brother the capitalist, elsewhere. But in all probabilities the request will not meet with a ready response, as a number of the men have had their eyes opened during the recent skirmish in which they participated.

The superintendent stated that the leaders of the strike will not be taken back, and it was the intention of the company to run the factory as it sees fit and will not be hampered or dictated to by labor unions. The machinists have closed their headquarters on Gore and Second streets. For some unexplained reason the strikers had to change the headquarters four times in as many weeks during the strike.

During the strike the machinists were addressed by a lot of fakirs, including Weeping Joems F. Carey of Haverhill, W. E. Adams, who is financial secretary of the union, refused to let Joseph F. Malloney speak to the strikers when asked to do so. He said that he knew "Joe" and that he worked with him in Winchester, that he was a good fellow and all that, and if he put as much energy into organizing unions as a pure and simple instead of the S. T. & L. A., he had no doubt that "Joe" would become president of the A. F. of L.

As S. T. & L. A. men are not looking for this kind of "jolly" of Mr. Adams' nature.

## THE FIREMEN'S "STRIKE."

### Is It Another Scheme to Raise the Price of Coal?

Public attention has been so riveted on the steel strike, that little notice has been given to the strike of the firemen in the coal regions. In a way this strike in some of its features is an important strike.

It will be remembered that last year, prior to the "great strike" of the miners, which culminated in Mitchell's "glorious victory," all of the big companies had been more than doubling their ordinary output. The DAILY PEOPLE investigated the matter at the time and the result of that investigation showed that the coal road terminals and places of deposit along the lines were piled mountain high with coal, while miles of sidetrack were filled with loaded coal cars. It was also shown that ports supplied by water routes from New York harbor were also well stocked. It was estimated that nearly enough coal to supply the winter demand was already away from the mines when the "great strike" began.

Despite this the "strike" was seized upon as a pretext to advance the price of coal because of the "short supply." The price of coal went up by leaps and bounds while the middle class consumers howled with indignation. It was shown at the same time, that while the mines of the "independent" operators were closed tight, enough of the trust mines were in operation (owing to the "concessions" or because the men in them had not been "called out" to fill the demand along with the supply on hand at or near tide water. The "strike" enabled the combine to raise prices and to strike a blow at the little fellows.

Evidently the cost of anthracite coal to the consumer is to be advanced again this year. That a strike was courted for the purpose is very evident. The coal taken out this year is largely ahead of last year for the same period. Instead of a "strike" of the miners—who, perhaps, could not be lured again so soon into playing last year's role—we have the "strike" of the firemen. The stoppage of work by the firemen has as effectively closed down the mines as if the miners had gone out, and besides the firemen are easier to handle than the unwieldy organization of the U. M. W.

This year as last the "strike" is used to hit a blow at the "independent" operators who survived last year's sandbagging. The dispatches from Wilkesbarre which appeared in Friday's papers state: "The large coal carrying companies are expressing their disapproval of the action of some of the smaller companies in giving to strike firemen the eight-hour day they ask. The big companies to-day have refused to supply cars to the mines and the work there has to be suspended. The Parrish Coal Company granted the demands yesterday afternoon and posted a notice. This morning the notice was removed, the company announcing that it could not commence work owing to lack of cars. The same condition prevails at the Clear Spring Colliery, at Pittston. The Kingston Coal Company, operating six mines along the line of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, has also granted the demands."

Thus the "independent" operator is "punished" by the trust this year for pursuing the same tactics the trust used last year.

Already the middle class journals which scent the coming advance in the price of coal are lamenting over the woes the poor will suffer next winter because of the increased cost of fuel. Needless to say the poor who buy their coal by the pail pay three or four times the ordinary retail price by the ton. No matter what the fluctuations in coal they pay the one exorbitant price in coal they pay the one exorbitant price in the year round and year after year.

The firemen, of whom there are one thousand or more connected with the stationary boiler plants above and below ground, have certainly grievances enough to "go out" for. There are but two shifts a day at the meagre wage of \$2.20 per week. The men are not asking for an increase in wages. What they want is three shifts or an eight-hour day. As in the case of the steel men the firemen were bought out at a time when their intolerable condition is aggravated by summer heat, so that calling a strike is not difficult.

After the trust has filled its coffers as a result of the advance in prices the firemen may be given a slight concession, in order to get them to go back to work when the strike has served its purpose. No doubt the poor devils, hoodwinked by their leaders, take the strike seriously. They may have to have it shot out of them. Meanwhile the labor fakir will get his reward. Capital never goes back on its lackeys.

The English government has granted Lord Roberts the sum of £100,000 in order that he may "suitably maintain his peerage." This enormous amount of money is greater than the given average yearly earnings of 2,000 English workmen. It is greater amount than 100 men would earn in a working life of twenty years. It is greater than the rental of 5,000 tenements based on the average amount paid by the dwellers in English tenements. It is also larger than the pension received by 7,000 English soldiers who in the fortunes of war, received such injuries that they were incapacitated from all work, or else served for twenty-five years in the army.

Roberts received that huge mass of money for services rendered to the capitalist class. It was in recognition of the fact that he was a valuable servant. It is also a recognition of the fact that capitalism is equal in brutality and willingness to pay murderers, to the most despised feudal baron.

## A ROUSING CONVENTION.

### A STAUNCH BODY OF DELEGATES MEET IN ARLINGTON HALL.

Evidence of the Standing of the Party—215 Delegates Present—Speeches Which Show the True Militant Spirit—Report of Committees—Adjournment Until September 7.

When the City Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of the city of New York was called to order by Organizer Abelson at 8:45 o'clock last evening 215 enthusiastic and determined delegates were in their seats, besides a large number of visitors. It far surpassed all other city conventions of the party, both in numbers and enthusiasm.

The convention began by electing August Gilhaus as temporary chairman and A. C. Kihn as temporary secretary. A credential committee was then elected consisting of delegates Weissberger, Pierce, Cooper, Mosien and C. Bahlsen.

There was also elected a committee on organization consisting of Delegates Vogt, Murphy, Scheurer, Walsh and O'Toole. The committee on credentials and organization then retired for about half an hour during which interval the convention listened to an address by delegate B. F. Keinard. He dwelt on the importance of the impending campaign from both a national and local standpoint, pointed out the enormous power represented by the municipal government, and how it was used by the capitalists to-day to crush and control the working class and how they might use it for their own protection. He showed how traitors could not defeat a revolutionary workingmen's organization and claimed that New York being in reality the capital of the nation, when the red flag was run up from the City Hall, the Socialist Republic would follow immediately in the nation. His speech, which was liberally applauded, was followed by the presentation of the reports of the committee on credentials and the committee on organization. The credential committee report recommending the seating of the 215 delegates was accepted, as also the report of the committee on organization recommending that the convention organize by the election of the following officers: chairman, vice-chairman, secretary, and committee of five on platform and organization.

Delegate John J. Kinnely was then elected permanent chairman, and on taking the chair made a few stirring remarks, contrasting the difference between the make-up of the party in the first Greater New York campaign of 1897 and that of this year, the party, having cleared its ranks completely of freaks and fakirs, standing a united revolutionary force, ready to take the foremost rank in the revolutionary movement of the world.

The convention then elected Joseph H. Wilton of Richmond, as vice-chairman, and A. C. Kihn was made permanent secretary. A committee of five on platform and organization was then elected consisting of delegate Patrick Murphy, who was haus and Scheurer.

While the committee retired to prepare their report, the convention was addressed by delegate Patrick Murphy who was frequently applauded. Murphy stated that the Socialist Labor Party is making history and that while some may say that we are making history slow, he claimed we are making history fast and he proceeded to prove this by reference to the fact that with the aggregation that formerly burdened the party, it never could have made any progress in the interest of the working class, as they would have had no confidence in it. He said he was not one bit afraid of the S. L. P., being hounded and denounced by the fakirs and reformers because the denunciation of those people is the best certificate of character the party can have. He would tremble in his boots for the future of the Socialist Labor Party if such people were to turn around to say one good word in our favor. But there was no danger of that.

The committee on organization then reported, and recommended that the convention elect a campaign committee to carry on a vigorous campaign. This committee should consist of the City Committee, and three delegates, one from each of the other counties. It also recommended that the convention adjourn until Saturday, September 7, when nominations are to be made, that being considered a more opportune time, as being nearer the height of the campaign.

The report of the committee was then accepted by the convention, and their recommendation adopted.

A collection taken up to defray hall expenses netted the sum of \$15.20.

Race wars continue in the South, and from lynching the matter has developed into armed encounters. In Cleveland, Miss., negroes and whites fought a battle in which two men were killed and several wounded. As the matter is a class war, and has its origin in the fact that the negro plantation workers have been demanding more of their product, this matter cannot be settled until the whole industrial question is settled and settled right.

## BELGIAN SOCIALISTS

### Seek to Follow in the Footsteps of Millard.

We now have the question of participation in a ministry by a Socialist raised from the tribune of the Belgian parliament by Anseele, one of the leaders of the Belgian Labor Party.

"La Petite Republic" the other day cited eclogistically the discussion in which Anseele had expressed his desire to see, in the near future, a member of the Belgian Labor Party take a seat among the ministers. Upon the interruption of the Socialist Smeets crying: "With the Republic!" he replied: "And even without it!"

And we were to believe on the faith of Jauges that the existence of the Republic was the "necessary condition" to Socialism!

Here we see so-called Socialists ready to sacrifice themselves—at high salaries and for immense patronage—by entering the ministries of Kings and Emperors, however brutal and oppressive. The present King Leopold has enormous incomes derived not only from Belgian workingmen's hides, but from those of the workingmen of other countries as well. His money derived from the rubber industry of the Congo is loaded with unutterable horrors, outrageous robbery, ruthless exploitation, men, women and children, impaled; chopped to pieces and burned alive and whole villages destroyed. To assist him in getting still more blood out of the rubber workers, the King has entered into partnership with the silver king, Millionaire Walsh of Colorado. Among the American millionaires with whom he has wallowed in all kinds of filth.

Such a ministry the Belgian Socialist leaders are willing to enter. There is some protest from leaders like Vandervelde, but it is perfunctory and dead. Vandervelde is a diplomat who tries to carry water on both shoulders. He knows better than most how really strong the revolutionary movement is and that he dare not fall out with it, much as he wants a job himself. When Anseele spoke from the tribune in favor of Socialist participation, Vandervelde gently said to him: "We are not in accord." The next day he had a very courteous article in "Le Peuple" of Bruxelles, saying Anseele only spoke his own opinion, but giving no castigation to the traitor and saying the day when the ministerial question was presented to Belgian Socialism the Labor Party would know how to solve it "for the best interests" of the proletariat. Such an utterance is Jesuitical and will not be able to deceive the working class. Nor will the "intellectual" be able to swing the Belgian Labor Party for good towards reaction, because it depends peculiarly upon the international movement and much upon that of France and the solidifying of the revolutionists now going on in the latter country will warn the Belgian intellectuals and powerfully aid the Belgian Labor Party in keeping to the straight path.

TRADE SCHOOLS FOR INDIA. Natives to Be Taught the Blessings of Capitalist Production.

D. C. Churchill, a civil engineer, who has been in the employ of the Westinghouse Machine Company, of Pittsburg, will sail on the steamship Manitou today for India, where he will establish a model system of trade schools and also build a system of irrigation through a part of India. Mr. Churchill will spend several years in this work and his headquarters will be at Ahmednager, a town 175 miles inland from Bombay. The project while inaugurated by the British Government, will be aided by private companies which expect to reap a harvest from the project.

Mr. Churchill's appointment was the gift of Dr. Hume, a missionary of the Congregational Church who is now in India, and this is the first instance in which a position of importance has been offered by a missionary in India to a person not a clergyman. Dr. Hume was sent to India for the purpose of working the matter up, and the church has supported him in his endeavors to bring the Hindoos more under modern conditions, that is, capitalistic conditions. Mr. Churchill is a brother of Prof. Churchill, who is at the head of the art department of Teachers' College. He was graduated as a civil engineer from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. With Mr. Churchill will sail Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Nice, Mr. Nice is an expert agriculturist, and he will aid Mr. Churchill in the construction of the irrigation system.

In speaking of his work, Mr. Churchill said: "Missionaries have begun to realize that more practical knowledge and less Bible study is what is needed by the natives of India. So far the natives are entirely dependent on the fruit crops for support. When the crops fail the people starve, or rely on the Government for food. The missionaries are now endeavoring to teach the people trades which will make them independent of the crops. Dr. Hume has induced the Government to provide one-half the salary of every teacher in the school, my own among the number. This will enable us to secure the best instructors to be had."

## SOCIALISTS AHEAD.

### SYRACUSE MEN OUT-GENERAL PURE AND SIMPLERS.

Later Afraid That Their Own Affair Will Be Ruined—Trying to Get Away as Far as Possible—Socialists—Have the Best Available Position.

SYRACUSE, July 20.—The Labor Day Committee of the Trades Assembly, which has in charge the arrangements for the parade, souvenir and picnic has been thoroughly beaten by the Socialist Labor Party which is to hold its picnic Labor Day at Lakeside Park.

The latter organization has outgeneraled the assembly committee in engaging Lakeside Park and now the committee of the assembly is endeavoring to find a resort where the Socialists will have no opportunity to cut the Trades Assembly's receipts in two, as they did last year.

Before a meeting of the Trades Assembly a committee howled bitterly against the Socialist Labor Party for its success last year in displaying banners advertising its picnic at the head of the Labor Day parade under the auspices of the assembly.

Last year the Socialists held their picnic at Lakeside, and the assembly went to Pleasant Beach, with the result that a large number of union men went down to Lakeside Park. The union men claim that in so doing the assembly lost a large amount of money which it would have derived as a percentage of the receipts at Pleasant Beach.

The committee is in favor of holding the picnic this year at Long Branch, but is afraid of being again beaten by the Socialist Labor Party, and is considering an outing at Three River Point, where people can go by boat and there be transported so far away that they cannot be taken by the Socialists.

The committee also hesitates to go to Long Branch, as the Socialists will have men at the city terminus of the Lakeside line selling tickets, with the result that the organization which has the more active ticket sellers will probably make the larger profits. The Lakeside Society allows the union men and Socialists 5 cents on every ticket they sell.

## PANAMA CANAL.

### Possible Now That It May Be Built Before Long.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The date now set by the Inter-Canal Commission for rendering its formal report is the early part of August. Between now and then the full Commission will hold a long, continuous session for the discussion of the final details. On the Nicaragua route the work of the topographical and geological surveyors is practically finished, and the borings from an unbroken line from six fathoms of water on the Pacific side to six fathoms on the Atlantic side. Some suspicion has been thrown upon the work and representations of the Maritime Company by the necessity of this new series of borings by the Commission. It is proper to say that the Commission exonerates the company from any charge of bad faith; its borings appear to have been honest enough, but some of the records were so badly confused as to be useless to the Commission and to necessitate doing the work over from the beginning. In every instance the Commission has gone down to foundation rock wherever a lock site was marked and at the four dam sites. It is satisfied that all the locks and dams in the specifications can be built if desired. As to the cost of building some of them, that is quite another matter.

The formal report will differ from the preliminary report in dealing with the Panama project as now open to serious consideration by the Government. Both the Columbian Republic and the French company are anxious to make terms satisfactory to Congress and the Administration.

The one cloud in the Panama sky, in the judgment of the official circle here, is the attitude of President Hutin of the French company. As far as can be ascertained, matters are in such a shape now that he commands the situation in any event, short of the seizure of his company's property and the repeal of its franchises by the Columbian Government under its right of eminent domain. Self-interest would naturally make him anxious to procure the cooperation of our Government in some plan which would still leave the construction of the canal to be completed under French auspices. Any such consummation would involve his acting as general director of the enterprise and give him a place in history second to no engineer in his country—indeed, among the foremost figures of his generation in the world. How far he is willing to sacrifice such a personal advantage for the sake of the canal actually built, and how good his judgment may be as to the point where he must withdraw in order to save the whole project from collapse, no one can tell, yet a great deal may depend upon the answer to these questions.

## AFTER FREE SUGAR.

### Trust Increases Stock to Buy Cuban Plantations.

There are indications that the American Sugar Refining Company is preparing to gobble up things in Cuba, and that if the tariff on sugar is satisfactorily adjusted so as to admit of the free entry of the raw and manufactured product into this country they will transfer their plants to that island.

President Havemeyer, when seen today, did not deny that Cuba, rather than Porto Rico, is the objective point of his company, in the expenditure of a part of the \$15,000,000 of new capital, which it is proposed to raise by the sale of new stock.

He has pronounced opinions in regard to trade relations between this country and Cuba. He thinks we should have free trade for raw sugar, at least, and have it right away, as he needs it in his business.

"Why," said he, "we receive raw sugar from the Philippines, Hawaii and Porto Rico, the only other countries that produce large quantities of cane sugar, why Cuba should receive the same privilege. It will greatly benefit this country as well as Cuba. I believe that Congress at its next session will take steps to bring about this change."

"But suppose Congress postpones the matter until Cuba is annexed to the United States?" was suggested. "Some want to withhold free trade with Cuba in order to force annexation."

"The Cubans already want annexation," said Mr. Havemeyer. "Are you in favor of annexation?" he was asked.

"I don't believe in marrying Cuba. We can get all we want by tariff changes. It is all right to leave a duty of half a cent a pound on refined sugar. That would protect the growers here."

"Is the American Sugar Refining Company preparing with its \$15,000,000 new capital to buy up extensive plantations in Cuba?" was suggested to Mr. Havemeyer.

"I wouldn't say it is doing so, even if it were. That company may be looking over the ground."

In the trade it is generally understood that men identified with the American Sugar Refining Company have been interested in certain sugar plantations in Cuba, but it was considered as doubtful that any large recent purchases have been made.

Others regard Cuba as far the most important sugar country in the world, and one of them said to-day that sugar could be raised there more cheaply than elsewhere. It can be turned out more economically than in Porto Rico, which has a very limited territory adapted to sugar, and which has to be irrigated.

The duty on sugar imported from Cuba into the United States is 1.685 cents a pound for 96 degrees test sugar. For 75 degrees test it is 95-100 of a cent, and to this is added 3½ cents a 100 pounds for every degree above 75 degrees, making it 1.825 cents for 100 degrees test.

After to-morrow sugars from Porto Rico will come in free, so that that country will apparently have a great advantage over Cuba in the raising and shipment of the product. In anticipation of this advantage one company alone in Porto Rico is preparing to put \$3,000,000 more into its plants and lands, and there is great activity in the business.

## Big Electric Railway Combination.

CLEVELAND, July 20.—It is formally announced that the electric railways, city and suburban, of the Everett-Moore syndicate of Cleveland will be merged into a \$150,000,000 corporation. Heavy land, and the projectors of the scheme and they have secured a great deal of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Detroit capital. The system is the first great electric railway system in the world. The plan has been to secure city system and twenty-five different city and inter-urban lines have been acquired and gathered together to make up this great system. It includes the city lines in Port Huron, Mount Clemens and Detroit, Mich., and in Sandusky, Lorain, Cleveland and Akron, Ohio, and the inter-urban lines connecting them. The system already completed forms a belt around Cleveland and the suburbs. The system around Lake Erie, from Port Huron, Mich., to Buffalo, N. Y., with lines reaching southward from the lake toward Cincinnati, Wheeling, W. Va., and Pittsburgh. The mileage already completed and in operation in this system amounts to 1,215, while over 400 miles of additional track are under construction and will be completed within the next year. The total earnings of the separate companies that comprise this system already amounts to over \$10,000,000 a year. It is estimated that these earnings will increase enormously since the roads have been connected and united under one management.

## Builders' Strike Settled.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—Work was resumed early this morning on the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's new Arcade building at Fifteenth and Market streets, the strike having been declared off yesterday by the Council of the Allied Building Trades. An amicable settlement was reached with the contractors after a long conference. It was definitely settled that no non-union men should be employed on the building, and that a new set of painters should be employed in place of the non-union men. In all about 300 structural iron-workers, bricklayers, masons, and plumbers returned to work.

## ELEMENTS FOR "UNITY."

### THE STRANGE CROWD THAT IS INCUBATE IN INDIANAPOLIS.

They Have Already Commenced to Cast Their Shadows—Will be a True Camp Meeting—A Strange Crop of Christian Socialists.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 17.—A "Socialist unity convention" will be held in this city in Masonic Hall, July 28. The meeting is called by many fragments of the Social Democratic party, the independent State organizations, and "Socialists" interested in the movement that are not connected with any organization, political in its nature. Circulars have been sent to all parts of the country, and it is expected that a large number of representative freaks of the country, including ministers and reformers interested in "socialism" and "industrial and social betterment," will attend.

This convention will differ from any that the Social Democrats have ever held. The adherents to "Christian Socialism," such as is taught by reformers in the pulpit, will be a factor in the convention. The meeting is no political move, merely being a congregation of persons interested in reform movement to discuss the various phases of making a living, and do what they can in bringing about more united effort in accomplishing the reforms they advocate. Among those that will attend the convention are Eugene V. Debs, Job Harrison, Prof. George D. Herron, who gained much notoriety recently by being expelled from the church of which he was pastor on account of his marital views, and was later married after his wife had secured a divorce; and the Rev. William Thurman Brown, of Syracuse, N. Y., who is pastor of the Universalist Church of that city. It is not yet definitely announced what other prominent clergymen will be present, but efforts are being made to present a large number of men identified with public reform movements.

An advance guard of the convention has already arrived in the city. He is Adolph Grethen, of Chicago, and represents the Christian Socialists. He began a series of meetings on North Meridian street, just above Washington street, last night and will continue regular evening meetings until the convention. He is a "Vindictive" of considerable ability and occasionally breaks into his talk with popular religious airs. Many of these pieces are played on all four strings of the instrument, giving it the sound of a church organ.

Last night he talked to a crowd upon "Christian Socialism," and in speaking of the present century said: "All things are done to the glory of God. The substitution of the community for the family as the larger unit has given all ideals a chance to develop into their full glorification, whether expressed in their old terms as school, church or state home. Even in the twilight of the nineteenth century these community homes were in existence in a primitive way, but natural selection, having no freedom to work out its larger spiritual family, the results were only the poisoned fruitage of man's parasitic."

In referring to churches he said: "One secret of the triumph of the saloon over the church is that it is always open except when closed by law. If you believe yourself passably well you are always welcome, never turned away, never have to think if it is prayer meeting night, or choir practice, or a sociable is going on, or a wedding; you are always at home—no admission. The children of the world, or of hell, if the truly good so please, are ahead of the children of light (can die) in many things. The continuous show feature for instance.

"The Christian Socialist is the martyr of the present. I am a martyr, and I wish to make you one also. That is why I talk. The churches don't want him because he is a Socialist and the Socialists don't want him because he is a 'Christian.' And yet he has the main mission—the double burden of clearing the religious (educational) field as well as the political jungle. His rainbow touches earth on two vital spots. The holy city, as a whitening dream of perfection, hovers over the dismal darkness of the present system waiting to be incarnated by the seers, prophets, geniuses of all kinds.

"At the present crisis noblesse oblige would seem to require that the movement to place God into the constitution and in the schools should culminate in a concerted effort to place him in the churches which bear his name first."

His argument was not against churches but for a unity of action by religious organizations and those interested in reform. He said "socialism" is the "brotherhood of mankind," as taught by Christ, and that such a brotherhood would be the "kingdom of heaven on earth." That he said was the sum and substance of his whole theory of "socialism" and Christianity.

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NAILED HARD AND FAST.

THE LOS ANGELES FAKIRS CALLED TO TIME BY THE S. T. & L. A.

A Pure and Simple Sheet Publishes a Cowardly and Malicious Attack, and Then Cravels—Refuse to Debate, Or to Furnish Proofs—Held Up to Public Scorn by Members of the Alliance.

A little incident occurred lately in this locality which throws valuable light on the tactics pursued by the pure and simple labor leaders...

The editorial contained several serious and unsupported charges against the Alliance, which in the absence of explanation, or proofs of any kind, were simply so many insults...

Editorial article which appeared in the "Union Labor News" of Friday, April 12th 1901.

THE WEEKLY PEOPLE, official organ of the De Leonite faction of the old Socialist Labor Party...

Before replying to these two silly statements it is well to say something about the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, with which the working people ought to be well acquainted...

First, the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance was formed for the express purpose of destroying labor unions...

Second, when union men have been striking to better their condition the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance has furnished scabs to take their places...

Mr. W. C. Ince, Business Manager of the "Union Labor News"...

Dear Sir: In the issue of the "Union Labor News" of Friday, April 12, there appears an article headed "Socialist Alliance Rascalities"...

to debate with any representative your organization may select on the following subject:

"Resolved, That the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is organized to destroy labor unions and to furnish scabs to take the place of union labor when out on strike."

Your representative to take the affirmative, and our representative to take the negative, each speaker having one hour in which to make his argument.

I am also authorized to say that our organization will furnish the hall at its own expense for said debate...

Secretary, Local Alliance 325, Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, April 19, 1901.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 24, 1901.

Dear Sir:—Yours of the past week at hand and I will place the same before our body at the next regular meeting.

I think I can safely assure you that we will have a representative to debate. I am, sir, sincerely

JOHN C. INCE.

After having waited for more than six weeks, from the time the above letter was received, the Secretary of our local was instructed to write to the Council of Labor and demand a reply...

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 11, 1901.

To Officers and Members:

I have been instructed by Local 325, S. T. & L. A., to communicate with your body and ask what your intentions are in regard to the challenge we made to your body to prove the assertions made against our organization...

The following letters will show how they appreciate an opportunity to justify their assertion, and to take direct issue with the Alliance...

Editorial article which appeared in the "Union Labor News" of Friday, April 12th 1901.

THE WEEKLY PEOPLE, official organ of the De Leonite faction of the old Socialist Labor Party...

Before replying to these two silly statements it is well to say something about the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, with which the working people ought to be well acquainted...

First, the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance was formed for the express purpose of destroying labor unions...

Mr. W. C. Ince, Business Manager of the "Union Labor News"...

Dear Sir: In the issue of the "Union Labor News" of Friday, April 12, there appears an article headed "Socialist Alliance Rascalities"...

Federation of Labor will be getting substantial benefits for workmen long after the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is dead and forgotten.

"Los Angeles, Cal., June 14th, 1901.

Mr. Geo. Anderson, Secretary Local 325, S. T. & L. A.:

"Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 11th at hand. Will say in reply that this body is not in any way responsible for article in the 'Union Labor News'...

I am also authorized to say that our organization will furnish the hall at its own expense for said debate...

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GIRL SLAVERY IN CHINA.

HUMAN BEINGS BOUGHT AND SOLD LIKE CATTLE.

Slaves Owned By the Rich and By Those Who Seek to Become Rich—Terrible Maltreatment to Which They Are Subjected.

Slavery exists in China, and that to an appalling extent. So far as my observation goes, the girls of China furnish the victims, and the boys but very seldom.

True, the little slaves are not often obtained upon your notice. You may gaze up and down the streets without seeing one.

A little slave girl was carried to our hospital in a serious condition, the result of ill treatment at the hands of her mistress, who belonged to one of the richest families in the city.

The increase that shows the cheapness of American Labor. WASHINGTON, July 19.—Exports of manufactures from the United States appear to be slightly less in the fiscal year just ended than in the preceding year...

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SAILORS DESERT.

IMPOSSIBLE TO KEEP THEM IN THE NAVY.

Life They Lead Brutalizes Them—The Same True of Soldiers—Barbarities in China—The Training That Makes Men Beasts.

The United States training ship Lancaster, which has been in port during the past few days has been having the experience of the other ships in the navy.

The blue-jackets have an unlimited number of things to complain about. They complain of the food, and they complain of the methods used to inveigle men into shipping...

According to one man on the Lancaster, the matter of food was well illustrated the other day. Four sturdy cooks were sent to put a barrel of "salt horse" to death...

The second complaint is bitter, because it contains the element of shattered hopes. Scattered throughout the country are recruiting stations...

These facts are responsible for the wholesale desertions that have occurred during the past six months.

The same condition of affairs exists in the marine corps. Over in Brooklyn so many desertions have taken place that the ranks are thoroughly depleted...

One of the Lancaster men related a bit of Chinese experience that shows the brutality engendered in a human being by war.

A crowd of drunken soldiers, those "brave lads who rushed to the rescue of the missionaries," and who incidentally upheld our civilization and our Christianity in foreign lands...

They respected the living even less than they respected the dead. Innumerable women and children committed suicide rather than submit to the American soldiers. The American sol-

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Trade & Societies' Directory.

- SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Social Club, 78 Springfield avenue Newark, N. J. 175
- SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Kozhin, 307 Barges st.
- THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets 1st Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Cor. Sec. Louis Cohen, 10 J. J. Everett st., East Orange, N. J. Fin. Sec. A. P. Wiest, 60 Peshine ave., Newark, N. J.
- WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY." No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. 480
- NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary K. Wallberg. 408
- WEST HARTLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of the 23rd Assembly District, 312 W. 145th at Business meeting, 2d and 4th Monday. Free reading room; open 8 to 10 p. m. Subscriptions for this paper taken. Visitors welcome.
- SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.
- S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets second Thursday at above hall. Visitors are welcome.
- SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets 2nd and 4th Sunday or month at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren." 429
- SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday of month, at 3 p. m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. 453
- SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at Club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.
- LOCAL ALLIANCE, 252, of the S. T. & L. A. (Swedish Machinist), meets every second and fourth Friday of the month at 8 p. m., at Cosmopolitan Park, corner of Sixth avenue and Thirteenth street, Newark N. J.
- SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., Headquarters and free reading room, 205 1/2 South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 2 p. m., Foresters' Temple, 129 1/2 W. First street, corner Spring. 435
- NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, 8 p. m., S. L. P. headquarters, 853 Grand avenue, Westville Branch meets every third Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome.
- SECTION CLEVELAND, OHIO, S. L. P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.
- HEADQUARTERS SECTION, SOMERVILLE, S. L. P., 437 Somerville avenue, Somerville, Mass., will be open every evening and all day Sundays. Papers and books on Socialism for sale. Free reading room.
- BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Erie Co., S. L. P., meets 1st and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee st. Everybody welcome. Open meetings every Sunday evening, cor. Main and Church sts.
- PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 119 Eddy st., San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.
- "ARBETAREN" Swedish Party organ, published weekly, at 2-6 New Reade street, DAILY PEOPLE Building, New York.
- SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: One year.....\$1.50 Six months......75 Three months......40 Two months (trial subscription)......30 Sample copies free.
- BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES New and Second Hand. BILLIARD SUPPLY PRICES LOW LIBERAL CASH DISCOUNT F. Brunner & Son, 671-673 Communipaw Ave.
- Arm and Hammer Emblem Button A Socialist is known by the button he wears. The arm and hammer buttons are a brilliant red, with the arm and hammer of the Socialist Labor Party in black and white. Beneath the arm and hammer appear the initials S. L. P. 25 cents a dozen. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., New York, N. Y.

STATE CONVENTION.

MASSACHUSETTS MAKES NOMINATIONS FOR COMING ELECTION.

Class-Conscious Utterances as Exemplified by the Resolutions—Organization of State Committee—Reports of State Secretary—Nominees Who Will Uphold the Standard.

Permanent organization was effected by the election of Alfred E. Jones, of Everett as chairman and John J. Duffy of Lawrence as secretary. Committee on credentials: Frank Keefe, Michael T. Berry, Nils J. Fuglestad, reported twenty-two delegates present from thirteen towns and cities. Later, two more delegates were seated, making twenty-four delegates representing the following fifteen cities and towns: Fall River, Somerville, Haverhill, Worcester, Lowell, Medford, Holyoke, Cambridge, Boston, Lynn, Lawrence, Everett, Salem, Woburn and Malden; Sections Springfield, Pittsfield, Taunton, New Bedford and Gardner sent no delegates.

After making the temporary organization permanent, Comrades Berry, Sweeney and Coyle were elected a committee on order of business. After a vote to adopt the order of business recommended by the committee, Secretary Mayo of the S. E. C. made the following report:

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPORT.

The State Executive Committee reported having met Jan. 6, 1901, with the following members present: Kerner of Somerville; Mayo, of Everett; Deans of Lynn; Raasch, of Boston; and Christenson, of Boston.

The following members were absent: Keefe, of Lynn; Fuglestad, of Cambridge; Lyndal, of Malden and Bresnahan, of Boston.

Section Chelsea reported as not electing a member to the Committee. Committee called to order by the chairman of the outgoing S. E. C.

Temporary organization effected: Edwin S. Mayo, of Everett, chairman; H. W. A. Raasch, of Boston, secretary. After going through routine business, adjourned to meet the following Sunday. At this meeting, the following officers and committees were elected: Edwin S. Mayo, of Everett, rec. and cor. sec'y; Frank Keefe, of Lynn, fin. sec'y.

Grievance committee: H. W. A. Raasch, of Boston; Walter Deans, of Lynn; Harry Kerner of Somerville.

Auditing committee: Walter Deans, C. A. Christenson, H. W. A. Raasch.

Agitation committee: Walter Deans, Nils J. Fuglestad, H. W. A. Raasch.

Communication from Arthur Keep, of New York, stating that after his proposed lecture in Boston, that he would have time to give a week to this committee. Committee accepted and arranged dates for the following sections: Lynn, January 28; Cambridge, January 29; Salem, January 30; Lowell, January 31; Lawrence, February 1; Haverhill, February 2 and 3.

Section Cambridge had already engaged Chas. Kroll of Providence for that same week, so the date arranged for Cambridge was given to Section Woburn. Section Haverhill turned Keep over to the Local Alliance, which took but one date, February 3.

Comrade Keep's salary and expenses were paid by the Sections.

The N. E. C., having sent out a plan for Circuit organizers in December, 1900, it was left to the new S. E. C. to send plan to the Sections for their approval. All Sections heard from by the S. E. C. reported favorably. The S. E. C. then issued a call for a mass-meeting for the purpose of reviving interest in the Auxiliary in support of a Circuit organizer.

On January 26, Frank Keefe, of Lynn, fin. sec. resigned his office and H. W. A. Raasch, of Boston, was elected to fill the vacancy.

A proposition was brought up in the S. E. C. to have Comrade Sanial give a lecture upon the International Congress at Paris.

After communication had been sent to Sanial, it was found that Section Boston had previously engaged him. An offer from Section Boston that the S. E. C. and Section Boston have Comrade Sanial jointly for the Commemorative celebration, was accepted. So far this meeting has netted \$24 to the S. E. C.

On January 27, the secretary was instructed to notify all sections that had not reported on the Circuit organizer plan to do so as quickly as possible, also to put notice to that effect in the DAILY PEOPLE.

The same day, Section Chelsea was requested to give reason for not sending any delegate to the S. E. C.

On January 27, also, at request of the Grievance Committee of the S. E. C., Arthur Keep, who was under the direction of the S. E. C., was elected as the representative of this committee to take testimony regarding charges against Section Haverhill.

On February 3, Section Medford was substituted to fill the vacancy on the S. E. C. March 3, S. Pike was seated as the delegate from Section Medford. On March 17, notification received of the election of Chas. Schofield as delegate from Section Chelsea.

The Grievance Committee reported in regard to the trouble in section New Bedford and it was also notified by D. McGoff of the reorganization of this section and of its application for a charter.

On March 17 the Grievance Committee kept on Section Haverhill trouble. The Grievance Committee recommended its suspension and reorganization and elected H. W. A. Raasch of Boston to act on a committee of one to go to Haverhill and reorganize the section, also to secure the property of the section.

On May 5, the S. E. C. granted request of Section Haverhill that the S. E. C. expel the section and all speakers from

Eastern Mass., or from R. I., to Haverhill, with the provision that this be for only one speaker a week. The reason for this aid to Section Haverhill was because of peculiar circumstances existing in that place.

On May 5, a communication was received from Chas. Kroll, Secretary, R. I. State Committee, enclosing an appeal to the Comrades of Mass., in behalf of the Circuit Organizer plan. The R. I. S. E. C. had been chosen by the N. E. C., as the State Committee to have charge of the Circuit Organizer for the first six months term. The Rec. Sec'y of this, the Mass. S. E. C. was instructed to send the copies of the appeal to the various sections of the state, which has been done.

On June 2, a communication was received from Secretary of Section Chelsea informing the S. E. C. of the dissolution of that section.

The S. E. C. has procured the property of the Section with exception of the Kangaroos some two years ago. Sections Woburn, Lowell, Medford, Somerville and Malden show activity but are handicapped by the lack of speakers. Section Lawrence shows activity. Sections Everett and Cambridge show considerable activity, especially in support of a Circuit Organizer, as the financial report will show. Salem and Lynn are also active. Section Boston shows activity but like many other sections, it is not so active as it should and would like to be. This is explained by its very heavy debt, which is gradually reducing and also by the fact that the clergymen, who are its chief financial support, are raising a defense fund in order to fight the pure and simple union. This necessarily militates against the funds of the section.

Taunton, New Bedford, Worcester, Gardner and Fall River show activity as they are heard from frequently by the S. E. C.

Pittsfield, Holyoke and Springfield have recently sent in orders for stamps, the first that this committee has heard from these sections since January.

The following sections have not been heard from since January, although our official communications have been sent to them regularly: Westfield, Fitchburg, Groveland, Peabody, Stoneham, and Adams.

However, a letter from C. Stoerber of Adams has been received, enclosing money for literature and stating that the section was dead, but that several names are at hand of members-at-large who will soon reorganize the city. E. A. MAYO, Secretary.

Comrade A. E. Jones as Secretary, of the S. E. C., which went out of office on January 1, 1901, reported for the interval of three months between the State Conference and Convention of 1900 and the date of the expiration of office of that State Executive Convention.

During this period, the important decision of the Ballot Law Commissioners was rendered, which recognized the Socialist Labor Party as the official party and rendered null the protests made against us by expelled S. L. P. members.

Committees were elected as follows: Resolutions—M. T. Berry, John Sweeney, Frank Keefe.

Platform and Constitution—John F. Coyle, John F. Box, John T. Youngjohns.

Auditing—John F. Box, Wm. Ryan, C. A. Johnson.

Appeals and Grievances—John T. Hargraves, M. T. Berry, John Sweeney.

Press—H. E. Lothrop, John F. Coyle, C. Arvid Olson.

Thomas F. Brennan was seated as delegate from D. A. 19, S. T. & L. A., with a voice upon S. T. & L. A. matters but with no vote.

Resolution Committee report several resolutions: the first from Section Somerville complaining of city ordinances restricting public meetings in the streets.

Action—That this convention tender to comrades of Section Somerville such financial and other assistance as lies within its power to render and that the matter of holding open-air meetings in towns and cities in which an ordinance exists against street meetings, be referred to the State Executive Committee.

RESOLUTIONS.

Trade Union resolution offered by Section Haverhill:

WHEREAS, The Socialist Labor party conceives the genuine trades union to be a militant labor body, originating from the very nature of the class struggle under capitalism, instituted to resist degradation, and promote the elevation, not only of its own members, but the entire working class, and destined therefore to act an important part in the war for social emancipation.

Since capitalism, with its consequent wage system, rests upon institutions essentially political, the genuine trade union not only must fight in the shop every workday the individual exploiters of labor, but must especially, uncompromisingly, and at all costs, and at all hazards fight the political parties of capitalism on election day. The slogan of the genuine trade union must be, "No union card will justify the political scab; he is a traitor to his class;" and

WHEREAS, Experience proves that the American Federation of Labor, the Knights of Labor, and all other "pure and simple" unions, founded as such organizations are, upon errors, instead of vital principles, have because of the errors upon which they rest, fallen into the hands of a slimy set, the Labor Lieutenants of Capitalism, the labor fakirs of the land who use these "pure and simple" unions as auxiliaries of capitalism, for stifling the revolutionary tendencies of the working class; and

WHEREAS, The hour has struck when the working class must act, not by propitiating the Labor Lieutenants of the capitalist class, whose power in the trade union is, to a great extent, responsible for the misery of the working class, and the protection which the capitalist class enjoys through its possession of the powers of government, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we call upon the working class in general, and the members of the Socialist Labor Party in particular, to recognize in the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, the economic arm of the Socialist Labor Party, and an indispensable adjunct in the incessantly increasing deadly conflict between the working class and the capitalist class and be it

RESOLVED, That we urgently insist upon all party members and

pathisers the necessity for ceaseless propaganda in favor of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance; that we expect from them that they will join the local, mixed or trade alliance, which may exist in their several localities, and promote the formation of such alliances where none have yet been established; and be it further

RESOLVED, That any member of the Socialist Labor Party, who directly, or indirectly, supports a "pure and simple" union in supporting that which is an injury to the working class, and an obstacle in the way of emancipation. Let our watchword ever be: "Down with Trade Unionism, pure and simple. Down with the Labor Lieutenants of the capitalist class. Up with the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, and the Socialist Labor Party. Onward to the Social Revolution. Onward to the emancipation of the working class."

WHEREAS, It now being but a little over a year since the DAILY PEOPLE with much labor and sacrifice was launched upon the stormy sea of the class struggle, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the S.L.P. of Massachusetts, in State convention assembled, congratulates the revolutionary proletariat of the English-speaking world that this first year has shown that the staunch battleship has not only withstood rough weather, but has won a brilliant victory over the Kangaroo ship that attempted to sail under the false colors of THE PEOPLE and be it further

RESOLVED, That we heartily uphold the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE in their uncompromising, revolutionary attitude and that believing it to be the duty of every Socialist to keep these organs in fighting trim, we call upon the membership to contribute toward their support and to increase their circulation.

Haverhill resolution on S. T. & L. A., adopted by roll-call vote of 14 in favor, 7 against:

Fall River, Sweeney... 1  
Somerville, Johnson... 1  
Haverhill, Berry... 1  
Worcester, Hargraves... 1  
Worcester, Sweeney... 1  
Lowell, Youngjohns... 1  
Medford, Anderson... 1  
Holyoke, Carney... 1  
Cambridge, Ryan... 1  
Cambridge, Fuglestad... 1

Boston: Bresnahan... 1  
Lothrop... 1  
Raasch... 1

[On record as voting nay, so as to support Boston S. T. & L. A. resolution.]

Olson not voting.

Frank Keefe... 1  
Coyle... 1  
Lawrence... 1  
Duffy... 1  
Wooster... 1  
Everett, Ferguson... 1  
Salem, Box... 1  
Woburn, Curley... 1  
Malden, Scott... 1

Platform and Constitution—John F. Coyle, John F. Box, John T. Youngjohns.

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Table with columns: Aux'y Due, Receipts, Sections. Lists dues for various sections like Salem, Everett, Medford, Taunton, Haverhill, Cambridge, Woburn, Somerville, Boston, Springfield, etc.

Table with columns: EXPENDITURES. Lists expenses for Frank Keefe, carriage, Lynn to Haverhill, Council for opinion on election law, postage and stationery, Boston headquarters, etc.

Table with columns: STAMP ACCOUNT. Lists stamp purchases for On hand June 1, Sold in June, Stamps on hand, July 1, etc.

Table with columns: STAMPS. Lists stamp purchases for Everett, Boston, Medford, Lawrence, Worcester, Holyoke, Cambridge, Salem, Somerville, Woburn, Taunton, Haverhill, Fall River, Lynn, Lowell, Chelsea, Malden, New Bedford, Gardner, Pittsfield, Springfield, Member at Large.

Table with columns: Resources and liabilities. Lists Cash on hand, Daily People stamps, To N. Y. Labor News Company, To Nat. Ex. Com., etc.

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Table with columns: Receipts. Lists Salem, Everett, Medford, Taunton, Haverhill, Cambridge, Woburn, Somerville, Boston, Springfield, etc.

Table with columns: EXPENDITURES. Lists To Frank Keefe, carriage, Lynn to Haverhill, Council for opinion on election law, postage and stationery, Boston headquarters, etc.

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Table with columns: Resources and liabilities. Lists Cash on hand, Daily People stamps, To N. Y. Labor News Company, To Nat. Ex. Com., etc.

The trouble in Section Holyoke was reported, but no action was taken, as a

point of order that the matter was being investigated by the State Executive Committee was ruled well taken.

Press Committee reported resolution on Party papers in foreign languages. Adopted.

WHEREAS, There is a large proportion of the working class that does not understand English well, if at all, that is either completely deluded as to the class struggle or that is merely somewhat inclined towards Socialism, and

WHEREAS, The capitalists through their henchmen are employing all means possible to keep this large non-English-speaking element of the working class in the abject slavery to them be it therefore

RESOLVED, That the Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts, in State convention assembled, calls upon the party membership to push the party organs published in foreign languages, viz: the "Arbetaren," "II Proletario," "Sozialistische Arbeiter Zeitung," and the "Abendblatt," and to enlarge their circulation among the non-English-speaking working class.

Meeting adjourned at 11.30 p. m. HARRIET E. LOTHROP, C. ARVID OLSON, Press Committee.

THE COMING EXCURSION.

Preparations Being Made for a Grand Affair.

The excursion which is to be held on August 11th for the joint benefit of THE PEOPLE and the "Abend-Blatt" should receive the attention of all party members.

The Socialist Labor Party is fortunate in possessing two daily papers. One, in English, covers the field of the English-speaking portion of population. The other, printed in Yiddish, effectively covers the Jewish-speaking portion of the population. Both papers are owned absolutely by the Party. There can be no dispute on that score, so there should be no hesitation in according to them the most cordial and thorough support.

During the summer it is especially necessary that the support be of the most generous character. Other papers here in New York are able to get along by cutting the staff down, by taking no special write-ups, by reducing the quality and the quantity of matter that is used, in fact by getting out as cheap a paper, and by giving as little in it as possible. Our two organs cannot do that. There must be one level presented at all times. Both papers have for their aim the very highest and best that is possible. Summer and winter alike they strive to do this, funds are necessary.

There are no capitalists rushing to the support of either paper, and no capitalist is working class they must be clean to fight the battles of the working class. They must be supported by the working class.

On this occasion the excursion is to be run for the joint benefit of both papers. This should serve to concentrate efforts. In helping one, you help both. In increasing the efficiency of the "Abend-Blatt," you also increase that of THE PEOPLE. Any help will do something towards placing them on a better basis. This will mean that in the coming campaign they can put up a more vigorous fight against the combination of capitalists which enters the field with its many other different parties under many different names.

The excursion itself will be well worth the thirty-five cents charged. Three large barges have been chartered, and a band will furnish music for dancing. Then the trip down the East River, around the Battery, and up the Hudson will be an enjoyable one. The hot August Sunday can be passed on the water, and in viewing the beautiful river scenery.

When the grove is reached there will be a picnic for a few hours, and then the return trip will be made.

Such an opportunity does not present itself very often. If you have not already procured tickets you should send to L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street, and he will supply you with them.

"A Captain of Industry."

NILES, Mich., July 23.—Dr. Arthur C. Probert, head of St. Luke's Hospital, which gives out medical "diplomas" for a small consideration, is now wanted for wrecking a bank at Bourbon, Ind. Probert went to Bourbon last fall and organized a company to manufacture door locks. In connection with this industry he started a bank called the Farmers' Bank of Bourbon. Several citizens of the town allowed their names to appear in connection with the enterprise and put in money. He also engaged in organizing a pickle factory.

Probert left Bourbon a short time ago, and investigation disclosed the fact that the bank was short several thousand dollars. The Governor of Indiana has applied to Gov. Bliss for extradition papers for Probert, who was indicted by the Grand Jury of Marshall county, Ind., for receiving deposits after his bank was insolvent. Probert will fight extradition.

The Cause of Strikes.

The Brooklyn "Eagle" in a labored editorial on the strike of the steel workers comes to the following conclusion: "Because there is prosperity these strikes occur. Strikes always prefer a high market, good times. They are informal methods of demanding a larger share of profits. Because, it is summer, when living is easy without work, these strikes are now ordered. Were the times hard and the season winter, the advantages would be with capital instead of labor."

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

"OUR CHEAP LABOR"

TO BE UTILIZED BY THE INTRODUCTION OF THE SILK INDUSTRY.

The Government to Promote the Work—Idle Labor Can Thus Be Turned To Profit for the Capitalist—Money to Be Spent On It.

[Washington Post.]

"I shall ask Congress to give me \$10,000 for the purpose of making experiments in the raising of silkworms and the production of raw silk," said Secretary of Agriculture Wilson recently. "Last year we imported more than \$45,000,000 worth of raw silk, which, according to my notion, might just as well have been produced in this country. Some day, perhaps, we may produce all the silk we require for our own use, but first it is necessary that we shall learn something more about the business than we know at present."

"The raising of a few pounds of cocoons each year does not materially interfere with the household and other duties that now engage the time of the farm girls, and it is by each household raising a few pounds of cocoons that silk culture must be carried on in this country, as it has always been in other countries. In France, I am told, cocoons are regularly produced by more than 150,000 families.

"Raw silk is a product of the cheapest labor in foreign countries, it is true, but no country has cheaper labor than we have available in the Southern States, and there is no reason why the people in that section should not turn their attention to picking mulberry leaves and feeding silk worms. Meanwhile the more intelligent might learn how to reel the silk. All such business could be attended to in April and May, when there is no cotton picking. Children who are unable to do heavy field work could be employed at such labor, thus making some earnings and acquiring habits of industry."

"Experiments in this direction have been tried by the government before, and unsuccessfully, but exactly the same thing may be said of tea-raising, which, after a previous failure, is now prospering. We are demonstrating that tea can be grown profitably in the South, the leaves being gathered by children, whose parents are delighted with the addition made by these earnings to the family income. This class of labor can be employed to pick mulberry leaves and feed silk worms. High ability to direct the work and cheap labor to execute it afford a combination that ought to make the production of silk a success in the United States."

When at length the worms begin to lose appetite and throw out silk it is time for the grower to construct little arches of wigs between the shelves for the spinning of the cocoons. When this has been done the worms promptly mount into the branches and begin to spin. Care has to be taken to prevent any two or three of them from making a double or treble cocoon, which would be unfit for weaving. Eight days later the cocoons may be gathered, the loose or floss silk removed from the firm inner pods, and the latter sorted. The very best of the cocoons are picked out to provide living moths for egg-laying for the next year.

COAL LANDS TRANSFERRED.

Capital Ready to Consolidate Them—Still Further.

ALTOONA, Pa., July 23.—The contentious Somerset county coal region is alive with rumors as to the intentions of a party of capitalists who have come from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore with the avowed purpose of securing options on all the active and prospective coal operations in sight, an intention which they are backing by half a dozen deals daily.

The concerns coupled with the rumored transfers are the following: Merchants' Coal Company, Casselman Coal Company, Ursula Coal Mining Company, W. D. Althouse & Co., W. J. Rainey, Fairview Coal Company, Stuber Coal Company, W. K. Niver & Co., Somerset Coal Company, Chapman Coal Mining Company, Grassy Run Coal Company, Duncan & Adams, Continental Coal Company, Cumberland & Elk Lick Coal Company, Pine Hill Coal Company, W. A. Garman, Stattler Coal Company, and Benjamin Thomas & Son.

Many of these may be classed as small concerns only when they are compared with the Berwind-White and Consolidated companies. The Niver, Ursula and Casselman operations are very extensive.

One of the rumors regarding this latest campaign of coal optioning is that President Baer, of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, who is a native of Somerset county and fully appreciative of its resources, is back of the deals, his object being to secure to the Reading a liberal share of the Somerset field, into which extensions of his lines have practically been decided upon.

It is said the large acreage recently acquired in Somerset county by the Consolidated Company will not be developed for years, or until the Georges Creek operations of that corporation have been exhausted. The Consolidated Company is one of the best equipped concerns in the United States, having its own cars and a fleet of sea-going vessels plying between the United States and Cuban ports.

Rembrandt Peale, who has recently acquired large coal tracts in this region, has awarded to a Lock Haven man the contract for the construction of 200 houses in the new town of Benedictine. The Geddes Lumber Company has the contract for 150 new houses at Jenners, the seat of the Merchants Coal Company's latest operations. The same contractors will erect 100 houses at Eureka, a new coal town soon to be reached by a branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. New towns are springing up like magic all through the adjacent fields. The wonderful record of last year, when the development of coal fields in central-western Pennsylvania exceeded that of a whole decade before, will be eclipsed by the operations of the season now opened. The coal lands are in stronger hands now. Previous developments have generally been of an individual nature, but now unlimited capital, controlled by communities of interest, is entering enterprises.

The New York Labor News Company has just issued this book in neat cloth binding. It will be helpful to every workman, and should be studied by every Socialist.

When the moth is ready to come out, having passed through the chrysalis stage to accomplish the transformation, it moistens the end of the cocoon with a liquid secretion and pushes its way through the silken envelope. This process is liable to break some of the silken strands, and hence the plan adopted by growers is to steam the cocoons until the inclosed insects are presumably dead. Then, whenever convenient, the silk may be wound off. The outer silk, known as "floss," is used for carding, being loose of texture, but the inner cocoon is tough, strong, compact and composed of a continuous thread, which is not wound in concentric circles, but irregularly in short figure eight loops.

A room in which silkworms are reared ought to be well ventilated and warm in winter. If only a few of the insects are to be raised, all operations can be performed in trays on tables, but if the

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES

Table with 2 columns: Year and Number of votes. 1888: 2,068; 1892: 21,157; 1896: 86,564; 1900: 34,191



Build to-day, then, strong and sure, With a firm and ample base; And ascending and secure Shall to-morrow find its place. Thus alone can we attain To these heights, where the eye Sees the world as one vast plain, And on boundless reach of sky. —LONGFELLOW.

PLAYING LABOR FOR BASS.

The National Glass Bottle Blowers' Convention held in Milwaukee, adopted on the 16th instant a certain resolution, so masterly, in its way, that admiration can not be withheld from it any more than one can withhold admiration from a fine specimen of rattle-snake. Injunctions are just now pelting the heads of the workmen like hail-stones, thick and hard. In Ansonia, Ct., in Cincinnati, O., all over Illinois, in the miners' regions of Pennsylvania, here in New York and in the Far West, Washington, these injunctions are coming down forbidding the workmen from boycotting, picketing, "addressing non-union men," supporting one another, and in Ansonia, going so far as to attach the property of the men enjoined. The effect of this bold conduct of the capitalist class is felt by its Labor Lieutenants. The rank and file of the workers naturally resent such conduct; galled by these injunctions, they begin to think, two and two are put together, and they begin to ask themselves ugly questions. Of what use is the economic organization of Labor if an arm of the political machinery of Government can scuttle it? This question leads straight to others, still uglier. How comes it that the workman does not himself own and run the Government? He is 100 to the capitalist 1, why does not he wield the injunctions to smite his foes with? Needless to say that when the rank and file has reached this point in its meditations, the Labor Fakir, who has all along led the rank and file to vote for the capitalist parties, feels hard pressed. He has ever sung the song of "No politics in Unions," the "Trades Union is ample to protect the workman." "Capital and Labor are Brothers," etc., etc. The injunctions that play the Union's striking arm, backed by the militias that blow the Union to splinters, bore a hole through the song. The rank and file begin to look askance upon their leaders. At such times something must be done, and done deftly. The Labor Fakir is equal to the occasion, how equal he proved at that Glass Bottle Blowers' National Convention. "Does he resist the popular indignation among his dues-paying dupes? Does he at such times stick firmly to his motto, "No politics in Unions," "Capital and Labor are Brothers," "The Trades Union is ample to protect the workers"? No! He plays the rank and file for bass. He stacks up the line; lets them have their own way. He joins them in the outcry, as he did in that Convention; denounces the issuing of such injunctions as an "arbitrary usurpation of power by the courts," as "unwarranted abuse of extraordinary writs of injunction in disputes between employees and employer, which only result in the degradation of all that is best in American citizenship." When the trusting, confiding rank and file, like the bass that imagines he is running away with the bait, thinks he is having his own way, and that his views are prevailing, the skillful hireling of the capitalist class, the Labor Fakir, gently pulls in the line and lands his fish. After all this denunciation of the injunctions, the resolution closes with a call upon all members to do, what? To knock out at the polls the class that seizes them in the shop, and that protects its power to fleece with the public powers conferred by the ballot? Again, no! The resolution closes with a call "To support an anti-injunction bill in Congress."

men's anger against themselves, and getting them to decide, because the capitalist courts are guilty of usurpation of power, to give them some more laws to usurp powers on! Fortunately, however, these conventions are more and more limited to Fakirs' gatherings. The bass intended to be landed is not at these "labor" conventions. It is more and more conspicuously absent. Fortunately, also the S. L. P. is in the field, whose words, reaching the rank and file, are every day bringing more light to them, and urging on the day when Labor emancipated from the vile role of bass, will dump the Labor Lieutenants of the capitalist class.

MILITARIANISM.

An exhibition worth remembering was made at the Albany strike inquest on the 17th instant by the gentleman who appeared for the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn, Lieut. John A. Wilson. E. Le Roy Smith, a merchant of Albany, was shot dead by a bullet, fired by the Regiment, while he was peacefully standing at the door of his shop one day during the late trolley strike. Being examined Lieutenant Wilson said: "I gave the command, which was executed. We all fired." Further questioned, these answers came with promptness: "Q.—Did you fire at the ground or in the air?" "A.—We shot to kill." "Q.—Did you aim at anybody?" "A.—We did."

Taking these statements together and for true, the following appears: A platoon of soldiers of the Twenty-third Regiment are ordered to fire; ALL, including the officer who gave the command, execute the order; they ALL take aim, "shooting to kill"; net results, one man in a dense crowd hit! Whichever way the picture, thus drawn by Lieut. Wilson himself of himself and his nasty pets, is looked upon it places them in no enviable light. If indeed they shot to kill, taking deliberate aim, and yet managed to hit just one man, their marksmanship is nothing to brag about. If, on the other hand, they were not the raffishly crew that would really "shoot to kill" inoffensive men; if the language of their Lieutenant is simply bluster, what must one think of the moral and mental make-up of a set of men who are willing to go on record as animated with a "shoot to kill" spirit exercised against inoffensive men!

Much is being written in Europe, where militarism is an extensive profession, against the evil thereof. But neither articles, books nor speeches touch our American militarism. Militarism is bad enough; but militarism is infinitely worse. There is between militarism and feudalism the difference there is between feudal honor and bourgeois dishonor. With all its defects, there are features of decency in feudalism; the features of capitalism are one leprous blotch. Some rectitude, some character, some chivalry is, accordingly, detected in that offshoot of feudal rule, the trade of the soldier; in that offshoot of bourgeoisdom, the militia, all the base instincts of the parent stock come to the surface; the instinct of the capitalist sander of sugar, water of stock, adulterator of bread-stuffs, expert manager of fraudulent fires and fraudulent failures,—all of these crop up in concentrated form, and the coward-bully and the bully-coward is rampant,—just as depicted on the canvas by Lieut. John A. Wilson of the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn.

No wonder that all along the line of the betrayers of the workers—from the Republican party, across the regular Democratic, down to the Social Democratic party—the hearts of these wretched beasts as one for armories of the most sanitary nature, for militias of the most sanitary training.

No wonder either that, around the blazing penon of the Fighting S. L. P., the morally and mentally healthy element of the nation is gathering to mop the earth with both capitalism and its plebeian supporters of many names but one purpose.

SATRAPS OF ENGLAND.

The conviction of Earl Russell for bigamy by the House of Lords on the 18th is a matter of more significance and moment than the trivial nature of all that has of late been connected with the Earl would at first lead one to believe. It is nothing short of a fresh affront to that sovereignty of the United States and its laws, that our ruling class so much affect to dote on, venerate and uphold as sacrosanct. Owing to the silent acquiescence of our combined Republican-Democratic politicians in office, and the official presence, at the trial, of the American Ambassador to England, more than acquiescence, official sanction is implied. Earl Russell was married in England to one Mabel Scott, in 1890. Almost immediately the two quarreled, the quarrel resulting in a series of scandalous court trials, instituted by both, but all of which failed of their purpose. Much as the two sought to separate, English law stood in the way. Earl Russell then moved to America; obtained here a

domicile; secured, under American law, an absolute divorce from his wife; and then, again under the full sanction of American law, married one Mollie Cook, in Reno, Nev. Upon his return to England he was arrested on the charge of bigamy, and was convicted on the 18th. The first marriage in England was held valid; the American laws under which the Earl was allowed to re-marry were, accordingly, abrogated by the British law. And the point was rubbed in. If a moral sense against bigamy, animated the Lords who sat in judgment in the case, however theoretical the bigamy, there might be some extenuation of their conduct; but in that case the judges would have manifested their indignation by the severity of the sentence. They did just the reverse. An offence otherwise treated as felony is punished as a misdemeanor, and the culprit is consigned for only three months to commodious quarters where he can live in luxury. Obviously, the Lords did not proceed from the theory that they had a malefactor to punish, but that they merely had to take such action as would assert their position that the "comity of nations," the courtesy that one sovereign nation owes another, is not due by England to the United States; American laws need not be respected in England; a status acquired here is not recognized there.

In this sense the Earl Russell trial is of a piece with British conduct towards America from the beginning of the Boer war down to the present day. American goods have been taken on the high seas; American ports are bases of supply for British ships,—and all the while the capitalist class, that to-day rules this country, meekly submits to have the country treated as a dependency of England.

The capitalist class of America, represented by its Republican and Democratic officials, is a traitor class. The "Law," which it enforces by means of injunctions and bayonets, is there only to be enforced upon the American toiler; they are the satraps of England, cringing before their distant master and playing the bully upon their near subjects,—the American wage slave.

A PRICELESS LESSON.

We have before us a tabular statement, prepared by Bradstreet's, showing what is called, in the language of statisticians, the "index number of prices" on the first day of every quarter-year, from October 1, 1890, to July 1, 1901.

This document is highly instructive and may be of great service in exposing the false pretenses of two categories of labor exploiters, necessarily antagonistic to each other—namely, the plutocratic employer and the middle class dealer. But, before proceeding with its consideration, it may be well to first state here, as briefly and clearly as possible, what is meant by this expression, "index number of prices."

A number of leading articles—such as wheat, corn, flour, beef, pork, salt, sugar, petroleum, coal, iron, cotton, tobacco, etc., etc.—are taken together, in quantities corresponding to the estimated consumption of each, per capita. The value of each quantity is then calculated upon the ruling wholesale price on a given day; the sums thus obtained are added together, and the total is called the "index number of prices" for that particular day.

For instance: When it is said that the index number given by "Bradstreet's" for one hundred leading articles on July 1, 1890, was 80.81, whereas on July 1, 1901, it was 83.05, it is tantamount to saying that it now costs, at wholesale prices, \$83.05 to buy the same assortment of the said one hundred articles as could have been bought at wholesale prices two years ago for \$80.81.

We may now proceed. On October 1, 1890, "Bradstreet's" price-index-number was nearly 106. It then fell steadily every three months until July 1, 1892, when it was only 80.63. In the following nine months it recovered somewhat, but on July 1, 1893—that is, on the eve of the crash—it fell to 70, and from that moment went again steadily down until it was barely 66 on April 1, 1896, showing a decline of 40 per cent. in five and a half years. This was the lowest level of wholesale prices since 1800.

But a turning point had been reached. Soon concentrated capital resumed its onward movement to trustification upon the prostrated body of the middle class. The prices rose steadily. The index number went up to 73 in 1897; to 76 in 1898; to 80 in July, and 90 in December, 1899; then finally touched the 93 point in February, 1900. Since that time, however, a downward movement has taken place and, as already stated, the index number was only 83.05 on the first day of the current month.

There is no room for a consideration of the causes that brought about the violent oscillations of the wholesale price pendulum. We must for the present confine ourselves to one of the many important lessons taught by the above figures when they are viewed in the necessary light of certain other facts. With

this end in view we must observe that during the first period of declining wholesale prices which extended from 1800 to the crash of 1893, the middle class was highly prosperous, for the simple reason that the retail prices did not decline in the same proportion. They were, in fact, remarkably steady. Therefore, the retailing class was highly benefited by the decline, although the manufacturers were not injured by it, the reduction being the result of enormous improvements in the machinery and methods of production. But when the crisis came, the petty, pilfering body of small dealers found itself in sore straits, owing to the reduction of the purchasing power of its victim, the working class. Low prices, then, were of no avail. The "revival of business," promptly followed, as it was, by the steady rise of the wholesale price level, did not sensibly improve the retailers' condition. Every such rise was so much taken from their profits, because, limited as they were in their exactions by the purchasing power of the workers—whose earnings had not by any means risen in the same proportion—they could not greatly increase their retail prices. Hence the wordy war against the trusts, carried on by the yellow papers, which are largely dependent upon the store-keeping gentry for circulation and advertising patronage.

It is thus plainly seen that the price question, ever so important to the eye and affection for the workers and plotters of labor, is actually of no interest to the working class. Whether prices rise or fall, the worker's condition under the capitalist system can only get worse.

WEALTH AND WAR.

It has just come to light that a careful investigation of the mineral wealth of the Transvaal, made by British engineers before the South African war broke out, reveals the existence of natural treasures in that country, infinitely greater than was ever publicly stated. The mining area of the Rand is capable of yielding gold to the amount of about 14,000 millions of dollars; that is, a mass of the precious metal representing nearly one quarter of the total wealth of the United States in 1890. Nor is this all; a calculation points to 60,000 million tons of "good" coal in the districts that have been prospected.

These colossal figures not only cast additional light of the most vivid sort upon the original "causes" of the war, which have always been fully understood, but makes quite plain the only conditions of peace which are consistent with the Chamberlain and Lombard street conception of "national honor." It explains the "patriotism" displayed by the capitalists of England in granting to their government all that portion of the surplus-value created by their wage-slaves and all the blood in their surplus-laborers, that may be required for the complete annihilation of the few mean farmers who, as first occupants, dare to claim possession of such rich fields.

To be sure, it is inconvenient for men of refined tastes, upon whom rank and wealth impose the observance of idleness and luxury, to pay an extra penny in the pound upon their income for the maintenance of 250,000 murderous rascals in South Africa. But inasmuch as it must finally prove a highly paying investment, the sacrifice will be made, and money for the purpose in view—for the great purpose of civilization of course—will not be wanting, even if the sympathetic American cousin, similarly engaged in the Philippines, must be called upon for a new loan: As to fighting blood—why! should British blood get scarce in the slums where the South African army is chiefly recruited, an inexhaustible stream of other blood can be made to flow, for small pay, from every capitalist-ridden nation in the world.

Yet the Boer is fighting. He has not lost all hope. Poor Boer! by tradition, by nature as it were, he is a burgher. With middle class instinct he struggles; and like the middle class of other lands though not cowardly, he remains blind to his fate, cannot see that he is doomed.

Political and Economic.

In a previous, June issue,—quoting from the Toronto "Globe" of last June 4, which reported President O'Connell's report to the machinists' convention in that city,—the sum of \$83,429 was given as the amount which the I. A. M. lost through defaulting officers during the last two years. President O'Connell's report in full now lies before us, in authentic form, in this month's issue of the "Machinists' Monthly Journal." There the amount lost during the last two years through defaulting officers appears as \$8,429. Whether a typographical error was incurred by the Toronto "Globe" of June 4, in inserting a 3 after the 8, or whether a typographical error is incurred by the "Machinists' Monthly Journal" in dropping that 3, we can not tell. Suffice it to state here the figure given in the "Machinists' Monthly Journal" itself.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

"UNIONIZING" FOR WAGE BENEFIT?

Upon a gigantic scale, that fills the public eye, a gigantic fraud is being perpetrated upon workmen to the tune of "unionizing." The fraud goes by the name of the "Steel Strike." The capitalist press, partly out of ignorance and partly against its better knowledge, floods the country with reports intended to convey the idea that workmen are interested in the conflict. The impression intended to be conveyed is false. Workmen are "interested" in this conflict only in the sense that drafted soldiers, torn from their homes by quarrelling overlords, and hurled at one another's throats, can be said to be "interested" only in so far that they are being used as food for cannon by their masters; they certainly are not interested in that which their masters have in mind and are pursuing.

It was but nine years ago when a bloody conflict broke out virtually over the same region now covered by the Steel Strike. The race, then nine years younger, did not "see through" the affair. It believed the conflict to be one between Labor and Capital; and the more clear-sighted, observing the inadequate methods and tactics of Labor on the occasion, drew hope that, experience would tutor, and that that much profit would be drawn from the calamity. Nine years have, however, run by since then. During that interval the surviving strike leaders, who had been emphatic in their love and affection for the workers and their hostility to the "employing vampires," have been seen to land, one after the other, into fat political jobs, by the grace of the very folks they had been fighting: William Wiehe, the then President of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers, now draws salary as "Immigrant Inspector" at Ellis Island, N. Y.; M. M. Garland, the then Assistant President, fills the sine-cure of "Collector of the Port of Pittsburgh"; W. A. Carney, then Vice-President of the Harnstead District is a Deputy State Factory Inspector; P. H. McEvoy, a then leader, is flourishing as Street Commissioner in Youngstown, Pa.—while, on the other hand, the rank and file was left bleeding for the vanquished. The "great strike" of '92 turned out to be a falling out between capitalists and their Labor Lieutenants. The latter, in the now well understood Labor Fakir style, utilized the ever smouldering class-resentment of the working class; called out a strike under the pretence of promoting the interests of the workman; and after they had in that way shown the employers how disagreeable they could become, made their peace, "settled," got their jobs.

The same thing is now up. It is not in the absence only of the slightest utterance, on the part of the leaders, of facts and figures that may tutor the rank and file of the workers to enter the class-conscious field of battle, where, once started, the battle is bound to continue despite all desertions of leaders,—it is not in that alone that the present conflict looks identical with that of nine years ago. It is identical also in the presence of certain other manifestations. Now, as then, the attempt is being made to render the rank and file "fighting-drunk" with the bad whiskey of false promises and illusions. One Thomas A. Flynn, "National Organizer of the A. F. of L.," has started on this special mission. He promises the strikers ample funds through the A. F. of L., funds enough "to enable them to fight to a finish," and, so as to impart solidity to his words, he does not use phrases but comes down to figures. The A. F. of L., which, in an evidently inspired article from the renal pen of Henry George, Jr., in the "Federationist," of this very month, is credited with "900,000 paid up members," is stated by Mr. Lynch to have "2,000,000 members who are now paying dues;" upon these figures Mr. Lynch proceeds to pile others: an assessment of 25 cents per capita a week is to be levied upon these 2,000,000; and Mr. Lynch, with the brazen front of the Fakir, concludes: "This will yield \$500,000 a week, and will give the Amalgamated Association a fund that would enable it to fight to a finish." ! ! ! ? ! !

It is not unlikely that enough men may be bereft of their senses by these preposterous figures, and the preposterous reasoning that underlies them; it is not unlikely that the, in round figures, 250,000 paid up members of the A. F. of L., of whom the strikers themselves are a portion, may be taken for 2,000,000; nor is it wholly unlikely that enough men will fall to consider the difference there is between an assessment that is ordered and one that is collected and available; and, possibly, the preposterousness of the idea of raising "to a finish" \$500,000 a week from the starvation wages of the workers may escape not a few. Those taken in will strew the field, when the present leaders will have made their peace with the employers and got the jobs they are after.

By the lurid light that these facts cast upon the situation, the intrepid Socialist workman should be able to find a way to reach the ears of his fellows, open their eyes, enable them to perceive that they are being ground between the upper and the nether millstone of Capitalists and Fakirs, and lead them to organize upon the field of class-consciousness there to do battle till the capitalist system is overthrown, and the Socialist Republic reared.

The chief of police of Washington, D. C., has ruled that an officer can drink soda water while on duty. He contends that it is a harmless and invigorating paste, and that it inculcates a good moral example. It inspires respect for the force to see a man engaged in such a moral pursuit. This revelation places soda on a higher plane. It can now take its place with committees of 15, with upworth Leagues, and other saviors of society.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN—This voting business is stupid. UNCLE SAM.—And what is sensible? B. J.—The organizing of the working people into armies to do some shooting. The time for ballots is gone; the time for bullets is on. U. S.—Have you dropped the blue glass fad and taken to the bullet fad? B. J.—Call it a fad as much as you please: fact is that slaves have never yet freed themselves. U. S.—And whom is it you want to organize into bullet brigades? B. J.—The working people. U. S.—For what purpose? B. J.—To free themselves. U. S.—And isn't it this very working people whom you consider slaves? B. J.—What else are they? U. S.—Accordingly, what you propose to do is to take these slaves, who you say can't free themselves, and organize them into bullet brigades—to do what? Why, to free themselves! You start with the theory that they, being slaves, can't free themselves, and you wind up with the plan to organize them for them to free themselves. Don't you realize that you have put both your feet into your mouth? B. J. (trying to hedge)—What I meant was that slaves never yet VOTED themselves into freedom, they can free themselves only with the bullet. U. S.—Where did you get this notion? B. J. (pompously)—From history and from reasoning. Reasoning tells me that slaves have not sense enough to vote right; and history confirms the theory. U. S.—Let us take up your "reasoning" first. The brain must direct man's action, eh? B. J.—That's just it. You got it now. U. S.—Can a brainless man shoot right? B. J.—No. U. S.—Consequently, your "reasoning" amounts to this: "the wage slaves have no brains; therefore they can't give the right direction to their ballots; bullets must be shot as straight as ballots; brains are as necessary to do this as to vote; the brainless wage slave has brains to shoot right." How do ye like it? B. J. looks sick. U. S.—I won't insist on an answer from you. It must be hard for a man to speak when one of his feet is in his mouth and is choking him. Now I'll take up your "history."

B. J.—My history is all right. U. S.—We'll see about that. B. J.—Yes we will. Did not the Roundheads shoot down the soldiers of Charles I. at Marston Moor? U. S.—Yes. But before they did that did they not elect themselves to Parliament? B. J.—Guess they did, by Jericho! U. S.—Having had the necessary brains to give the right direction to their ballots to give the necessary brains to give the right direction to their ballots by shooting their foe down when he afterwards took up arms.

B. J.—But in the French revolution it was otherwise. Didn't they grab the nobility by the throat and guillotine them? U. S.—They did so. But before they did, didn't the then slave class, the bourgeoisie elect their men into the third estate and take possession of the nation? B. J.—Damn it; they did! U. S.—There also you find that the slaves first proved their brain power by voting right, and afterwards, of course, when it became necessary to fight, they had the requisite brain to fight right. B. J.—Well, but right here among us, didn't we have to fight 4 years to free the negro? U. S.—We did, but before we started in to fight, did we not vote straight by electing Lincoln? B. J. bites his lips. U. S.—In short, your "history" is as muddled up as your "reasoning," and there goes your other foot into your mouth. Historically it is untrue, theoretically it is false that those who have no brains enough to use the ballot, when they have it, will suddenly have brains enough to use the bullet. What history and science do teach is that slaves can not free themselves so long as they do not know who and what is the tyrant. That is the point of importance. The method is secondary. Where there is no ballot to fight with, of course, the bullet is the first and last resort. But regardless of these, not unless the slave has a distinct idea of what it is that oppresses him can he act intelligently and emancipate himself. The bulk of the wage slaves or working class in America to-day do not know who the real tyrant is, and they are fighting his shadow. To fight gold-bugs or trusts, or landlords and all such to-day, believing them to be the tyrants, and yet uphold capitalism, is as if the Revolutionary Fathers had taken the Colonial Governors for the tyrants and had upheld King George. The tyrant at that time was British Rule; the tyrant to-day is Capitalism. When the wage slaves of America shall have discovered that, then will they be possessed of the requisite intelligence to free themselves. When they shall have reached that degree of intelligence they will not be the fools to fight first, seeing

they have the ballot, and, being in the overwhelming majority, can swamp their adversaries at the hustings. This is reasoning and this is history. And upon these facts the political method is the only available one: it educates while it strikes, and it organizes for the bullet brigade, should that ever become necessary, by organizing the Socialist Labor Party ballot army. Jonathan go soak your head.

The work to be done by the Socialist Labor Party in the coming majority campaign must be of the most telling and sturdy kind. There will be "issues" enough to supply the other parties with words, if not with reasons, but for the Socialist there can be but one reason. Misgovernment, increase of crime, increase of corruption in the public departments, intensified misery on the part of the working class, lower wages, scarcity of work, strikes, lockouts, boycotts, black listing, injunctions, gigantic trusts, wars of conquest, wholesale slaughter of workers in their employment, terrible mortality of children due to improper ventilation and food—in fact, the whole sum and substance of this our civilized life in the twentieth century—are all due to one thing: capitalism. That is the issue on which we enter the campaign. You may abolish Croker, you may abolish Platt, you may bury Devery and the police force, Morgan and all his partners, Pitney and the rest of the injunction granters, the Twenty-third regiment and all other murderers in the militia, but if you leave capitalism, you have left the prolific mother of all these gross outrages. The Socialist knows this, and will confine his efforts to the abolition of capitalism. He will direct all his energies to organizing the working class into the Socialist Labor Party, and there educating them to an understanding of the causes of economic wrongs, and the way to end them.

Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation, has presented a new Catholic church to the congregation of Braddock, Pa. The Medici family "presented" churches and cathedrals to Italy, and they decorated them with the blood of the Italian people. The barons of the Middle Ages, when killing had been especially good, presented cathedrals to the church, and thereby washed their hands free from the deep stains with which they were covered. Every rogue that escaped the gallows, and felt a qualm of conscience, has been in the habit of "doing something for the church." How many a man, after a life of profligacy, has taken some of the money filched from the women of the street, or gained in gambling, or illicit traffic, and with it given memorial windows, altars, or building funds to churches? How many that have spent their lives in robbery and crookedness have built hospitals? How many of those who have systematically worked to keep the working class in ignorance and brutality have endowed colleges? You have only to go through the list and find that the leeches that infest the social body are the ones who engage in this pastime. They do it for the same reason that actuated the Medici. It is not a love of humanity, but it is a parade of stolen, and barbarously stolen wealth, or a vulgar idea that they are thereby atoning for their crimes.

Sunday, in order that our Christianity might be evident to the world, a man risked his life in going through the Niagara whirlpool rapids, and in New York an aeronaut was badly mangled, and in Springfield one was killed. The first man was paid \$300 for his insanity, the second received \$20 and the third \$35. All acted as they did to draw trade to the stores in the vicinity, and to increase the amount of transportation. But those who profited by these deadly exhibitions did not risk anything. If the men were killed, all was well, and if they were not killed things were no better. It all goes to prove that men are so desperate for a chance to make a living that they will risk a terrible death, and other men are so anxious to make money that they will pay men for risking their lives. As nothing is gained by such acts, as science is advanced in no way, as they are not entertaining, and as they feed only the most brutal and morbid curiosity, they should be done away with, and the class that promotes them should be done away with also.

The effects of the gradual placing of a standing army in the city and surrounding places was shown by the fights that have occurred at South Beach. The soldiers at Fort Wadsworth have been acting in most military fashion, and during the past week many bloody encounters occurred as a result. A gallant charge was made on several saloons, and the boys in blue who never knew defeat, sent the enemy to the dust in short order. The enemy was inside of them. Then a troop of soldiers was sent out to guard the saloon keepers from the other soldiers. Between the two there have been more pitched battles than are recorded in the official accounts of our glorious conquest of the Philippines. The officers say that the trouble is due to the abolition of the canteen. The soldiers say that they have got to do something for their money. Between both things the lives of passersby are in danger, and drink flows in unlimited quantities.

Quay controls the telephones of Pennsylvania, and he is one of the leaders in the recently organized telephone combination. With the railroads, courts, legislature, Mayor of Philadelphia, and other tritons in his possession, there seems but a limited new field in the Keystone State for Quay to conquer.

Every issue of the New York "Times" has an editorial deprecating the "tyranny of labor unions." They are so much like the same kind of editorials that appear in the "Sun" that it almost seems that the "Times" is following in the footsteps of the latter. Can it be that Number Six has another eye to be blackened?

The wreath contributed by the French Socialists on the day celebrating the downfall of the Bastille was removed by the government. Did Millrand have anything to do with this act?

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Farmers' Prosperity, Farm Hands' Misery.

TO THE PEOPLE.—The farm owners of Southern Illinois have the most abundant wheat crop that has been raised for years. It will average 25 bushels to the acre.

One would think from the above that farm workers must be likewise receiving a fair wage for their labor, but the fact of the matter is that wages range from \$9 to \$15 per month. The \$15 job is very seldom to be had.

The hours are from sunrise to sunset, never less than sixteen hours per day.

Extra hands can be had in abundance for harvesting at the magnificent sum of from 60 to 75 cents per day and they (the workers) to board themselves.

How can a man support a family on such a miserable pittance? It is impossible. They merely exist in spite of all the wheat and corn that they have grown for their land owners.

But the farm wages will not always remain as they are at present (?) as the Gompers organizing brigade have started to work to try to organize the farmers, the employer and employee are all entitled to membership and such a glorious organization they will have for the benefit of Gompers and his labor fakirs.

A very good scheme to rake in more dues from the workers; it matters not to them from what source it comes.

But their day of reckoning is coming and Samuel Gompers and his brigade of labor fakirs will be a thing of the past.

Onward with the agitation of the S. L. P. and L. A. Show up the labor fakirs at every opportunity! EDWARD RENNER. Boston, Ill., July 17.

Chicagoans, Is There Truth in This?

TO THE PEOPLE.—The following is true in the dandy of the hour. A travelling cigarmaker told another who is a friend of mine that there is in Chicago a cigar factory which is said to be run by a man named J. J. Lynch.

Some little time ago three or four men were all that he employed, but a short time since the number was increased to about twenty cigarmakers and his books are looked after and posted up Sunday mornings by G. W. Perkins, Pres. of the C. M. I. U. and he, PERKINS, IS SAID TO BE THE OWNER OF THE FACTORY AND RUNNING IT UNDER LYNCH'S NAME.

The traveller also said this matter was brought to the attention of the members of a local union adjacent to Chicago, but it also was promptly squelched. T. L. E. New Haven, Ct., July 17.

Delivering the Message in Duluth.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Just a line from the Northwest. The whirling of the Buzz Saw has made sweet music in our ears—but a dirge chant to the Labor Fakirs and barkers for capitalism.

Upon the late arrival of warm weather Section Duluth greased up the levers, and cleared the decks for action. June 15 we held forth on Second avenue with a crowd of 400. Comrade Louis Dworschak opened the meeting and in a jiffy had a ring 15 deep. He then showed that Socialism is not a carefully planned scheme, wherein every person would have a certain place, nor a ready-made rule of politics, society was expected to come at a given moment, but that it was the result of revolutionary forces at work, the outcome of a system wherein the machinery of production was privately owned.

He traced the development of industry, showing the different methods by which production has been carried on from isolated individuals to collectives and co-operatives, with the natural result—the development of classes; the capitalist class, owning the capital or machinery of production, and the working class, owning nothing but its labor power, which, being bought by the capitalist exploiting class, compels the working class to submit to capitalism or starvation. He showed that wealth is the sole product of labor, but that the non-producing, leaser capitalist class owns it; showed that wages and profits came out of this wealth, hence resulting in class interest and a class struggle, that cannot end in other than the total subjugation of the working class, or the abolition of the capitalist class. When describing the super-abundance of wealth created by labor, for which in return it gets a bare existence and shackles and hurls to live in, one man felt, hard hit and shouted, "Well, ain't you getting it?" "No," said the comrade, "We are not, we are not satisfied with enough to fill our stomachs and a bunk to sleep in; we want all we produce and we will have, we must have it; and the S.L.P. will get it for us." Pointing to the richly laden shop windows, he said, "There, look! see those fine rugs, carpets, divans, cushions, drapings, beautiful things of all descriptions. Are you a coward, to say the working class have those things in their home? Have you a fine house to live in with all the modern conveniences? Have you pianos, paintings, art decorations? Does your child in a beautiful travel to sunny climes or to the sea side, or to Europe? Do you fish, read, or enjoy beautiful pastime? No, and not until we get what we produce, can we have these things—the aspirations of the working class. A hog or horse will get his 'full dinner pail' and towards like you, are satisfied with as much, shame on you!" The way the crowd hounded him was inspiring. The comrade showed our only hope lay in the Socialist Labor Party and made a strong plea for "men not towards to advance and get on the firing line."

He was followed by Comrade Ed. Kiz, who made his usual, hard-hitting, clean cut speech, that reaches the brain of the proletarians. Kiz is a fighter of the stalwart kind, of tireless zeal, who would rather make a speech than eat

a square meal; a comrade Section Duluth is fortunate in having with them. The meeting resulted in a fine impression, a good bunch of "Strikes" sold and five subscriptions obtained.

June 20 we poured shot into Ward 6. Comrade Dworschak opened, and showed the necessity of supporting party owned papers, and sound revolutionary literature, followed by Kiz, who traced the development of industry to Socialism, in such a clear simple way that only block-heads fail to grasp. Rain broke meeting; result—7 subscriptions, good sale of books, one member.

June 20, the hammer resounded across the bay, at West Superior, Wis., with Kiz only, fine crowd (700), ringing speech: "Strike" and "Reform or Revolution" sold, and 11 subscriptions to THE PEOPLE. The sky-pilots drew the crowd. Upon their departure, Kiz said, "Now, workingmen, we will not tell you about your sins, but of the sins of the capitalist class." His telling shots rent the bulwarks of superstition, and ignorance, as only the S.L.P. logic can. July 13 found us again at W. Superior with a crowd of 600, and Dworschak and Kiz the gun swabs. Kiz laid bare the false pretences of Rep and Dem politicians and the Labor Fakirs who run the capitalist annex called "union," and revealed the necessity of the only true union, the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, which recognizes the class-struggle and acts accordingly.

Dworschak showed the necessity of revolutionary organization on the part of the working class and "no compromise." He smashed the reform middle class Socialism and made clear working class, S.L.P. Socialism. Showing the workingman who whoops it up for the old parties and fails to vote the S.L.P. ticket, is a traitor to his class. Result, 22 subscribers and 66 "Strike" and "Reform or Revolution" sold.

We here ran up against 2 real live Social Democrats, and it was a treat, indeed. By the living jingoes, what these chaps don't know about Socialism, is not worth nothing! A March here or a Texas steer, would make a favorable comparison. We heard about "Socialism" in New Zealand, Post Office "Socialism," "Appeal Reason" Socialism, until we thought we ran amuck of a Nebraska insane asylum! Everything and anything was Socialism, and about the S.D.P. of armory fame, they knew nothing. The record and official actions of this "Graters" Socialism party was downright news to them! When shown what suckers they were to send cold cash to J. A. Weyland, of "One Hoop" for sending the "Appeal" to editors and correspondents in New Zealand, and which was never done, made them writhe with pain, while the crowd "ha ha'd." If these are samples of the nameless creatures who are infecting the East, we'd like to be there.

Why, the ignorance of these people on the Social Question is something appalling—yet pitiful. Hit them hard comrades—the only way to save them.

The comrades stayed until the last car. We delivered the message to nearly 2,000 slaves. We are booming the movement and the S.T. & L.A. to a finish. Perhaps we sell books differently from other comrades. The first speaker always devotes 10 minutes on party literature, announcing that comrades will pass through the crowd with those books for sale. You cannot get a man to walk up to the box and buy; you must go to them. Workingmen are as a rule backward. Ditto with THE PEOPLE. You must go into the crowd. More power to the Buzz Saw! Speed the day we can say to the robbers: "Get off our backs and go to work!" H. ELOT. Duluth, Minn., July 14.

On the Firing Line in Allegheny.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Last night (Saturday), promptly at 7 p. m., Comrade G. W. Stockdale was on the corner of West Park Way and Federal street, with the speaker's stand and a large bundle of literature, holding the corner for the speakers to arrive later. Along came the Salvation Army, as usual to hold their cantab on this last corner of the city; to their surprise those "nasty Socialists" were on the ground and there to stay. They tried to argue the point with Comrade Stockdale, but he held his post and at 7.45 our candidate for State Treasurer, Comrade Jas. A. McConnell, arrived and a few minutes later I was on hand to open the meeting.

As I mounted the stand the captain of this Starvation Army wheeled his soldiers to the East and marched them to the City Hall and there made a complaint to the Superintendent of Police, Mr. Muth. About 40 minutes later a policeman appeared in the crowd; he stood around for quite a while muttering up courage so that he might be able to carry out the orders from the captain; he motioned to Comrade Stockdale to come to him and this is what he said: "Have you fellows got a WRITTEN PERMIT to hold this meeting here?"

Our comrade answered: "What do you mean? Do you thing we are going to ask that gang of politicians for a permit, written or otherwise, to exercise the rights of an American citizen? Not on your life!" At this he stepped away from the understrapper, and the meeting continued a few minutes longer. By this time I had talked a half hour and Comrade McConnell had talked at least 20 minutes.

During this 50 minutes talk the local ward heeled and dirty undertrappers, together with the bigger politicians, were lashed before the eyes of 250 workingmen, who cheered to the echo. McConnell showed the chart and explained why the worker was compelled to live in tenements and back alleys, while the idle, blood-sucking capitalist class lived in the beautiful suburbs. This point was made clear and had the desired effect. At this point the officer stepped forward, laid his hand on McConnell, ordering him to discontinue speaking. I stepped up to the officer, told him that I was chairman of the meeting and if he had any orders or business to transact with the speaker I was the proper one to talk to. He explained that Superintendent Muth (of the Police force), had sent him there to stop the meeting if he had no written permit from the proper authorities. I told him that I would like to know what authority the City clerk had to issue me or any comrade a permit to exercise the right that the CONSTITUTION OF THE NATION GUARANTEED ME and all other citi-

zens. Just then I told him not to stop that meeting until I went to the Superintendent of Police. By this time the crowd had increased to about 700 and they began to yell "Let that young man speak! We want to hear him!" So McConnell continued until I returned.

Arriving at the City Hall I found Mr. Muth seated on the front steps. I asked him: "Did you send that officer to the corner of Federal and West Park Way to stop our meeting?" His answer was: "Yes," and he attempted to tell me what foolish people we were to try and give all men an easy job. But I checked him here and gave him to understand that I was there to learn of the rights of a citizen. In answer to this he said: "YOUSE FELLERS WANT TOO MANY PRIVILEGES; why, last Saturday night there came near being a fight on that corner on account of youse fellers talking about giving every man a job as clerk—"

Here I interrupted and told him that his friends that were members of the Army of Starvation were in possession of this corner on the night in question. I didn't fail to nail the lie as it came from his lips, even if it (the lie) was put in the most illiterate style possible. When I insisted on him showing me upon what authority he could stop our meeting, he answered, saying he had all the authority necessary. I knew he did not know what I was driving at, so I put it plainer: "Let me see your ordinance prohibiting street meetings."

He said there was none. Then I asked: "Let me see your ordinance regulating street meetings." He answered by saying there was no ordinance to that effect. I then again asked him what right he had to send an officer to stop our meeting, when all was quiet and the street was not blocked, nor was the foot passage obstructed? Just then he called another of his kind (judging by the beautiful marks on his nose he had let an awful amount of corn whiskey pass down his throat), to help him get rid of the S.L.P. man. The two of them decided that the meeting must be stopped. I made them admit that there was no ordinance in existence to justify their action. To this Mr. Muth said: "We will get the ordinance all right, and will enforce it, and if necessary DO SOME CLUBBING."

I was now ready to return to the corner where the meeting was in progress, but before starting, my parting words to these most ignorant Police officers I ever met was: "You say you will club us; well we will do a little clubbing on election day. The authorities in Pittsburg, Pa., gave over the river there tried the very same game last fall, and as a result we had 4 meetings going on over there to-night and only one here. Next Saturday night we will have 5 meetings in Allegheny and use your dirty work to show up the class that you represent."

When I got back to the corner McConnell was still speaking. I told him of the orders coming from the Superintendent of Police. We decided to quit since we had talked as long as we desired, and knowing that the action of the police would have a lasting effect on the crowd. With a few chosen words McConnell told the crowd how they could resent this insult on election day. "This you can see is one of the political powers in the hands of the capitalist class. Being used against you, the working class, you on last election day gave them this power by voting for the parties of the capitalist class."

Just as our meeting was being adjourned, the crowd cheered and eagerly sought for our literature. Before we left the corner, the captain of the Salvation Army was there with a brass band consisting of 3 cornets, a violin and a guitar. I took the captain by the arm and asked to see his written permit. He said he had none, and didn't need any. I told him we were put off that corner because we didn't have a written permit. At this point McConnell stepped in the circle and told the crowd that these stool pigeons of the capitalist class did not require a permit; written, verbal, or otherwise. But when the candidates of the working class wished to talk to the members of this class the police stopped the meeting. Then the band began to play. That shut us off. But we stood around there for an hour, telling every new comer of what had happened. We can safely say that this meeting had a better effect than any ever held on that corner.

You can bet that street meetings in Allegheny hereafter will receive special attention. Yours for the Buzz-Saw. H. MORGAN. Allegheny, Pa., July 14.

Section "London," S. L. P. of Canada, Again in Record.

TO THE PEOPLE.—In the WEEKLY PEOPLE of March 1898 will be found a record of the first vote polled in the Dominion of Canada for the cause of International Socialism. The occasion was the pioneer campaign of Section London, Socialist Labor Party of Canada, which nominated a candidate to represent London in the Provincial Legislature of Ontario at the general elections, 1898.

The closing sentence in the paragraph giving the result of that campaign in THE PEOPLE, under the heading "Canada's Maiden Vote," reads, (referring to the vote, 126.) "Watch it grow!" and grow it has, steady, sure and solid.

Speaking from the City Hall platform on nomination day in London, the pioneer S. L. P. standard bearer, notified the old parties of capitalism, (Grit and Tory, Liberal and Conservative,) that that campaign was but the beginning of the end of past and present political conditions in the electoral contests of London, Ont., from that time forward the Socialist Labor Party guaranteed to force the issue of Socialism vs. Capitalism, by placing an S. L. P. ticket in the field in every election, municipal, provincial, and Dominion, for the city of London, until Socialism was triumphant.

Section London has kept its word; and since March, 1898, it has fought no less than six campaigns in our city, steadily gaining ground and increasing its vote (the editorial liar of "Citizen and Country" notwithstanding) and it will never let go its grip on the most famous, or more correctly, the most notorious constituency of corrupt capitalism in West ern Ontario until its purpose is achieved; when it will assuredly be in "our day,"—and the red flag of the international

S. L. P. shall float on the breeze over an emancipated constituency from the flagstaff of the City Hall in London.

The persistent and tenacious policy of our fighting section is now attracting editorial comment on the London Socialists "arrogant" over the province, and London is the recognized storm center of the evolutionary Socialist revolution in Canada. Watch us grow. We have just fought a bye-election to the Provincial Parliament, and this is the way we are growing in London.

S.L.P. vote at Dominion general election, March 1898. . . . . 126 S.L.P. vote at Dominion general election, November, 1900. . . . . 236 S.L.P. vote at Provincial bye-election, July 1901. . . . . 524

This record is much more significant when it is seen in comparison with the total vote so far at each campaign; any reader can work out the S. L. P. per centage.

March, 1898, S. L. P. vote, 126 out of total poll. . . . . 7,870 November, 1900, S. L. P. vote, 236 out of total poll. . . . . 5,318 July, 1901, S. L. P. vote, 524 out of total poll. . . . . 2,703

For Dominion elections London is "gerrymandered" into three sections, two of the city wards being in country constituencies. This is not the position in Provincial campaigns, which explains the total vote of 1900 as against the total of 1898. The two elections of 1898 and July 1901 were, however, both on the same voters lists and the same boundaries, and the difference in the total vote is eloquent. Thereby hangs a tale, the full significance of which cannot possibly be recognized except by those who know, as the members of Section London know, a page in local history, the full details of which it would be tedious to recite here.

We will, however, place sufficient on record to give our outside comrades an outline of our situation. The growing vote of fighting Section London has been gained by no compromises, but by a propaganda of aggressive and uncompromising Socialism, clear cut, class conscious, and revolutionary in its attitude to all hybrid types of reform organizations, and against side-tracking, middle-headed "Socialistic" humbugs, such as the "C. C. C." and "C. S. L." We have striven to organize a movement of fighting stalwarts, trained on sensible lines, in recognition of natural economic, social and political laws; seeking quality first; satisfied that quantity will come later.

Our campaign attitude to the trade-union movement has been fearless and outspoken in its denunciation of the fakirs whose corrupting leadership has made the trade union a "happy hunting ground" for political job seekers, who have abused the confidence of the rank and file of the workers in Ontario, and sold them out to capitalist politicians. Articles on our campaign attitude towards such miserable "bulwarks against Socialism" are on file in THE PEOPLE of July 17, 1898; July 16, 1899, and other issues of our official organ; and the progress of time with its developments has proved beyond dispute the correctness of our attitude and the soundness of S. L. P. teaching. An illustration of this is found on referring back to the two articles we sent to THE PEOPLE on above dates, July, 1898 and 1899. In the latter article reference was made to a Mr. Frank Plant, a trade union decoy duck manipulated by the Grit party as an alderman in London, and employed at that date on the staff of the local organ of the Grit government, viz., "The Advertiser." Since that date Mr. Frank Plant has received his reward for faithful service to Grit capitalism, and is now in a snug government office at Ottawa, a living testimonial to Socialist-teaching re fakirs, in company with Dan Donoghue, Alf. Jury, Ed. Williams, Hocking, and others on record in Ontario. A further striking confirmation of Section London's correctness is found in the history and collapse of the "C. C. C." ("Canadian Searchlight" and "Canadian Co-operative Commonwealth") referred to in an article from London, Ontario, in THE PEOPLE, July 1898. As therein noted, at the Provincial general election of March 1898 in London, the S. L. P. was opposed by a candidate placed in the field by this combination of "crooks and Christians," the "C. C. C." since "busted."

Imposed for a short period on the public of a few Canadian towns as a type of "Socialistic" organization superior to harsh S. L. P. tactics, the predecessor of Canadian "Socialist Leagues" made just that one spurge in London, Ont., polled only 57 votes, (less than half of the S. L. P. vote), turned up its altruistic nose and expired in the presidential arms of Bro. R. N. Price, who at the present time an altruistic combination alderman in St. Thomas, Ont. A specialty with the "C. C. C." was soliciting subscriptions from "sympathizers" for colonization purposes; sums of \$50, \$20, \$10, &c., were acknowledged as received, but the "C. C. C." missionary consumed the funds of philanthropy before the colony materialized, and so far as the "C. C. C." is concerned, the wage working heathen are still awaiting the gospel of salvation.

The "Canadian Co-operative Commonwealth" never survived its wrestle with the S. L. P. at the polls in London, and although six opportunities have been grasped by Section London, no representative of the successors to the "C. C. C.," which the Toronto "Citizen and Country" advertises as C. S. L. No. 4 Dundas St., London, has ever had the courage of its pretended convictions, and dared to test its strength at the polls with the fighting S. L. P. in London. If all the C. S. L.'s advertised in the "Citizen and Country" are as paralytic as we know they London, No. 4 concern to be, the honest sympathetic strangers it is playing at a distance for subscriptions to an organizer's junketing tour will be as thoroughly roped in for "suckers" as those unfortunate who subscribed to the colonization funds of the "C. C. C.," which, by the way, had for one of its chief pillars in the good work the altruistic Christian Brother H. P. Bonney, of Hamilton, Ont., of whom we may have more to say anon in connection with "C. S. L. No. 16" (?)

This little sketch is sufficient to indicate that Section London has made no effort to secure votes and mushroom friendships by a miserable truckling to trade union fakirs, and half-baked altruistic crooks and reformers. We have

striven to keep our skirts clear of such "attractions," and hence take a legitimate pride in watching and nourishing and pointing to the steady development of our vote in London as an eloquent testimony to the fidelity of our Section to intelligent tactics, the fuller fruitage of which we are satisfied to patiently await for another ten years, rather than seek a foolish temporary gratification by fraternizing with capitalist auxiliaries for a deceptive "something now," at the expense of a permanent basis for future success.

The recent campaign resulting in the vote of July 9, as recorded above, has been full of valuable experience to our Section, and some of the incidents related to this Provincial bye-election in London, Ont., will be of interest to comrades elsewhere.

It is important to note at the outset that this election was a result of the Socialists of Section London refusing to haul down their flag in deference to the capitalist party organization desire for an acclamation re-election of Col. F. B. Lays. The S. L. P. candidate was the only opponent of the "fish" candidate, and but for the S. L. P. nomination, no election would have taken place. Thereby hangs a tale which we will try to unfold in part in another article at an early date. N. X.

London, Ont., July 14.

Some Things in Chicago.

TO THE PEOPLE.—The Social Democracy of this city is in a grand tangle. They are, even doubtful whether they will attend the great peace pow-wow in Indianapolis, and there smoke to eternal shades of brotherly love. They have their church, but no congregation; they have a paper, but few subscribers; they have many lawyers, but they object to being the sole practice of these lawyers. Then they have clergymen, many and varied clergymen, large, small, ferret, long and short, but principally short clergymen. This makes it difficult for them to be distinguished from the open air exhortors and street corner heavenly pullers-in. When their words are examined, there is still more difficulty.

They have divided the city off into districts, and are trying to overcome the effects of the low vote they received in the last election, but their efforts are in vain. From their own reports one would be led to suppose that they were holding all sorts of big meetings, but anyone who follows them up will easily see that there is much wind and little progress.

Their orators fight shy of any encounter with the Socialist Labor Party, and confine all their attention to trying to dupe a few men into the belief that they have a political party. When the vote that they claimed last election did not materialize, when in fact it fell below that of the presidential election, those who are running the organization for their own benefit made strenuous attempts to hold what little they had. They hit upon the scheme of always offering something different. They saw that it was impossible to continue to claim that they were a political party. Now they have one set chasing around for a co-operative grocery, another set running the "Temple," another set selling cards, and still another set devotes its attention to raising money to keep things going. Recently they tried to form a "Socialist group" within the bricklayers, and as they only received one or two names, and those the names of the men who were doing the forming, they dropped the attempt.

No notice is taken by them of any organization outside of Chicago. They assist the national organization, if they have one, in no way, and they confine all their efforts to sticking fast to their own wreck. We have them most decidedly on the run; and will put the finishing touches to them when we meet at the polls. T. R. S. Chicago, Ill., July 12.

No. 7 in Full Bloom.

TO THE PEOPLE.—I am a member of Typographia No. 7 and have read with much interest the exposures of that "union" made by "Junius." I am sorry to note that "Junius" has not been heard from for some time, since the things happening in that organization recently are not in the least less rotten and corrupt than those told of by "Junius." I will only mention one instance.

A member of Typographia No. 6 was to be engaged by a German weekly newspaper of this city; the composition, of course, was to be German. He was to receive five dollars per night's work. As soon as the officers of No. 7 learned of this, they proceeded to that firm and made dire threats, boycott, etc., if that man was to be put to work. The result was that Typographia No. 7 sent a member of their organization to that newspaper to work for \$4.50 a night. Such is the unionism of No. 7.

The only reason to be thought of why the member of No. 6 was so scabbingly treated by No. 7 is that he at one time was a member of No. 7 and that he had the courage to publicly brand several of their fakirs. M. M. New York, July 15.

Kangaroos and Police "Arrum in Arrum."

TO THE PEOPLE.—Pardon me if I what I am about to write for publication in THE PEOPLE may appear to be a personal grievance, but it will put our comrades on to the capitalistic puppets who, unable to bring any disorderly charges against the Socialists, will watch for the slightest thing that comes under the ban of law, such as "riding a wheel without light."

The incident which I am going to refer to happened just after we routed a Kangaroo meeting. Myself and other comrades were giving a part of the crowd that lingered a little history of the freaks. One of these had been quite violent and threatened to use his 200 pounds of bulk against an S. L. P. man. But he desisted and walked away with one of those "protectors of the people" called the police. Myself and Comrade Hiltner had hardly gone two blocks on our wheels, when they stepped out in the road before we got within 80 feet of them, and arrested us despite

the fact that three or four bicyclists passed before us without interference. We were given a government ride to the nearest station, and from that on it was the worst kind of a pretence of carrying out law I ever saw. The desk sergeant took our names, addresses, occupations; then asked us if we had \$1 each to pay for bond. We promptly paid this. Then he scratched his head, and with about six or's he whined out we would have to put up a deposit for our appearance on Monday morning. He seemed to appreciate the long green; instead of leaving our wheels, he wrote out a special permit allowing us to "break the law" again by riding home without light. This clearly shows the rotten farce that is played to filch from us our hard earned wages. Of course the size of the deposit shows the police court judge about how much their victim can stand.

Our case was no exception to the rule. We were fined the full amount of the deposit, and to cap it all, the bailiff wanted an extra fee of 50 cents, for what I don't know. The money we paid as deposit had not arrived in court, so I paid the fine, so as not to give them the satisfaction of rushing me to the basement, which they had already started to do. I went down with the Inspector of the precinct to get the money that we deposited for our appearance. The hold-up of a bailiff came running down stairs, tapped the Inspector on the shoulders and said he would have to have an additional 50 cents; he seemed to ignore my presence, although I had been the intended victim of this third hold-up. I turned on him and certainly made him feel that he had run up against it. I was on the sidewalk and knew that his bailiffship sided there. I told him that if he thought he could extend his Kangaroo court to the street he was mistaken. He said I had better be careful of what I was saying. I told him if he did not get out of my sight I would take 50 cents out of his dirty hide, and I meant it, as that kind of game had gone too far for human endurance. R. A. COCHRANE.

Close Connection.

TO THE PEOPLE.—In to-day's issue of THE PEOPLE is an account from Derby, Ct., of a man being fined \$50 for yelling "Scab!" at some non-union men.

The Judge, whose name is Bryant, is a son-in-law of Farrel, the owner of the Farrel Foundry in Ansonia, whose machinists are also on strike, and whose non-unionists are working, eating and sleeping in the foundry, their provisions being bought by the company in New York and elsewhere as the local dealers refused to sell food for the scabs. You can therefore see the reason for such a severe penalty. N. X. New Haven, July 12.

Who Can Tell?

TO THE PEOPLE.—Please be so kind and let me know if a Gents Neckwear Cutters Union is in existence and where it meets. LOUIS MILLER. New York, July 18.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

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

E. S. E. INDEPENDENCE, MINN.—There is not a band any source of information for which to gather the particular reason why the "Christian Socialist" Colony of Muskego, Wis., went up. But whatever the reason may be, it can exist any more than a square round table. The "colonies" that have survived were all together by some "non-freak" notion. These utter-day "Socialist Colonies" are uniformly schemes of dupers that take in dupes.

R. J. D. PIEKSKILL, N. Y.—The financial statement on the late International Cigarmakers' strike here is "palpably doctored," because, to gather the genuine truth from the article "Dark Figures," they lump up expenses in such way that they conceal the names of the beneficiaries, those, for a change, who are "dark and dreary" performances are possible and untraceable.

T. LOS ANGELES, CAL.—No truth in that wishful statement. The S. L. P. candidate for Congress, in the New York 9th Congressional District, in 1896, polled in a campaign of 100,000 workers, and without spending a cent 4,337 votes, a good deal more than Wisconsin ever did.

"ORGANIZER," BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Your report came too late for publication.

H. A. G. PITTSBURG, PA.—Letter and stamps for return manuscript arrived in due time. Its not having been returned was kept down the wish to give it a chance to be overhauled.

T. J. CLEVELAND, O.—Twas great! But it seems as if you have gathered the PEOPLE to prove that a Kangaroo Social Democratic mind is pitched away down, down in the gutter. They have not one red cent, and can't use themselves without betraying the cross between the bray of the donkey and the moan of the gutter-snipe. Join the S. L. P. Section. Hayes stands convicted out of his own mouth, and it did not need the debate to prove that.

"ROBERT," CINCINNATI, O.—The Manchester school of capitalism is caught in a dilemma. They want a weak Government, "laissez faire," but the character of the machinery of production compelling large aggregations of labor and extensive subdivision of labor, and this necessitates large commonwealth with powerful Government to keep down the workers and the Manchesterians are the first to run to the Government for police and military help.

G. E. SAN DIEGO, CAL.—I. The Social Democratic party never censured its delegates to Paris for having voted for the Kangaroo resolution. In so far as the party uttered itself, it upheld the conduct of its delegates.

J. James F. Carey had ceased to be a member of the S. L. P. when, early in May, 1898, he voted for the Army appropriation. Immediately upon his election on the S. L. P. ticket he watched the time when Comrade Berry was absent from a snap meeting of the Section, and pushed a vote through withdrawing from the S. L. P. This was preparatory to his going into the "Sanitary Labor Shooting" business.

It was in Adams, Mass., a few months ago, when confronted by Comrade Dalton, he declared from the platform that he would do as agreed.

Pellenz was a member of Section Syraco, S. L. P., when he accepted the job of Fire Marshal, and was immediately expelled. Whether he is an actual member of the Social Democratic organization of Syracuse we know not; but we know that his

name appears on the nominating papers of the Social Democracy.

The Kangaroo claim that, because the Mayor of San Francisco MUST appoint one Commissioner of the third party, therefore there is no corruption or abandonment of the class struggle on their part by accepting a political job from a capitalist politician, is of a piece with the excuse they gave for their man Morris Eichmann, running in Hoboken on the Republican, Tea Democratic and the "Citizens" tickets at the same time that he ran on the Social Democratic ticket. They said he was "endorsed, and indeed, they were not endorsing him." The fact is that no one can be compelled to allow his name to appear on a party ticket. The fact is that the Kangaroos of San Francisco applied for the place by submitting several names to the Democratic Mayor, and he took his pick. "Compulsion" dare was "compelled." "Grand resolutions" were not taken to have them when they whoop it up for the Organized Scabbery they were compelled to by some capitalist statute.

H. NEW YORK.—If you get a copy of the DAILY PEOPLE of Wednesday, the 10th instant, and let your eye travel over the article in Hoboken on the Republican, Tea Democratic and the "Citizens" tickets at the same time that he ran on the Social Democratic ticket. The fact is that no one can be compelled to allow his name to appear on a party ticket. The fact is that the Kangaroos of San Francisco applied for the place by submitting several names to the Democratic Mayor, and he took his pick. "Compulsion" dare was "compelled." "Grand resolutions" were not taken to have them when they whoop it up for the Organized Scabbery they were compelled to by some capitalist statute.

R. R. R. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The stories of Boer cruelties to English soldiers described in the Standard, are all untrue. It is certain to prove that it is Kitchener who is committing cruelties. There has also appeared enough to show that the Boer soldiers are quite extensively in the possession of American capitalists. These seem to it that their press echo all British calumnies against the Boers.

"ALLIANCE," BROOKLYN, N. Y.—There is not one statement of importance in the year of the "Alliance" and its people, "The Worker," which shows that strike that is true. It is another yarn like that Jimmy O'Brien one, which they sucked out of the mouths of those who heard it. You must be ready for such periodical outbreaks of mendacity from that quarter. In the "Alliance" there is no such thing as their "cubbery by the cry of 'stop thief!' in the second place, with their dwindling circulation and increasing debts, they are hard on the money, and they are anxious to arouse the ire of their dumb followers, and in that way lubricate the purse-strings of these. But that source is run dry.

T. R. DERBY, CONN.—The article by F. Dugan of Cleveland, O., in this month's Machinery's "Journal" trititates Hugh Mackenzie's libel on Marx and the Socialism quite well. So far, so good; but did it escape you

