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'FRISCO NOMINATIONS.

THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ENTERS THE FIELD WITH A FULL TICKET.

Rousing Convention That Augers Well for a Good Vote for the Municipal Election—Class-Conscious Resolutions Adopted—Preparing for the Fray.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 16.—Pursuant to a call issued by Section San Francisco, S.L.P., a municipal convention was held in Pythian Castle. The convention was called to order by Organizer G. C. Wright, after which a temporary organization was formed by the election of Comrade N. L. Griest, chairman, and Comrade Thos. Steigerwald, secretary. A roll-call of members in good standing was then ordered, all such being admitted as delegates. The temporary officers were then made permanent, and the following committees elected:

On Platform and Resolutions, S. Steigerwald, N. L. Griest, J. C. Farrell, W. D. Lambert and G. C. Wright. On Eligibility and Acceptance, E. W. Carpenter, Howard La Belle, and S. Lambert. After the routine business had been disposed of the convention adjourned to meet again four days later.

The second session of the convention was called to order by the chairman promptly, with all delegates present. The report of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions was read and after discussion and slight change was adopted. To City and County Convention of San Francisco, Cal.

Comrades, Your Committee on Platform and Resolutions begs leave to report as follows: In view of the fact that so long as Capitalism exists it will be impossible to effect any permanent improvement of the condition of the working class by the capture of a municipality. And recognizing the fact that any man elected to office by the Socialist Labor Party will do everything possible to force the adoption of palliatives for the temporary improvement of the condition of the working class we recommend that no municipal platform be adopted. But if it be the desire of the members of the convention to adopt a municipal platform we recommend that the one drawn up by the National Executive Committee be adopted. The committee also favorably recommended the following resolutions for adoption by the convention.

Resolution No. 1: We, the members of Section San Francisco, S.L.P., in convention assembled, reaffirm our allegiance to the Socialist Labor Party of the United States, and strongly commend the National Executive Committee and the Editor of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE, for rigid compliance with the mandate of the Party as expressed at the last National Convention and by referendum vote.

Resolution No. 2: Whereas, the history of pure and simple trade Unionism is but a record of fraud, treachery and corruption on the part of the fakirs in control; and Whereas, no organization of labor can accomplish any thing for the working class, that does not proceed from the correct principle that the struggle is essentially a class struggle that can only be ended by the establishment of the Socialist Republic; and Whereas, the conflict is in its nature a political one, requiring both the political and economic efforts of the working class; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we endorse the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, and we call upon the Socialists of San Francisco to employ every effort to induce the working class to consolidate into this revolutionary economic organization.

Resolution No. 3: Whereas, the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE is the only revolutionary Socialist paper published in the United States, and therefore the only working class paper; be it

Resolved, That we put forth every effort to increase the circulation of said paper, and be it further resolved that we endorse the "Arbeiter Zeitung," "Abend Blatt," "Arbetaren" and "Il Proletario."

Resolution No. 4: Whereas, the Social Democratic Party of San Francisco has proven clearly and conclusively by its attitude particularly during the recent labor struggles in this city that it is but a reactionary reform party; and Whereas, it is now completely stripped of its proletarian pretensions, but is nevertheless trying to capture the working class by false devices; therefore, be it

Resolved, That every effort be made to expose the reactionary character of this so-called Socialist party.

Resolution No. 5: Whereas, We believe it to be absolutely necessary to carry on the work of agitation in a systematic manner on the Pacific coast; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we strongly recommend to the State Executive Committee that it take steps to secure the co-operation of other States to establish a lecture circuit such as have been already established in the East and Middle West.

Resolution No. 6: Whereas, Section San Francisco, S.L.P. in convention assembled endorses the action of the official organs the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE in the

against the labor fakir and organized scabbery; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the manifesto shall have on it the S. T. & L. A. Label.

The committee on acceptance and eligibility of members for public office then reported the districts in which each comrade lived, and having seen 17 giving names who were eligible and also the names of 17 others whom they could not see. The report was accepted.

The nomination of officers then being the next order the secretary read the vacancies to be filled at our next city and county election, and a list of officers to be filled.

A motion to nominate a full and complete ticket was carried.

The following nominations were then made. For Mayor; Edwin W. Carpenter for Auditor; G. C. Wright; for Treasurer; W. P. Lambert; Tax Collector; J. C. Farrell; Recorder; Chas. Berg; Attorney; N. J. Griest; District Attorney; Geo. Speed; Administrator; M. Schlosser; Sheriff; A. C. McGinty; Coroner; G. J. Walker; for Supervisor; Frederick V. Schiller; Wm. Weiss; Thos. Shaughnessy; Dennis Castello; Thos. Roberts; Frederick Peterson; Conrad Guenther; Carl L. Remke; Howard La Belle; Henry A. Lefler; Martin Hanson; Samuel Friedman; Henry Knell; Mathew Schlosser; John Uhlman; Geo. H. Speed; John Kimbarchy.

Motion carried empowering the campaign committee to fill all vacancies or make necessary changes.

The following campaign committee was then duly elected; E. Carpenter; W. P. Lambert; G. C. Wright; T. Roberts; N. L. Griest; J. E. Farrell and Geo. Speed.

The following committee on purity of election was duly elected; A. C. McGinty; C. Berg; John Robertson; Fred Peterson; M. Schlosser.

Under New Business the question of raising funds for the conducting of the campaign was discussed, after which it was decided to instruct the campaign committee to circulate subscription lists.

It was on motion agreed to have a complete report of this convention written up and sent to the PEOPLE for publication.

It was also by vote agreed to fully empower the campaign committee to conduct the campaign.

There being no further business, the convention adjourned Sunday.

EGG CANDLERS' OUTDOOR MEETING

Speechmaking in Place Where Injunction Was Served and a Meeting Prevented.

The Egg Candler's Union held an enthusiastic meeting a week ago last night at the corner of Columbia and Rivington streets. Over 500 persons were present. Speeches were made by President Silva, of the union, and William L. Brower, General Secretary of the Socialist Trade Alliance. Both speakers dwelt upon the legal proceedings which ending in the vacating of the injunction brought against the Egg Candler's Union by Frank Goldstein, of No. 267 Rivington street, against whom the members of this union are on strike. They also referred to the cowardice of Goldstein, in having a reopening of the injunction proceedings postponed one week on a miserable excuse.

The speakers outlined the class struggle and urged upon their listeners the necessity of voting the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party, in order that the strike injunctions, shootings by militia and the exploitation and oppression of labor might be permanently ended.

This is the place where a meeting was to have been held originally the previous week. Inspector Cortright forbade it, however.

Through the efforts of the counsel of the Egg Candler's Union who insisted on the rights of his clients to free speech, this police restraint was removed. The police were very cordial and apologetic as a consequence. The union after the meeting was over paraded past Goldstein's place on the way to its headquarters.

Groans were heard as Goldstein's establishment was passed. The people of the neighborhood are in sympathy with the strikers.

INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.

Farmers Will Continue to Have Their Crops Ruined.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 21.—A decision just handed down by Judge McConnell, sitting at Cleveland, Tenn., dissolves the injunctions granted some two weeks ago in a case involving \$5,000,000 invested in the copper industry near Ducktown, Tenn. About forty farmers claimed that their land had been ruined by the copper fumes and that vegetation had been destroyed. Suits for damages were filed, injunctions were granted and the plants of the companies were shut down. The feature of the hearing proceeding the dissolution of the injunction was a petition signed by 3,000 citizens of the county, asking that the industry be not interfered with.

The companies concerned are the Tennessee Copper Company and the Ducktown Copper Company. The first has spent \$3,000,000 and employs 2,000 hands. The latter has spent \$1,500,000, contemplates the immediate expenditure of \$4,000,000 more, and employs about 6,000 hands. Individual suits will be heard at the September term of the court.

POLICE EASILY HANDLED.

INTERFERE WITH MEETING AND ARE COMPELLED TO TAKE WATER.

Demand Permit to Speak—Are Told It Is Unnecessary—Proceed to Badger Speaker and Are Forced to Act—Make Arrests, Then Apologize—One of a Few Recent Incidents.

The Tammany police of the city of greater New York seem determined to prevent the holding of S. T. & L. A. and S. L. P. meetings if possible. Two weeks ago they broke up an S. T. & L. A. meeting at the corner of Columbia and Rivington streets. They temporarily refused permission to hold another meeting at the same spot. The matter came up in court, and the Alliance won, as will be seen in another part of this issue.

On August 23 the police moved the scene of their actions to Brooklyn. On that evening, the 10th Assembly District held an outdoor meeting at the junction of DeKalb avenue and Fulton street.

This meeting was opened by the Chairman, Geo. Grange, Comrades Walsh and Henry Kuhn had addressed it, without interruption, and Comrade Vander Porten had begun an address when policemen Liddy of the Adams street station appeared. He asked Vander Porten if he had permit to speak. Vanderporten thereupon informed him that a permit was not necessary, as the police department had been notified, as it is customary that the meeting would be held. This explanation satisfied Liddy, whereupon he left the meeting.

He had not gone long, however, when he returned with Roundsman Yost, who had undoubtedly received information regarding the meeting from policeman Liddy. Roundsman Yost, however, proceeded to put Vanderporten through the same course of questions, as that put by policeman Liddy. Vanderporten, in reply said that he had given all information he intended and would not suffer any interference from the police, unless placed under arrest.

After several more questions by Roundsman Yost, which were ignored by Vanderporten, Roundsman Yost then ordered Vanderporten to leave the stand and disband the meeting. This Vanderporten refused to do, whereupon Roundsman Yost placed him under arrest. Roundsman Yost then proceeded to take Vanderporten down Gold street, in the direction of the stationhouse. Comrades Henry Kuhn, National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party, accompanied them, Roundsman Yost, seemed sorry that he had made the arrest, then, he immediately said he had no desire to arrest Vanderporten. He wanted the meeting stopped. Vanderporten could go home and everything would be all right. Vanderporten spoke up and said unless the Roundsman took him to the stationhouse he would return to the meeting. Comrade Kuhn explained again, as Vanderporten had done to the policeman the customary method by which the outdoor meetings of the Socialist Labor Party were conducted. Roundsman Yost, began to stammer and become confused. He backed down, saying that he had simply done his duty. He was prevented from saying more when he was asked if Vanderporten was under arrest or not. Roundsman Yost said he would first have to find out at the station house if the meeting was authorized or not.

Kuhn volunteered to go with him in order to represent the Socialist Labor Party's side of the case. To this roundsman Yost objected, saying there was no case. Kuhn insisted, and the Roundsman liberated Vanderporten. Vanderporten immediately returned to the meeting, which had been kept going by Comrades Grange and others. He resumed his address amid the cheers of the immense crowd which now numbered two thousand persons. The interruption by the crowd, was roundly denounced by the police, as an attempt to break it up. The party has held meetings at this junction for years, and its platform and speakers are well known to the police. Their pretended ignorance is consequently inexcusable and deliberate.

Japanese Admitted.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Kokoro

Taikhira, the Japanese Minister, called on Assistant Secretary Taylor at the Treasury Department today to ask if the emigration of Japanese to Hawaii for the purpose of working on sugar plantations would meet with objections from this Government. Some time ago, owing to persistent agitation against them on the Pacific coast, Japanese were forbidden by an edict of their Government to emigrate to the United States since then only a few Japanese have come here.

The sugar planters of Hawaii have lately used efforts to secure a modification of the Japanese edict, so that the men from that country may be allowed to go to Hawaii. Assistant Secretary Taylor told the Japanese Minister today that desirable Japanese persons would be allowed to go to Hawaii freely, provided they do not go under contract, either verbal or written, as laborers.

MORE EICHMANN.

He Staunchly Stands Up and Declares He Will Not Quit.

WEST HOBOKEN, Aug. 20.—The members of the Social Democracy are in a tight place. Justice Eichmann will not resign from his office, nor will he resign from the party. The members of the local defend him, and say that the whole thing is a conspiracy, and that they will fight the case to the bitter end.

The other locals in Hudson County claim that Eichmann must get out and that if he does not get out they will form a new party and put him out. They have formed new parties before this, and can, if necessity arises, form them again. The attitude that Eichmann has taken angered them considerably and they are especially bitter against the Socialist Labor Party for having told the truth about the matter from the first. Eichmann said today:

"My case came up before a meeting at the headquarters of the Hudson County local on the Hackensack Plankroad, West Hoboken. It was decided in my favor. At the meeting held in Jersey City, which was called by members not satisfied with the result of the local's disposition of my case, I did not submit to their jurisdiction.

"On the first occasion it was decided that it was too late to take any action in the matter and that if anyone was to blame, it was the campaign committee and the county committee of the Social Democratic party for not having acted promptly and at the proper time.

"I had been tried once, and cannot be tried again. It is against the principle of the Constitution of the United States and an insult to the flag. A man cannot be put in jeopardy twice.

"I also cannot recognize that I violated any of the principles of the constitution of the Socialist Democratic Party, for the simple reason that that organization is out of existence and its place is taken by the new Socialist party, according to the action taken at the last National Convention, held three weeks ago in Indianapolis. Consequently the constitution of the Socialist Democratic party, under which I was tried, has no longer any binding power on its members.

"Yet I would not take these steps as a Socialist and fight on technicalities if they would not fight me on similar grounds. I was the first person to raise the question of my resignation.

"I always consider intention and nothing else, and my intention, as every person knows, who knows me, were pure. If any mistakes had been made they could have been rectified in a nice way, without preferring formal charges and placing me before the public like a thoroughbred politician.

Eichmann's appeal to the constitution and the flag was particularly effective. As he raised his hand and deplored the outrage, one could almost see Old Glory sadly drop its head at the insult to which it had been subjected. The argument made was particularly good as it fits in exactly with the usual Kangaroo Social Democratic attitude. They always find that there is some technicality that excuses them for their misconduct.

While they have been hurling abuse at the Socialist Labor Party they show no intention of retracting their lies now that the truth of the assertion made has been proven.

CHILDREN STRIKE

And "Union" Men Scab By Taking Their Places.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 20.—Yesterday 45 beater boys employed by the James McKay & Co., chain works went out on strike for the following demands:

1st: No links made of non-union iron to be heated for the "union" chainmakers.

2d: Work to stop at 4 instead of 5 o'clock, and to commence as usual at 7.

3rd: An increase in wages. Boys under 13 years of age who heat small links receive 60 cents a day; they demand 65. Boys 15 years of age who heat heavier work receive 70 cents a day; they demand 75. Boys over 16 years receive 75 cents a day, and demand 80. The latter work on steam hammers, the others work on foot power hammers.

These boys are paid by the chainmakers, and on pay day are often obliged to follow the men from saloon to saloon to get their money.

The "union" chainmakers are using scab iron, and are standing firm to defeat the boys.

This morning the chainmakers tried to patch the matter up with the boys, but their efforts failed. The boys claim that the factory will be moved to McKees Rocks, Pa., on or before November 1. As this latter is an up-to-date factory many of the boys will be displaced by improved machinery.

The local press has refused to give the boys' side of the story, and to the present time nothing concerning the strike has been printed.

The boys are determined to stick together, and are confident of victory. Only one desertion has taken place, and the boy who left could be well spared.

The chainmakers have doubled up to defeat the strikers, and "union" men are scabbing by taking the boys' places. This "union" of chainmakers is the same one that held a convention in Allegheny last week.

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

WORKING IN HARMONY.

LABOR FAKIR AND LABOR FLEECER JOIN HANDS.

British Columbia Salmon Fishers and Their Treatment—Reducing the Price for Fish—Leading the Men to the Pools—Various and Varigated Crooks.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 12.—The salmon fishing industry on the Fraser River in British Columbia has been the source of much disaffection between Brothers Capital and Labor. Last year Brother Labor became dissatisfied with that portion of this world's goods which Brother Capital had allotted him, and when he became too obstreperous, Brother Capital had to send his pimps—the militia—out upon the river to preserve the peace. Brother Labor showed his appreciation of the other's kindness by singing "Soldiers of the Queen" for the entertainment of the uniformed banditti.

The canners have adopted a sliding scale which works on this principle—that it only slides down. This has been a stumbling-block to the fishermen. They held several meetings to obtain public sympathy, and managed to enlist the sympathy (?) of the notorious Kangaroo, Will McClain, the self-styled "workers friend" who engineered the strike, (McClain loves to chortle about High-Triest De Leon), which was declared ostensibly by the Fishermen's Union. This being a pure and simple union, victory was inevitable—for some one. The union's victory was that the men received 19 cents a piece for their fish in stead of 25 cents as they anticipated.

During the strike a committee, consisting principally of the "workers' worker" and Frank Rogers, secretary of the union, was appointed to solicit public sympathy in the materialized form of legal tender. The collections were received in cigar boxes, as these have an advantage over cash registers. It was also deemed inadvisable to issue receipts for money received, hence the statements on being audited were found correct. There has been some feeling of suspicion aroused however, with regard to the vanishing of some cigar boxes, and the union regards the "Workers' friend" with that amount of confidence which Kangaroos are wont to receive, but he is indifferent, as he has been able to live comfortably with a minimum of work ever since.

When election day came round, nearly all of the union voted for the Liberal-Labor (fakir) candidate, George Maxwell, who, the Liberal press informs us, is interested in canneries. Their vote was corralled by their organizer, J. H. Watson, a capitalist bell-wether, who advised them to vote for Maxwell.

Maxwell was formerly a Presbyterian skid, and finds his culture in that line just the proper thing for capitalist labor fakir politics. The fakir Watson was rewarded with a political job as Collector of Customs in this city. It is a noteworthy fact that all of the various capitalist papers of the city advised the fishermen how to vote for their own interests, although these same papers were unanimous in taking the side of the canners during the strike.

We must not, however, include the so-called labor paper, the "Independent," which sympathized with the fishermen, and told them that the solution of the difficulty was to subscribe for the "Independent" at 50 cents per year, in advance. The following extract from this paper is interesting. It says in effect: The 23rd regiment of New York requires to take some target practice, so that they will not be shooting innocent citizens while on duty. (Copied from Cleveland "Citizen"). This is the only comment this paper makes on the Brooklyn strike.

This year the union decided not to ask too much from the canners, trusting that perhaps the canners would so appreciate their modesty as to offer their fish, but the canners said that 12 1/2 cents till July 27th (the fish only commence to run about the 30th), and 10 cents thereafter, was consistent with their idea of British fair play. The union which has grown stronger numerically, held several public meetings this summer. Their first meeting was to protest against the action of the Provincial government—composed mostly of canners—in trying to obtain control of the British Columbia fisheries, for the benefit of the fish. The majority of the speakers were a pack of skates. Some pure and simpliers worked in the interests of capitalism generally by creating a race prejudice against the Japanese. Two fakirs named Baxter and McPherson recommended compulsory arbitration. The ex-Rev. Maxwell said that the Federal government (Liberal) were opposed to the militia being sent out on the river last year???

Labor fakir Watson said that there ought to be more harmony between capital and labor. He was greeted with groans and cries of "rats" from almost the entire audience. The union finally decided to secure what "victory" remained for it by accepting a compromise offer of 10 5/8 cents for the season. This amicable settlement (?) was accomplished by a committee of business men, whose sympathy is due to the fact that the white fishermen spend 90 per cent of

their money here, whereas, if the Japanese did the fishing, the merchants would not receive their patronage.

A few days previous to this settlement being reached six of the union men were arrested in a fishery smack on the gulf, on the charge of conspiracy and carrying arms dangerous to public (capitalist) peace. These men undertook, it is said, to stop two Japanese from fishing, and it just accidentally happened that concealed beneath blankets in the bottom of the boat were two capitalist sand-baggers. The six who were armed to the teeth meekly submitted to arrest, instead of dumping the human hyenas overboard. The incident, of course, savors of the genus piscis. A greatly exaggerated account of their preliminary trial is published in the "Seattle Socialist" of August 4. It is written by one who signs himself A. S., purposely dropping the last "S" in his name, in order to conceal the identity of his long-eared being.

Frank Rogers and another fisherman were arrested on a charge of marooning some Japanese whom they captured and imprisoned on an island in the gulf. Rogers is a Kangaroo, and his tactics are quite consistent with those of his fraternity. The settlement between the canners and the fishermen will be of but one season's duration. There are more notches down the scale, and down the scale the price of salmon will go next season, and the union will keep on holding "public sympathy" meetings till it is displaced by the fishing trap, or becomes class-conscious.

FOOD OF THE POOR.

They May Be Forced to Find Some Substitute for Vegetables.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 21.—Ethelbert Stewart, secretary of the Economical Food Bureau, who is gathering food statistics for the government, is reported as saying in an interview that the poor are facing a crisis which may alter their mode of life and force them to adopt substitutes for potatoes and such vegetables as cabbage and beans. These two vegetables, the main standby of the poor, are over ninety per cent water. The only possible substitute would be, say, 100 per cent water. If the poor could learn to live on that and air-supplied in generous quantities by their trades union leaders—all would be well. He has been making an investigation of the conditions caused by the exceptional rise in the prices of vegetables.

"Rice is bound to become more and more popular," he said, "for its price does not vary much and its qualities are about the same as those of potatoes. The stringency is causing the working classes to eat more soup and stew than ever before, in fact, the uninitiated would marvel at the extent these articles of diet have come into use since the first of July.

"Barley and rice, corn and hominy are daily going into households that did not know them. A man cannot afford to use cabbage when it is ten cents a head—and a small head at that. Potatoes of the fancy grade reached \$1.75 a bushel yesterday. What poor man can use them?"

"I have my report along this line about ready to send to Washington, and while I cannot make it public, it shows that this condition holds good throughout the west, not only of vegetables, but of fruit."

Vegetables and fruits have formed a large part of the food of workmen, and America has often boasted of the fact that they were good and plentiful. The recent economic changes have deprived the workers of what they want and what they need. The thousands of workers who formerly had a small plot of ground in which they cultivated enough for their own use, and even a little for the market, have passed away. The farmer does not care to handle such things as it is more profitable and alluring to speculate in grain.

The food of the poor is a perplexing problem. Only one thing is certain and that is that they will eat nothing fit to eat if the capitalist can prevent it.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Attention Picnic Committee and Sections of Greater Boston!

A meeting of this committee was held on Sunday, August 25 at 154 School street, Everett. In the absence of the chairman the secretary called the meeting to order, and comrade P. H. Grady of Salem was chosen chairman pro tem.

The treasurer reported receipts amounting to about \$190. All expenses had been paid and there was still about 900 tickets to be heard from. As comrade E. S. Mayo, secretary of the S. E. C., was present, the treasurer turned over to him all cash on hand, \$55. The secretary was instructed to make another appeal for the settlement of tickets and also to request the members of this committee to RETURN THE BADGES, they being the property of another organization. There will be another meeting of this committee on Sunday, September 15, at Everett, and it is hoped this will be final and all returns made by that time. In the secretary's report of the picnic he credited comrade Sullivan with assisting the committee on sports; it should have read comrade Deans. Some of the committee would like to hear from that box of cigars. Be sure and attend the next meeting and make full returns—September 15th, 3 p. m. sharp.

ALBERT M. GRANT, Sec'y.

BORN AMID DESTITUTION.

TRIPLETS FACE POVERTY AND STARVATION IN BRICKLAYER'S FAMILY.

Father Out of Employment—Had Sought Work Vainly for Six Weeks—Lately Arrived From Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Rendered Penniless by Expenses of Trip—Births Come With End of His Financial Resources.

The birth of children amid destitute circumstances, is of frequent occurrence in the ranks of the working class. The vicissitudes which capitalism compels the members of that class to undergo often deprives them of work and the other essentials of a fitting reception to their new born. The expense entailed in the search for employment deprives them of the means of meeting the exigencies of maternity and childbirth as they should be met. This is too frequently illustrated in the daily life of the proletariat, but never so vividly as in the case of the Simones and their triplets.

The thirteenth wedding anniversary of Max Simon happened a few days ago, and Mrs. Simon celebrated it by presenting to her husband a set of triplets, two girls and a boy. They weighed eighteen pounds altogether, and all three naturally were fully equipped with appetites.

Simon, who was already burdened with the care of four children was also unemployed, having vainly sought work for six weeks.

Simon with his unfortunate family, lives at No. 345 Osborne street, Brownsville. He came to New York from Wilkesbarre, Pa., from which place he was driven by scarcity of work at his trade—that of a bricklayer. The prices of his trade up his meagre funds and since he reached here he has been practically destitute.

He has managed to pay the rent of \$6 a month for the three poor rooms he occupies, but food has been scarce. He has tramped all over the city looking for work at his trade, but, although building operations are active, there is a surplus of bricklayers.

The thirteenth anniversary and the absolute end of Simon's financial resources arrived last Sunday. Mrs. Simon, a handsome, cheery woman, informed her husband in the afternoon of her condition. He sent for Dr. Kauffman, and a Mrs. Lord, a neighbor, came to the house to assist the doctor.

Clothing had been prepared and Simon sat in the rear room of his three awaiting news.

At 8 o'clock Mrs. Lord joyously announced the arrival of a little girl. At 8.30 another girl arrived. At 9 o'clock a boy also came.

News of the arrival of the triplets sped around the neighborhood and there was a pilgrimage to the Simon home. So great was the tension on Simon due to his deplorable financial condition that he could not sleep that night nor look for work for two days. He had no food and no money and the situation was desperate.

Bernard Spiegler, a barber, with a shop beneath the Simon apartments, was told by his wife of the plight of the Simones. He bought some meat and vegetables for the mother. Other neighbors contributed food and milk, but the neighbors are almost as poor as is Simon.

UNSAVORY INTERNATIONAL.

Attitude Towards Alliance Causes Lay-Off.

All hands, numbering seventy-five, employed in the factory of Theobald & Oppenheim, 78 Barclay street, were laid off yesterday noon. The men are employed in Sumatra work, and for some time they have been expressing strong objections to seven Alliance men employed.

The shop is an open one, but for some time the fakirs of the International Union have been trying to wheel the shop into line, so they could get more of a rake-off for the idlers. The seven Alliance men refused to go into a scab union, and this led to the usual crooked work on the part of the International men. They tried all kinds of games, but it was without avail.

Last Saturday a secret shop meeting was called, and only the International men were told of it. A committee was sent to the firm and stated that they wanted the Alliance men discharged. The result was that the firm cleared out the whole floor, and it is not known when work will be resumed.

There were several non-union men working in the factory, but the International men were perfectly willing to allow them to stay in provided the Alliance men were discharged.

There will be no chance for picket jobs in this case as the scab work of the International has resulted in the discharge of the whole body.

COMBATTING THE FREAKS.

S. L. P. MEN AFTER THE PIOUS SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

The Reverends Wilson and Vail Criticized—Wobbly Appeals to Middle-Class Idealism and Religiosity, Instead of Class-Conscious Constructiveness—Vail's Petty Dodge of the Carey Incident.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 12.—On Sunday, August 11 Rev. Stitt Wilson, a Social Democrat, arrived here for a stay of eight days and opened first at the church of Divine Science with a meeting in the morning and in the evening he held a meeting at Bethany Baptist Church. Owing to other business we could not attend his first meeting and as we held a street meeting on Sunday evening we were unable to attend the reverend's meeting but on Monday we attended the meeting at the church where the reverend was billed to speak all week with the exception of Saturday, as he explained he would be tired by that time and would take a rest and then hold two meetings on the following Sunday.

When we reached the hall there were about one hundred and fifty people present but by the time the Rev. Wilson started speaking there were about three hundred and twenty-five persons present. In looking over the audience one could plainly see that it was not composed of wage-workers, but that the small business man or the middle class were mainly represented with a sprinkling of wage-workers. The twenty-year and "me-too" Socialists were much in evidence, and also that element who recently resigned from the party for the party's good, together with those who were not given the opportunity to resign but were expelled from the party for the party's good, besides the number of reformers of the different schools who paraded themselves evidently to give prestige and dignity to these meetings, don'tcherknow.

The chairman of the meeting was a pompous looking fellow and a "me-too-Socialist," with that air which says "Young man, I was a Socialist before you were born," or perhaps you would prefer to interpret his manner which would settle an argument by saying: "Huh! I ought to know, I'm the oldest." This chairman can be classified as a Farmer's Alliance Socialist. In introducing the speaker the chairman told how he had mingled with all sorts and conditions of people and of his experience of having ridden on the railroad along with the man who had the pass, and the one who only paid three cents because of some influence and the other who only paid five cents because he bought a thousand mile tickets and then of the other one who had to pay full fare which was ten cents and then he was about to shed copious tears when he said after striking a dramatic attitude: "This poor fellow paid for the running of the road. This fellow would have taken offense if he had been told that it was the wage-workers employed by the railroad who produced the wealth that kept this road going and not the consumers. Another significant remark made by this chairman was that we could listen to this entertainment without taking offense, which being interpreted means that the Reverend Wilson need not be taken seriously, just be tolerant it won't amount to anything anyhow.

Before the Rev. Wilson spoke there was singing by Miss Julia Cadwell who is well known throughout this state for the richness of her voice and on this occasion Miss Cadwell did herself justice and the songs were well applauded. Miss Cadwell also sang after the address. Monday's address entitled "Bread and Butter Problems and Spiritual Needs." It was about 8.20 when the reverend gentleman began to speak. In the course of his remarks he said that he was here to preach a strange gospel and that the strangest part was that this was a strange gospel, but that it would not be so strange after a while. He told of his work in Los Angeles, Cal., saying that he had spoken there every night for a week audiences of from 700 to 1,000, and that at the end of that time they were so taken with his work that they hired Simpson Hall and paid in advance for it for a week, and made him prolong his stay, and he stated that he was going back and would take four or five preachers with him.

It would require too much space to analyze all of the reverend's remarks but I will mention a few sentences which may give one a general idea of the lecture. "What is the use of all civilization? It is to produce perfect human beings." "How can you live a life of justice in a system based upon justice?" "What is the object of our existence? Life of civilization? The task is to be part and parcel of a movement to produce perfect men and women. Man is scientifically a son of God. The point is to surround the child of the slums with all the good things of life, and to make the individual and multitude of individuals economically free before you can have perfect manhood and womanhood. I speak for the people who cannot speak for themselves."

There is much to be criticized in what the reverend Wilson says, but as the comrades have had the benefit of the literature issued by the party the flaws in his reasoning will be apparent, and none will appear in bolder relief than his idea of reaching the co-operative commonwealth by pursuing the program mapped out for himself and his social crusaders.

On Tuesday evening he spoke on "The Teaching of the Competitive System," but as we held a street meeting we did not attend, on Wednesday the Rev. Putty Checks Vail occupied the pulpit. This preacher Mr. Vail has shown by his lecture that it is votes, he and his party and not the working up of a class-conscious movement. In this mad desire to roll up votes he will not hesitate to compromise his position. During the talk he mentioned the capitalist class a few times, but once did he mention the "Social Party?" He evidently knew his audience, and thought best not to antagonize any one for fear that if he stood upon any indefinite principle such action would lead to another call for a unity convention. Apropos, one of the comrades here suggests that the best way for these seekers after unity, to secure same would be to cut off discussion on politics and tactics, and also ban discussion on religious themes.

Rev. Wilson gave way to Putty Checks for the evening, and after Putty finished speaking he asked for questions. The first question was from a single taxer, who asked if the speaker did not include land in the means of production; another one asked about government; another wished to know if they intended to abolish railroads, and if not how would they be conducted, during this comrade Fowler was watching his opportunity and having gotten the floor, put the following question: "Is it not a fact that the Socialist Labor Party stands for the abolition of capitalism and wage-slavery?" And received the answer that "the Socialist Labor Party stands for the same thing as we do, but we do not stand for its denunciation and vituperation, are there any other questions?" The Reverend showed that he was anxious to steer clear of the fire of the S. L. P., for he immediately cast his eyes in a different direction from where the comrades were seated, and he was again asked about the management of railroads, and the Reverend dragged to the front a lot of utopian ideas and conjectures, which were evidently dwelt upon to consume time so as to say by saying he was not here to discuss however comrade Mullein gained the floor and asked that if there was no difference in the party which he (the speaker) was advocating and the S. L. P., how could he justify his action in advocating the organization of such a party? Which the Reverend answered by saying he was not here to discuss tactics, and that anyhow the S. L. P. was killing it self as its vote had decreased from 85,000 to 34,000 and then he told an unintelligible story about monkeys, and we are still looking for the connection.

Several other questions were asked, and then the chairman, a "twenty-year socialist" who has always voted for capitalism, stepped to the front and said that the meeting was a propaganda meeting and that they were not there to discuss politics and that he did not want to see any strife, and the Reverend Wilson also said he wanted to see peace and good will prevail, that he tried to keep on good terms with all the socialists, and then summarily dismissed the audience.

What narrow views these broad socialists have, and how easily they are gulled by the ex-ministers. While this is true of the greater number of sympathizers of the quondam Social Democracy, nevertheless there were a number of those who have not affiliated with them, but who more or less sympathized with the S. D. P., or more properly speaking with Debs, who have been repelled by the back down by the Reverend Putty Checks Vail and his evident desire to avoid the issue and to shut off debate, and who have washed their hands forever with the bogus, and movement, and soon we will see them coming into the ranks of the Socialist Labor Party.

Those who have stood aloof and did not know where to go, but seeing that the Social Democracy only organized just prior to election, and expecting the "Socialist Party" to do the same, because it will be composed of the same element, they have promised to throw their strength in future with the Socialist Labor Party.

The boys of this place expected more than they received. While it was generally known who the Rev. Putty Checks Vail is by the company he keeps it was expected that he would at least prove an entertaining speaker. But even in this we were disappointed. It is difficult to follow him, for while speaking he swallows most of his words, in fine his articulation is very poor, and in no way could he hold his own on the street corner, or where he would have to go it on his merits. With this we will pass the Rev. Putty Checks Vail, hoping that we will not have to go through the ordeal of listening to him again.

On Thursday and Friday evenings the Rev. Wilson spoke to audiences of between 350 and 400, mostly small business people with a sprinkling of wage-workers, and on Sunday morning and evening his audiences were about the same.

Rev. Wilson's delivery and enunciation are good, and one is at first at a loss at his pursuing such a method of propaganda, but when one takes into consideration what influences early theological training carries with it in after life, and also the idea that the working-class must be helped from above, then the actions of these men are easily explained. After listening to five lectures from the Rev. Wilson I am convinced that he is wasting his energy and that his work lacks that which is so essential—constructiveness; and as the Socialist Labor Party is the only constructive political organization in the field it will force to the front and gain the support of the workers, after having attended the funeral of the religious and semi-religious movements.

However, it appears that the religious enthusiasts learn nothing from history, for since the inception of capitalism such enthusiasts have constantly sprung up, and to the superficial, it would appear that they were preaching a revolutionary doctrine. These enthusiasts are unaware that they are a repetition of some one who has preceded them; and, as these movements try to unite in harmonious elements, and preach peace, peace, where there can be no peace, they have utterly collapsed and the few leaders, starting out with hope overflowing, soon become misanthropes. So it will be with the Rev. Wilson's work. Starting out and perhaps attracting some attention for a while, and finding many blind and miserable creatures who will catch at anything, as a drowning man catches at a straw, it may appear to the timid and superficial that this movement will make an impression on the body politic, but lacking a principle upon which to act, and the various elements having antagonistic interests and, therefore, lacking constructiveness, soon disintegration sets in and in spite of the pleadings for the higher ideas sordid material interest

makes itself felt, and then there is a scattering of the opposing elements, and the furor is over.

There is also this to be considered: When in the past such movements arose, such for instance as the Christian Socialists of England, headed by such men as Kingsley, Maurice and others, there were no men in the ranks of the proletariat capable of combatting their influence, and consequently the proletarian looked for help from the middle class and the philanthropists of the capitalist class; but to-day there are men in the ranks of the workers who have no hesitancy in defending their position and also carrying on an aggressive campaign of education, and the influence of these religious enthusiasts will be less and less, as time goes on.

A CLOWN'S SHOW.

The Organized Scabbery of Troy Insult Workingmen and Women.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 24. — Troy was well billed for a circus to be held in our leading opera house under the auspices of the A. F. of L., with three star performers, a clown, an interlocutor and an acrobat. Robinson appeared, but the two others, Gompers and Henry Korkowsky (Harry White), sent telegrams. So as not to disappoint the public they put two local actors in the show, fakirs Leo and Manning. They had but a short time to practice their part, and they did very well.

President Leo of the Central Federation of Labor was introduced as chairman of the meeting. He said in part that there was no strike on but he wanted every collar worker to organize to protect themselves and incidentally pay dues and initiation fees; he also said that when the manufacturer had goods to sell they asked a price for it and if they did not get it they would put them on a shelf. So when the worker had his labor to sell if he did not get what he asked for, he ought to have the same right to place it on a shelf. But he did not tell them that the goods of the manufacturer did not eat, but the laborer had to eat or die upon the shelf that he placed himself on. Of this he said nothing. Only "organize, organize," which means pay dues so that I can live like a lord. Next he introduced Mr. Herman Robinson, National Clown of great renown, who can tell more funny stories than any one under Gompers. He kept the girls laughing all the time but the poor collar cutters couldn't laugh so easy, as they have not drawn any pay for five weeks. One of the cutters said:

"Funny stories don't buy anything to eat for the baby. He ought to give us some remedy for our trouble and get us back to work."

Next came J. J. Manning, President of the International Collar Shirt and Shirtwaist Cutters Union, who said he knew of a case of a ten-year-old boy who was put under a packing case when the factory inspectors came around and was left there until 9 p. m., when the night watchman heard his cry of distress, and released him. A man who will see a thing like that and is afraid to report it until he is driven into a corner like a rat must be a coward of the lowest type. He accuses the manufacturers of all kinds of dirty work, such as running sweat shops, importing cheap labor and coercing their employers, but as long as they did nothing to the collar cutters he was blind to all wrongdoing of his bosses. Accordingly, the people at large would never have known of the wrong-doings of the manufacturers if the strike did not take place. With reference to Mr. Manning's statement of his, that probably passed unnoticed by the girls and collar cutters present, was that he had no intention of ever again going to work for the said manufacturer. When we consider this statement we can see clearly what he meant, for he went to the Olympic Laundry Co., where this shop is organized from top to bottom with children getting TWO DOLLARS A WEEK, and said to a few of the older girls whom he stood in with that he wanted to assess each worker fifteen cents for the purpose of fitting up their rooms. On Saturday night, when the help got their envelopes to their surprise they found the check-off system in practice. There was 15 cents deducted from their pay. Some of them asked what it was for, and they were told that that was the 15 cents that was donated to Mr. Manning!

ITALIAN ELECTIONS.

Victorious Socialists Sweep All Before Them in the City of Aquila.

The general administrative elections for the appointment of the thirty common councilors of the city of Aquila, northeast of Rome, in the province of Abruzzi, were held August 4.

There were several tickets in the field: that of the people's parties, with fourteen Socialists; ten Republicans and Democrats; the ticket of the Monarchists, including the clericals, the free-masons, and the reactionists.

The campaign has been carried on for about fifteen days, with great ardor on both sides.

Saturday evening, an audience of 7,000 persons gathered to hear the debate between Lawyers Vincenzo Camerini representative of the party of law and order, and Comrade Francesco Donatelli the champion if the Socialists. Hon. Enrico Ferri, who has given his support to the campaign, closed the debate with brilliant eloquence. It was a great success for our principles and for the struggle carried on in the past by previous seven Socialist councilors of the municipality.

On counting the ballots, it was found that eighty per cent of the electors had voted.

Our entire ticket was victorious; our twenty-four candidates were all elected; the votes cast for them ranged from 780 to 913.

The fourteen new Socialist councilors are: Leopardi, Donatelli, Vincenzi, Fusco, Speranza, Maddalena, Patriziani, Scipione, De Rubels, Righetti, Murolo, Ippoliti, Monreale, and Garofolo.

AMONG THE MINERS.

Successful Meetings Held by the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 19.—District 15 S. T. & L. A. for the first time invaded one of the best strongholds of Organized Scabbery in the Pittsburgh District, by holding a meeting in the Ired Bird mines of the Pittsburg Coal Company.

The meeting was held on the picnic stage and a large number of the members of the United Mine Workers were present, in fact, according to some of the old miners, it was the best meeting ever held there.

The audience listened attentively to an address on Trades Unions, by James A. McConnell, candidate for State Treasurer on the Socialist Labor Party ticket.

The condition of the working class of to-day and the causes leading thereto, were clearly and forcibly presented. The development of industry, from individual to collective production, the development of classes and the class struggle were shown in succession, and, that while individual ownership of the small hand tool was right under individual production, the collectively operated tool of to-day, i. e., the mills, mines and factories, must necessarily be the collective property of the class that operates them, in order that the working class receive the product of their labor.

It was shown that the labor problem never would be solved until the working class abolished the capitalist class, and became the owners of the tools by which they produced all the wealth of society, and that the labor organization that did not aim at a complete solution of the labor problem was not a genuine labor organization.

The actions of the leaders of the pure and simple trades unions, of the American Federation of Labor type, in blinding the rank and file to the class struggle in teaching that capital and labor were brothers, that capital was entitled to its share, to fight capital with capital, to have no politics in the union, were all shown to be the teachings of a white livered scab, who wishes to get a political job by using his influence as a labor leader to get the rank and file to vote a capitalist political ticket, and elect to office the capitalist candidates, who after elected issue injunctions, and order out the militia to hit the hide of the working class with bullets when they go on strike.

Dolan, Warner, and all the rest of the fakir leaders of the U. M. W. were given a scathing roast, with the apparent approval of all the miners present, except two honest but ignorant dupes, and one, Paddy Hines, a forked tongued understrapper of Pat Dolan, who assisted Pat in whitewashing John McBride at the Columbus convention in 1895, after McBride had sold out the strike in the Hocking Valley. Hines told the speaker he would support him when he attacked the Republican and Democratic parties, but when he attacked the "trade yunon" he was "agin im."

The speaker said: "You say the Republican and Democratic parties are a set of thieves and rascals, now, why do all of the leaders in the U. M. W. stomp the country for either one of these parties?"

Paddy crawled into his hole and pulled the hole in after him.

The machine has been introduced into the mine here, which has hitherto been a pick mine, and is cutting the usual figure of the improved machine under capitalism, in reducing the earnings of the miners who stay, and send the rest out to tramp.

The U. M. W. is impotent as far as doing anything to benefit the working class is concerned, for in spite of the eight hour law the machine men are working 10, 12, 14, 16, hours a day, and the U. M. W. are unable to stop either overwork, or the hiring of more men to load after the machine, which brings the loaders wages down to practical starvation.

HOLYOKE MATTERS.

Lining Up Trade Union Goods for Inspection.

The boycott which the Holyoke Central Labor Union placed upon the street railroad company, some two months ago, because said company refused to compel its engineers to join the Firemen's Union, has been declared off. The leaders of the Central have had an experience as to the impotency of the boycott, but whether they learned a lesson thereby is hardly apparent, judging by their action in trying to hide the truth behind the thin veil of secrecy of an executive session.

The reasons given out to the public for the withdrawal of the boycott: that all minor difficulties between labor and capital in the face of the bigger fight between the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers versus the Iron and Steel Trust, should be set aside at this time, is only fooling the people.

The real motive for the removal of the boycott is the disruption which has set in; not as a consequence of the boycott: that is only a surface appearance of the discontent within, but because the people have been driven into unionism like cattle into a pasture, with the difference that this union pasture contains nothing but stubble for the cattle. This driving in was made possible because the workers are deeply dissatisfied with their economic condition. The rapidly increasing justification of the mills in which they have to earn their living has frightened them, and their experience under the new order of things fills them with apprehension as to their future lot.

What would be more natural than that they should be looking for some means of protection? The simple song of "In Union There is Strength," found them willing victims of that school of economic saviors. Now they find that the very strength which they have created by their numbers is being used as a means to oppress them still more. For their hard-earned money, which they pay into the unions they are expected to perform all sorts of duties. They are expected to boycott people against whom they have no grudge. They are treated to long wrangles in their meetings, which they do not understand. Meanwhile, the bosses speed up machinery and make the men work harder for the slight concessions they have gained.

Is it any wonder the splendid enthusiasm of the new warriors dies out quickly and gives way to bitter disappointment?

The girls employed in the finishing department of the Beebe & Holbrook mills came out on an independent strike on Friday last because they did not receive the promised increase of ten cents per day. There is also much complaint in the other mills, and it looks as if the Papermakers' Union will have its hands full for some time to come.

On Labor Day the Central Labor Union expects to play its trump card in shifting off its numerical strength. There is to be a big street parade with many unions from Springfield, Westfield, and Northampton helping to swell its numbers, also a picnic at the Springfield Driving Park, and a concert and dance at the City Hall. From the standpoint of the pure and simple union it will be a big thing, but from the standpoint of the class-conscious Socialist it is nothing but a big bluff which helps to deceive the workers rather than to assist them in their struggles for better conditions.

This whole affair contains too much fakirism to be of any value to the workers. There will be any quantity of business advertising in the parade, thus making it a sort of big sandwich-man advertisement for the middle class. The workers attired in uniforms advertise the wealth they produce, but do not own, and are not permitted to enjoy except in a small share to keep them alive so that they may be fit to coin more wealth out of their bones the rest of the year. No doubt, the leading lights will use this thing also as a political tail to some old party kite, but then they bump up against the ever watchful Socialist, who seems to have a knack of spoiling the fakirs pie with its four and twenty blackbirds baked in the pie.

Mr. McKinley's Board Bill.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—The finance committee of "the" reception of President McKinley and his Cabinet, the Governor of Ohio and the Congressional delegations from various States," tendered by the citizens of San Francisco, has issued a report addressed to the subscribers to the fund, in which it is shown that \$7,434,655 was expended for hotel accommodations.

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TWO PORTRAITS.

IMAGES SET UP BY CAPITALISTS FOR WORKERS TO WORSHIP.

Becoming Rich at the Expense of Others - The Bible Class - The Christian Keeler - Slack-Wire Walking from Democracy to Republicanism - Threatening the Crowd.

FRANKLIN, Pa., Aug. 21.—This town is the home of Joseph Sibley, "Honest Joe," and his brother-in-law, Major-General Charles W. Miller. The town is built up around those two worthies, and owes its existence, in the minds of the unsophisticated, to them. It is in the heart of the oil fields of Pennsylvania, and was the stamping ground of "Coal-Oil Jennie." It is the headquarters of the Standard Oil Company, it having here the largest refineries in this country. To tell the story of the town the story of Sibley and Miller must be told. Back in the sixties C. W. Miller and a man named Coon ran a general store wherein was sold all things needful to a community of 1,000. Miller was also the agent of a sewing machine company that sold a twenty-five cent machine for \$35. By putting sand in sugar, chalk in water and calling it milk and selling machines, together with glass, putty, paint cloth, spool-cotton and notions, Miller and Coon were enabled to eke out a living, a poor yet, vital, an "honest" one.

Oil had been discovered and wells were being sunk, but on rather small scale until one Busch, a barber, by experiment contrived a process whereby the oil could be refined and become very valuable for lighting and lubricating purposes. After Busch had gotten his process complete then Miller and "Honest Joe" completed Busch. So completely did the yet him that they patented the process and began the manufacture of oil paying Busch enough to keep him from the poor-house, so long as he bartered for a living. Almost from the start Miller and Sibley met with difficulty in securing crude oil, as the Standard was beginning to get control about that time. The story of sharp dealing and sharper contracts made with ignorant Germans who owned oil territory, is a long one, too long to be told here. Suffice it to say that eventually Miller and Sibley sold out to the Standard and have been its employees ever since, Miller as president of the Galena Signal Oil Company, and Sibley vice president and representative in Congress for the Standard Oil Company.

Miller is not so well known as his notorious brother-in-law Sibley is, but he is well worth studying. Born in Alsace, then part of France, he came to this country; served some time in the Civil War as an understudy to a sutler; ran his embryo department store, and is now running "Holy John" of Philadelphia, a close race as "leader of the largest bible-class in the world"—owner of a paper, "Franklin Evening News," which prints Miller's "talk" to his bible-class; Major-General in the Pennsylvania National Guard, and the Standard Oil Company representative on innumerable directorates of railroads, steel mills, machine works, etc., etc.

Miller is the titular god of the region, and a hard-shell machine Republican, which some scandalize his brother-in-law Wasmaker, whose paper, the Philadelphia "North American," in a most unchristianlike and pagan fashion, takes pot-shots at "General" Miller, and, unkind and most unchristian of all, tells the truth—if not the whole truth, at least a part of the truth, about him. It is rather eerie to listen to the up-growing youth and budding damsel of this burg proclaim the goodness, virtue, and charity of this saint among sinners. Their trusting faith in "Gen'l" Miller as the abiding place of all good things; how thorough their appreciation of the fact that from him all clothes, houses, food and drink, and the great desideratum—the job flows—is bewitching and childlike, and a standing evidence of the fact that Miller is a great advertiser.

So well has he done his work that even those forced to go to his Bible class, through fear of losing their jobs, worship him as the giver of life. Despite his abortive attempts to assassinate the good old English language, his lectures in the "News" are read with gusto. His slanting is done with his left hand and it tells the right—it doesn't need to be the left is a good-sized speaking trumpet and talks to the world, necessarily a few inkblots of which the left hand doth much, perforce, percolate through circumambient space to the right.

Miller and Sibley are partners in other things besides souls, they sell cattle and horses. Some years ago a number of dollars were collected and a fair-ground was secured, whereon was held once a year the Venango County Fair. Now "Honest Joe" and "Saint Charles" possess the fair grounds and the annual fair annualizes not. It has been turned into a stock farm. When "Joe" and the "Gen'l" started the farm, they purchased some old Jersey cows and bulls, whose horns they scraped and whose teeth they doctored. These, together with certain of their progeny alleged to be of no illegitimate, at least ambiguous, they put on the market at fancy prices as fancy cattle. The cattle and their progeny soon became a drug on the market. It was said and is yet, a remarkable fact that some of those old escaped-horned and retired cows had sixteen calves in one year. Scores of Miller and Sibley stock were close relatives in fanciness to their own. While this market is played out

there are other markets, and judicious at a distance—the more distance the better.

It is usual to furnish the ward-worker with whiskey on election day—good for the elite, poor for the scruff and negroes. To make the whiskey more effective the mayor, Gen'l Miller's son, by proclamation, closes the saloons. On one occasion a worker in the Second Ward, a nice young Christian and sinner at the feet of Miller, while unbottling his coat on the public street, did disarrange and cause to fall a bottle of whiskey safely ensconced in his inside pocket, which struck the ground with a loud crash and burst, greatly to the scandal and discomfiture of the saints there assembled, and much to the merriment of the godless.

That the "Gen'l" and "Joe" are a good team the well known history of Sibley proves. When, in '96, "Joe" apostated from the Republicans and declared that Cleveland's stomach, together with sundry others of his internal organs, were made of base metal, to wit, brass, loud were the praises sung by the Organized Scabbary and reformers to, or at "Honest Joe." He was the champion of the poor, the enemy of Wall Street, and the demagogue of trust. He came home, was nominated by the Democrats, and elected to Congress. And all the time he represented, and was an employee of the Standard Oil Company, the awful example of the octopus. It looked doubtful for "Joe" during the campaign, so the fat was sent forth that if Sibley was not elected Congressman on the anti-gold, anti-trust Democratic platform, then the Galena refinery, employing hundreds of men, would be moved to Chicago or some other place in the infernal regions. As Miller was the main guy in the Galena Oil Company, and had a good deal to do with the matter, his ostensible fealty to the Republicans looks fishy.

When "Joe" flipped back to the Republicans, the same threat of removal was used, only to the Galena was added the Eclipse. From such as these come the "reformers," men who all their lives have been "working the crowd." When the Standard Oil Company thought there was danger in the Bryan Democracy, it ordered its employee Sibley to get into the rabble. None more vulgar than he in the vulgar herds of political shysters of the Bryan ranks; none more "revolutionary" in their utterances; none more demagogic, yet he is the partner of the salutary and conservative amateur parson and Major General Charles W. Miller. Damon and Pythias were not closer than these two.

Capitalism is an obliging merchant. "I have the Bible and Voltaire for sale. Both are good. If you don't like one there is the other. They are in the same pack. As for me, I am a saint, but unchristian human nature. Therefore, I strive to please (and to catch) both the godly and the ungodly. You can take your choice. They're the same price—your life."

BERATING GOMPERTS.

Amalgamated Men Question the Value of A. F. of L. "Sympathy."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Gomper's attitude toward the steel strike is severely commented upon by the Amalgamated Association men who make their headquarters in this city. They are berating Gomper's in such unmeasured terms as to lead to the inference that Gomper's gave Shaffer to understand that he could look to the A. F. of L. for nothing more practical than "sympathy." These men are now asking of what use is it for the Amalgamated to be affiliated with the A. F. of L. paying a per capita tax thereto, if in time of trouble all the support they are to get from the Federation is "sympathy."

Now that they have turned against what use is it for the Amalgamated to be affiliated with the A. F. of L. paying a per capita tax thereto, if in time of trouble all the support they are to get from the Federation is "sympathy." Now that they have turned against what use is it for the Amalgamated to be affiliated with the A. F. of L. paying a per capita tax thereto, if in time of trouble all the support they are to get from the Federation is "sympathy."

These stories are typical of the state of feeling on the part of the Shaffer men towards the head of the American Federation of Labor. "Gomper's has always been enthusiastic for the rights of laboring men on non-essentials," said one of his opponents to-day, "but quietly playing into the hands of capital on the real essentials." They take an opposite view of Shaffer. They declare that he did not leave the ministry of the Methodist Church because of his habits, but because he could "earn only \$600 a month preaching, while he could make \$6 a day as a steel-worker." They also said that even as a \$90-a-month preacher he was obliged to toady to the rich members of his congregation in a way that was offensive to him. The compliments that these admirers pay him run something like this: "You never heard such a voice as his; he has the best pair of lungs ever put in a man. I wish you could hear him. As an orator, he is a regular Bryan. He has a wonderful chest, and his fists are larger than those of any other member of the association. He has the gift of oratory, and that is what we want—a man who can present our case."

DARKEST SAN FRANCISCO.

Strikes and "Patriotism" in One Wild Revelry.

(Special Correspondence to THE PEOPLE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—It is not to be inferred from this title that San Francisco is perceptibly darker than other towns of its size and importance. Let it be remembered that if the sun rises in the East it sets in the West, and its declining rays fall brightly upon our Western Metropolis, gilding the great Trade-Mart of the "Captains of Industry," as well as their magnificent dwellings, with a radiance more gorgeous, if possible, than the ostentatious splendor which the more tangible gold of the owner has been able to produce, and even having the bad taste to linger at moments upon the squalid homes of the people. But the light of San Francisco in common with the light of the world has not been able to affect the impervious human brain.

CALIFORNIA IN GENERAL.

In her relation to labor movements, and indeed to movements of every kind, California has always taken a stand differing somewhat from that of the other States. This is partly due to peculiarities of climate and production which have brought about peculiar economic conditions, and partly to an idea evolved in the fertile Western brain that the United States is an appendage of California, and that all National organizations depend upon the California locals. It is a difficult task to correct this error, and this may have been one of the many reasons why the Socialist Labor Party found such uphill work in establishing itself here, on its present firm basis. Be that as it may, the State has established her superiority in one particular at least. As a fruit bearing country we may have been equalled; our vine has perhaps been surpassed; our boasted climate may be said to lack the salubrity of Southern Italy; but as a fakir-raising community we stand unequalled, and we challenge the world to prove that we have not out-Kangarooed every other State in this glorious Union.

SAN FRANCISCO IN PARTICULAR.

As was to be expected, the present Trades Union flurry, with its accompanying train of strikes, lockouts, and boycotts, struck San Francisco with extraordinary violence. It was received with enthusiasm by the ever-ready fakir and kind welcomed by the "broad-minded" Social Democracy. It manifested itself first in unusual activity on the part of the "pure and simple" Unions and their representative bodies, the Labor Council, and the Building Trades Council. An interesting controversy arose between these august bodies, in which it appeared that Pierce of the Labor Council was an "emissary of Gomper's," and that McCarthy of the Building Trades was "McCarthy." The question seemed to be as to which was the most opprobrious epithet "Emissary of Gomper's," or "McCarthy." The decision is still pending.

THE COOKS AND WAITERS.

The first to "go out" were the cooks and waiters. One pleasant morning in May all these functionaries quietly left their posts in the leading restaurants of the city and betook themselves to the streets, where they might be seen bearing banners with defiant mottoes, or assembled in front of the condemned houses advising the passing crowd not to enter, or uttering, in monotonous tones the dolorous cry of "Unfair House." The effect was soon felt. Many of the leading restaurants were closed for several days and all were much crippled. Large numbers of lesser houses accepted the Union terms and displayed its card. Things looked well for the strikers. Men, and women too, did picket duty bravely. Non-union waiters were persuaded to join the Union, and there was talk of calling out the hotel hands also. The President was about to visit the City and unbiased observers were of the opinion that, if the Labor Council stood firm (there was no fear of the strikers themselves), something might really be won. For in the face of the great crowd of enthusiasts which followed the President's train, the hotels and restaurants would be at the mercy of the strikers.

A wail of woe went up through the length and breadth of the City. "Great California would be disgraced!" "What would the President think?" "What would the Easterners say?" "Think of the money lost to the State by driving away its visitors!" The cry of "Unfair House" was met by a counter cry of "Unpatriotic!" "Unpatriotic!" "Un-American!" The strikers faltered. Your correspondent moved partly by hunger (seeking instruction concerning union restaurants), and partly by thirst (for information) had made the acquaintance of certain of the pickets and leaders, and was in a fair position to study the strike. One morning, in search of breakfast and information, my attention was called to the fact that Dennett's restaurant, though without the Union card, was free from pickets. Hastening down the street I accosted a woman guard. "Why is Dennett's restaurant left unpicketed?" I demanded somewhat brusquely. "Why you see," she answered calmly, without a symptom of shame, "you see they pay pretty good wages, and they are pious people, you know." I did know, and I knew also how hopeless is the struggle where the fighters know not for what they strive. Turning to a man who arrived at that moment wearing the Union badge, I repeated the question. The man had the grace to be ashamed. His reply was somewhat incoherent, ending with "They're all right. You can eat there if you want to," he added generously. I did not want to, but went, nevertheless, and was soon seated at a clothed table in a crowded room the walls of which were hung with appropriate texts from the Scriptures. Just in front of me was suspended, as an aid to digestion, the awful legend "Be sure thy sin will find thee out." My sin having

already "found me out," I was not so much affected by the direful threat as kindly friends might be led to suppose, and soon turned my attention to the cheerful looking waiters in attendance. They spoke without restraint, for their pious hearts were full of triumph at having beaten the strikers. In a short time it was rumored that the Labor Council was a patriotic American organization, and that the strike would not be pressed to extremes until after the President's visit. So the moment came and went.

THE NATION'S CHIEF.

The President certainly chose an inopportune hour for his visit to the Golden City. The waiters were still picketing the streets. The Carriage-makers were in a turmoil about something. The Butchers were threatening. And worst of all the long-dreaded Steel and Iron strike was about to be precipitated here. Moreover, the much-boasted climate "went out" in sympathy, and the rain fell in torrents. But the citizens were equal to the occasion. Large choruses of the President accompanied by the word "Welcome" done in horribly artificial flowers, appeared in all the saloon windows and over the doors of the corner groceries. Innumerable little green and yellow squares of bunting were strung back and forth across the principal streets, where they hung, rain-soaked, dripping green and yellow water impartially "upon the heads of the just and the unjust." The American flag was in evidence everywhere, drooping and sad it hung, as if of the shame of the last few years here heavily upon it. A very wet banner was strung from the Labor Bureau window bearing the inscription "Welcome To Our President." The employees of the Union Iron Works, on the eve of their strike, assembled to present their prosperity President with a gold plate. The reason for this is not known; whether it happened that the President was in dire need of a plate from which to take his daily rations, or that the steel and iron workers were troubled with a surplus of gold, has not transpired. The strike was held in abeyance. The President mournfully paraded the dripping streets amid shouts of acclamation, while his wife lay in the rich Scott mansion, battling with death; here the brave policemen, well armed and equipped, manfully held at bay the eager throng of patriots who crowded the sidewalks and the opposite public square, clamoring for news, and occasionally making wild swoops upon the house in a vain hope of over-running the bed chamber of the sick woman and perhaps of bearing away pieces of her coverings, or, foiled in that, bits of the fence, doorstep, or of the house itself. It is a matter of speculation among local philosophers as to what would have been the effect upon the present steel and iron crisis if the patriotic citizens of San Francisco had succeeded in carrying off the whole of Mr. Scott's residence, whittled up into souvenirs.

THE BELEAGUERED CITY.

After the departure of the royal train, an epidemic of strikes set in, and to make matters worse great hordes of people who wore white caps and "wanted to know" suddenly infested the town. They were called the "Eppworth League," and were said to be Methodists, but nothing appeared in their general deportment to bear out the accusation. It was also hinted that they had come to fuse with the Social Democrats, but, as they showed no remarkable spirit of "tolerance," the rumor died away. The floral decorations of the saloons and the colored pennants of the streets were again brought forth to decorate the town. A band of International Shooters at Marks joined the fray, so did the climate, and the grateful city groaned under the "burden of an honor unto which she was not born." Of course the strike was held in abeyance.

STRIKE CONTINUES.

Leguans and Shooters passed away, but the strike continued, and grew more threatening day by day. All kinds of organizations never heard of, before sprung suddenly out of nothing, and each was on the point of "filling" everybody "out" of something, or of "locking" somebody "out" of everything. The Butchers were made short work of. The Wholesale Butchers Association interfered in behalf of the retailers and ordered the Union Card "out" of the Union shops; the cards went out. The Wholesale Butchers Ass'n which governs the entire meat supply of the City, now turned its attention to the Cooks and Waiters' case, and ordered the Union cards from the restaurant windows. The cards came down and the waiters' strike was practically though not nominally broken. This prompt action of the Wholesale Butchers' Association, as well as the strong co-operation of the other employers, was probably intended to prove, what they so often assert, that "there is no Class Struggle." The Drymen's Union retaliated by refusing to work for certain non-union houses, and talked of a sympathetic strike. They were promptly locked out.

Then the real trouble began. The business of the City, already crippled by the many strikes, was, for a time, almost paralyzed. Fruit and other produce lay idle at the docks; big warehouses were closed; an awful quiet reigned. Then a change ensued; drays driven by trembling non-union teamsters, having policemen on the box and mounted officers riding behind, slowly moved through the streets. Crowds of maddened men thronged the sidewalks, shrieking out threats and curses, and in their train, like a bird of prey, moved the City ambulance. Occasionally, cobble stones were hurled at the "men of law," then clubs descended, pistols appeared, and the ambulance drew near. Now at last the government arose in its majesty and performed its crowning act. Partly from the refusal of society, and partly from other sources, there were gathered together a motley crowd of miserable men who were willing to take the places of the striking teamsters; into the hands of these were put pistols with which to defend themselves. They were warned, however, "to use these arms with DISCRETION." Think of the situation!—Unknown, un-

disciplined, half-maddened men, permitted by law to use their own discretion in firing into crowds of unarmed citizens! But to the honor of those known as the lower classes, be it said, that, in spite of the goading and tempting of their superiors, very little shooting has taken place, and so far, considering the circumstances, wonderfully little rioting.

On the morning of July 30th, the City Front Federation ordered a general strike on the docks of San Francisco and neighboring ports. The scene of the strike was shifted to the water front. The port was almost closed. Disorder increased. The Mayor and corporation rushed wildly about accomplishing nothing. The Labor Leader is glorious now; he is all things to all men. The secretary of one of the Unions expresses himself as "regretting to see Labor and Capital at war." But, strangely enough, in spite of closed ports and closed factories, business seems to continue as usual. "Labor Leaders Submit Proposals," "Negotiations of Peace with Modified Proposals my Labor Council," "Strike About to be Terminated Through Negotiations of Principal Citizens," so read the headings of the newspapers from day to day. But, in spite of "modified proposals," peace comes not, for the very obvious reason that the secret society called "The Employers' Association," pays absolutely no heed to these "Proposals" and "Negotiations." It stands serene above the heat of vulgar conflict. On August 6th the Sand teamsters were called out, a somewhat ominous move, as there is considerable building going on in the city. Things began to look darker. Non-Union men are beaten by strikers and strikers are shot at by non-Union men. The clubs of the policemen and their friend, the ambulance, are in more frequent use. The Mayor and corporation are indefatigable. The Governor arrives. The capitalists stand serene. Two days later the Firemen of the Steamship Company are called out, most ominous of all. It looks as if the shipping might be completely held up.

The Chamber of Commerce calls upon the Mayor to issue a proclamation against the strikers and demands that the militia be "called out." The Board of Trade echoes the request. The Labor Leader ascends to lofty heights of eloquence and popularity. The Mayor consults the Governor and the Governor consults the Mayor. Both think of the coming election and their patriotic hearts swell. The capitalists rest tranquil still. The greater part of the vast crowd of locked out and striking men are very quiet. However, there is a light in their tired, blood-shot eyes, and stern, patient lines about their hardened mouths which speak well for the future. Some time they will understand.

NATURE OF THE EPIDEMIC.

The significance of this crisis is clear. These are not ordinary strikes for "less hours," "more pay," etc. This is the beginning of the death struggle of the "pure and simple" Unions. The employers are banded together, a compact, class conscious body, sure of victory. The workers also, setting aside the squabbles of their leaders, may be said to stand together. But the issue is clear. In spite of the false cry of the fakir, all honest observers know that the workingman must lose. Even a temporary success can avail him nothing. The day of the "pure and simple" Union is over.

THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Calm amid the general disorder the loyal men of the S.L.P. are constant in their work. The new headquarters at Howard street are open night and day, and numbers of disillusioned strikers seek sympathy and instruction there. Street meetings are largely attended and are marked by an order and discipline that stands out in strong contrast to the surrounding chaos. There will be a large harvest for the S.L.P. when this awful hour is passed.

BUT THREE WORLD POWERS.

China, Russia, and the United States, Says Prof. Suess.

VIENNA, Aug. 22.—Prof. Edward Suess, the eminent geologist and paleontologist, has given an interview respecting the industrial and political preponderance of the United States.

It attracts much attention, especially as it confirms the anti-American views of continental manufacturers and economists. The professor, surveying international relations from the standpoint of a political philosopher, observes that while the French revolution was occasioned by the abuses of the privileged classes, the present situation has been caused by a revolution of material conditions. Declining national sentiment should be replaced by a movement for common defence of central European States against American trusts, which are moving to conquer foreign markets more surely than they could by battleships. The American balance of trade has reached an unparalleled figure.

It is a serious question, he declares, whether the present political units of central Europe are strong enough to make effective defense, taking into account the physical conditions. The present shifting of the center of gravity of the world's forces will create three great units—China, Russia and America. When China is equipped with railroads, he says, the people will find that she has the most capable merchants and cheapest labor. Russia will have the largest army and be the greatest peasant state. European capital will flow to the United States, and will cause an important increase of her economic prosperity. Of the three the United States has decidedly the lead. Its policy is commercial aggression, beyond doubt, and States like the American Union and Russia have gained far more in the way of mobilization of their powers for the construction of railroads than such countries as Germany and France.

THE TENEMENT FORUM.

Tales From Real Life.

They were all in their accustomed places; the McCarthy, O'Brien and Murphy families. "Jerry," the older McCarthy, was vigorously puffing at his T. D. pipe, only stopping now and then to give vent to a smothered exclamation of disgust.

"Anything unusual to-day, Jerry?" queried Otho, desirous of knowing the cause of McCarthy's apparent displeasure.

"Anything unusual!" ejaculated Jerry evidently only too glad for an opportunity to unburden his tale of distress to the assembled group. "I should say there was when that scamp of a Brannigan goes and puts a Dago family into that tiniment above me head. It isn't enough for them Dagoes to come over and take the bread out of your mouth, but they want to live with you begorra.

"I mane them that comes from Italy, that miserable country that cannot half support its citizens, but exports them here in droves to compete agin us. Troth I'll have me son Danny write to the Anti-Immigration League at wanst, to protest agin any further any immigration of Dagoes. Danny, where are ye?" called McCarthy.

"He's up stairs, with the Italian family, having the greatest kind of a chat with the eldest daughter," called out Mrs. O'Brien from the entry. And the laugh that followed smothered Jerry's groan.

"Jerry," said Otho, after quiet had been restored, "Why did you and I come to this country?"

"To get away from starvation and misery," answered Jerry. "Why I used to remember when I was a boy at the time of the Famine we"—

"Yes so do I," interrupted Otho, knowing it to be but a ruse of Jerry's to evade the subject that was under discussion. "But why couldn't your country keep from that starvation and misery?" continued Otho.

"Because the cruel government which rule made it impossible. The big bugs in England owned every strip of good soil there was in Ireland, and left us nothing but the bogs, and what could anyone raise on them but blighted potatoes."

"Suppose at that time," said Otho, "The American people passed an Anti-Immigration law, thereby preventing us from entering this country, what then?" "But they didn't," said Jerry. "Troth if there were many Jerry McCarthys them days they would," broke in Danny Murphy.

"I know they didn't," continued Otho. "But having the power to pass such a law at any time they pleased, we are to be thankful that their sense of justice to their fellow-men restrained them from exercising that power. Again, don't you think, Jerry, that the same causes that drove us to this country are what drives the Italians here. Even though they are from Italy, can a man control the circumstances of his birth?"

"But they compete agin us and thereby makes our wages lower," persisted Jerry. "Isn't that what the American capitalist want?" queried Otho. "As the capitalist finds it to his interest to hire foreign labor cheap, do you think that he, or the great steamship companies who thrive on immigration, are going to allow the passage of a law that will injure his business? Again, don't you always go to the cheapest market for your goods, Jerry?" "Sure I do," said Jerry.

"And isn't it natural for the capitalist to go to the cheapest labor market for his goods, the workingmen?" asked Otho. "Musha I suppose it is," replied Jerry.

"Now then," said Otho, "When there is a surplus of idle labor on the market, a surplus which is increasing every day from a cause which I will show you later on, and the Italian immigrant comes over and finds out that he has but increased that surplus, what remains for him too do but to offer himself cheap? You have deceived him by telling him, through your American capitalist tourist, that there is an over abundance of work in America, and over he comes, only to fall into the hands of the Italian padrone, who sells him to your Irish contractor for \$1.25 per day. But it is not immigration that you suffer from, Jerry!"

"Musha what is it, Otho?" asked Jerry. "Did you ever hear tell of Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Statistics on Labor?" asked Otho. "I've heard me son Danny speak of him," replied Jerry. "Well, Carroll D. Wright says in his report on Labor Statistics, that improved machinery has displaced more labor in the United States than immigration; what have you to say to that, Jerry?"

"Troth if that's the case, Otho, I don't see any hope for us," replied Jerry.

"Ah! there is hope, Jerry," said Otho, "but only through the Socialist Labor Party, the only party that advocates and fights for the public ownership of ALL the tools of production and means of transportation."

"That's the only hope," echoed Danny Murphy.

"I see to-day that your friend Brennan was in Court, as the defendant in a suit brought against him by a poor Italian laborer," said Otho.

"What was the trouble?" asked Jerry. "Well," replied Otho "It seems that when an Italian applied to Brennan for a job, Brennan would charge the Italian \$10 for giving him a job, and then discharge him a week or so later.

Trades & 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 Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. 195

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. Kopljan, 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 Everett st., East Orange, N. J. Fin. Sec. A. P. Wittel, 60 Pesh-chine 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. 489

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Road street. Secretary K. Wallberg. 409

WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of the 23d Assembly District, 312 W. 143d st 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 255 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 282, of the S. T. & L. A. (Swedish Machinists), 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 556 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 Sunday, 8 p. m., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee at. Everybody welcome. Open meetings every Sunday evening, cor. Main and Church sts.

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 245, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 119 Eddy st., San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.

Every Workingman Should Read the

WEEKLY PEOPLE

The "Weekly People" is the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party. It demonstrates from every-day events that both the Republican Party and the Democratic Party are the enemies of the Working Class, and that the Working Class will never know what freedom is until Capitalism is abolished, and the banner of the Socialist Republic is unfurled.

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for some trifling cause, after keeping the \$10. My but didn't the judge score Brennan. Brennan claimed, however, that Callahan, his employer, made him do it, and shared the receipts.

"Callahan is the one that gave the side altar in the new church, isn't he?" said Danny, making a grimace at Jerry.

"Yes," said Otho, "and Brennan is the one who gave \$10 to the Fresh Air Fund."

"But where's Jerry?" asked Otho, suddenly. "Arrah, will ye look!" said the elder O'Brien. And they looked, and saw—Antoine Mazzarone, and Jerry clasping hands, betokening the brotherhood of man; and the group understood, and approved.

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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Table with 2 columns: Year and Socialist Vote in the United States. Rows include 1888, 1892, 1896, and 1900.



The trade of a lackey is loathsome, to be sure, for a poor creature; but for a lad of spirit it is an enchantment. A superior genius, when it gets a service, does not go about it like a lumpy simpleton. He enters into a family as vicar over the master, not as an inferior minister. He begins by measuring the length of his employer's fool; by lending him, self to his weaknesses, he gains his confidence and ends with leading him by the nose.

LE SAGE.

LIVING STATISTICALLY.

Long has the working class of America been put to the task of making their actual earnings tally with the earnings that the census and other such mills of capitalist misinformation were grinding out for them,—on paper. Their noses were so perpetually held down to the task that they finally accommodated themselves to "statistics, in lieu of bread, and they that is to say, the scabby crew of labor fakirs and capitalist spokesmen, gloried in the "statistical increases," while the rank and file meekly submitted to accepting actual vacancy, endorsed by "statistics," in their purses as a substitute for wages. The workers had been paid "statistically." Having succeeded so well in adulterating the sugar of wages with the sand of statistics, Messrs. capitalist officials have taken a step further. The working class of the land is now to live statistically; matters not how many of them die, and how prematurely, statistics are now being substituted for life; and, in the good old capitalist politician style, which votes the dead to carry elections, the hecatombs of labor are to be statistically made living beings. The census now came out with statistics to show that the death rate has declined ten per cent.

Even the most casual observer must have been struck with the absence of grey-heads in the ranks of the working class. Among the capitalists these are numerous. Why? The death rate among the workers is formidable. Only an infinitesimal percentage of these has a chance to reach old age. Drained by excessive toil from early age; put to work under conditions that smack of Algerine prison pens; never allowed to keep a share of their own product sufficient to even remotely recuperate the life-tissues consumed in such toil; and in large numbers killed outright by "accidents" in mills and yards, the ranks of the working class have been decimated in early manhood. As a matter of fact, the "cross bones and skull" has become a permanent symbol in the homes of the workers. Despite all suppressions of information on the subject, the slaughter of the workers at work peeps out with sufficient regularity and with such increased frequency as to establish the fact that the industrial field is a charnel house for the toilers of the land.

But what of it all. "Statistics"—that court-plaster that heals the wounds of a decreasing rate of earnings—"Statistics," neatly compounded and concocted, are now to serve as a court-plaster to heal the wounds of death and to substitute life.

Let the workers rejoice! Are their members brought home on stretchers, killed by factory and other such negligence? Never mind! The census statistics "prove" that the deceased are alive. Are their members consigned to early graves by reason of improper nourishment from early childhood, due to miserable earnings? Never mind! The census statistics prove that their lives are ten per cent longer.

Surely the statistical flim-flam has reached its apogee; and likewise has reached its apogee the confidence of the capitalist class in the workers' readiness to be flim-flammed.

IN DISTRESSO VERITAS.

Wine is said to be a great extractor of truth from the otherwise impenetrable ravine of the human heart or mind. Wine may or may not be that. Sure it is that distress does the extracting to perfection. Two incidents, almost simulta-

aneous, demonstrate the discovery, and throw wine into the shade. Almost simultaneous occurrences are the recent national convention of the Social Democracy factions at Indianapolis and the present outbreak of the Steel Strike. As to the former event, it was an attempt at the impossible task of harmonizing elements the law of whose existence is discord; as all theories on which Capital and Labor are to harmonize must of necessity go to smash, no scheme can prove effective to unite wild cat political elements. As to the latter event, it was a bolt out of a clear sky that suddenly paralyzed the swelling schemes of a gigantic capitalist undertaking. This scant sketch of the two events suffices to depict that DISTRESS in no slight degree marked the faces of both the unitarians at Indianapolis and the stock-jobbers in steel everywhere. As to the unitarians they struggled and they tugged; they "buried their hatchets" and yet the edges remained above ground, indicting cruel, jagged cuts; they shuffled and they twisted; and the net result was that out of that seething caldron rupture leaped forth in the shape of as many parties as there are States; the Social Democracy came out with vastly more fractures than it went in. As to the stock-jobbers in steel they have been traveling off of one sweat into another, each chiller than the other. DISTRESS, accordingly was the overmastering sentiment of both sets, unitarians as well as stock-jobbers. And what was the result? That both let out the truth.

The Social Democracy, with its sanitary Armory-building and capitalist politician contingency, as well as the stock-jobbers are in the habit of catering after the Labor vote; periodically, the one and the other declare their "supreme admiration for and profound devotion to the laboring classes." In their distress, however, they both let out the cat. The stock-jobbers are calling the labor men "slums," while the unitarian, driven to again change their names, and anxious to come as near as possible to "Socialist Labor Party," went on record, to use the language of one of them recently immortalized in these columns, as considering Labor mere "frills and furbelows," and dropping that. Between the epithets "frills and furbelows" and "slum" there is no essential difference in this connection. The essence of the feelings expressed by the steel stock-jobbers in the word "slums" is that all their usual professions of admiration for and devotion to Labor is a lie, ditto, ditto with the gentry with whom the opinions prevail that Labor is "frills and furbelows,"—all the more seeing they set themselves up as the bright particular paladins of Labor.

Let VINUM pass the palm over to DISTRESSUM. Henceforth let the proverb be: "In distresso veritas."

PRECISELY SO!

The Rossland, British Columbia, "Miner" for August 7 contributes a double-barreled bit of evidence on the scabby character of fakir-ized pure and simple Unionism. Its evidence covers well two points that have more than once been in these columns.

It has been shown in these columns by repeated instances that the character of a Trades Union is ascertainable from the character of its officers. That the Russian, or the German, or the French army is a body, the rank and file of which is made up of workmen, and yet it is not a workman's organization. Being officered by the members and representatives of the ruling and labor fleecing class, those armies are engines of capitalism, run by the lieutenants of capitalism, and there in the interest of capitalism. Similarly with the Trades Unions. The make-up of the rank and file is not enough to determine their character. How are they officered? It is the answer to that question that tells whether such organizations are "Labor Organizations," or otherwise. And by instances innumerable it has been shown that the officers that pure and simple Unions allow to be fastened upon them are the agents of capitalism, who turn the Union from its rank and file purposes to the purposes of the capitalist class. Accordingly, it has been shown that wherever the Unions are officered by labor fakirs the employer likes it, despite the noise of seeming exceptions to the rule.

In the second place it has been shown that such organizations are necessarily harmful to Labor. They are harmful in that they make the Union a buttress of capitalism, and they are harmful consequently, in that they keep the rank and file with blinkers on and head curbed to the ground, so that the working class is disabled from acquiring that oversight of the field that is requisite to intelligent action. All this has been shown before. The Rossland, B. C., "Miner" now brings further proof.

It reproduces from the Toronto "Globe" an article by R. C. Clute in which the questions and answers are given from an interrogatory put to a leading employer of labor, one Samuel M. Robins, general manager of the Vancouver Coal

Company at Nanaimo, with over 1,400 men under him. The closing question and answer clinch the whole set. They are:

Q.—"Then, if I have apprehended you right, far from dreading the Unions, WHEN PROPERLY OFFICERED, you regard them as a BENEFIT TO CAPITAL."

A.—"Precisely so."

Yes, precisely so!—There is nothing for the capitalist class to dread from the Unions when "properly officered." And what "properly officered" means in the capitalist mouth may be inferred from the opinion that such Unions are "a benefit to capital." Precisely so.

The labor organization officered by the Gomperses, the O'Connells, the Arthurs, the Boyces, the Mahons, the Shafers, etc., etc., may at times become troublesome, despite all the efforts of these Labor Lieutenants of the capitalist class. But there is nothing in them that the capitalist need dread; they are bulwarks of capitalism, beneficent to it.

The emancipation of the working class must lie over the prostrate bodies of these scabby labor fakirs and all those who give them aid and comfort.

NAGGERS SQUELCHED.

Sir Thomas Lipton is expending \$15,000 a month on the crews he needs for his oncoming race to lift the America's cup; and all together he has spent \$1,000,000 in wages. The picture of these crews is published on the front pages of the yellow journals. It is not impossible that the identical picture has done duty before in some other capacity. But let us give these journals credit for their truthfulness, for once. Say the picture is authentic. The 155 tars there photographed are a healthy looking lot of workmen, well fed, well clad and spirited. And yet there are people on both sides of the Ocean who malign Sir Thomas as a grinder of the faces of the poor!

Let's all be fair, though the heavens fall. True it is that Sir Thomas' female employees in his shops and factories in England receive wages that can not keep body and soul together in decency. True it is that these girls have prayed, and were squelched for their pains. Likewise it is true that the surplus wealth thus extorted from these working people go to raise and feed the enormous wealth of Sir Thomas, said to amount to an income of \$7.50 a minute. He who demands fairness in behalf of his own views must start with showing fairness towards the views of others. Demanding fairness in behalf of Sir Thomas, we must, accordingly, set the example of fairness ourselves in behalf of the opinions of those who hold Sir Thomas to be a raw-boned capitalist brigand. It is true that in his shops he fleeces his wealth producers. Admitted.

But is a man's life to be judged by one single act? Are not all his other acts to be taken together? Has, of a sudden the proverb, "A fair exchange is no robbery" lost its time-honored weight? Surely not. The fleecing of the shop girls by Sir Thomas must be considered jointly with his bounteousness towards his yachting employees. These receive over \$110 a month, with traveling expenses and incidental sight-seeings thrown in, and not discounted.

A goodly chunk of what Sir Thomas takes from one set of employees, he bestows upon another. He may be robbing Peter, grant that; but he does so only to pay Paul. And is Paul, perchance, less of an Apostle than Peter? Who would be so dastardly as to introduce distinctions in the ranks of the working class? Long live Sir Thomas; Liptonism for ever, and perish the nagging faultfinder!

In the mirror here set up, let those see their own features who may; and let them correspondingly howl.

LO, A LIGHT.

Into the Fall River, Mass., "Evening News" of the 20th instant, a correspondent found his way who in the modesty of his soul concealed his transcendent identity under the unassuming pen-name of "Citizen." The gentleman writes upon the then pending out among the Fall River operatives. The economic theory that springs from his letter, already embalmed in cold type, deserves to be embalmed in nobler, more lasting material, so as to be saved, like old Egyptian mummies, for the wondering gaze of future gaping generations.

"Citizen" opens his letter with this passage: "Every wage-earner must earn for his employer more than his wages, or he will not be employed long."

In the language of the immortal Artemus Ward, this man has "intellect into him." Unless the workman produces more than he receives he will not be employed. The condition precedent for the employing of the worker, in other words, the condition precedent for him to live, is the compulsion he is under to be fleeced by the capitalist, thus enabling the capitalist to live without work. Such are the conditions created by the capitalist system.

From such premises, what conclusion can be expected other than that the perverse conditions must be uprooted

and each side claims it will make disclosures incriminating the other. In cases of this sort, about the only disclosure that could produce a "sensation" would be a disclosure to the effect that either side was honest.

The tunnel nuisance is to be abated, so there can be no doubt but this, like the rain in Kansas, the shortage of wheat in Europe, the South African War, benevolent assimilation, and other things, is due to the Republican party. The claim that McKinley is responsible for it has not yet been made, but then it takes the "Press," "Post," etc., a long time to figure out these combinations.

Mr. Ginnon is the latest gentleman to have his business methods questioned. He and several other policemen are already up for allowing disorderly houses to exist, and for aiding and abetting those houses. The persons who demand reform say that prostitution cannot be done away with. If it cannot be done away with, why should the officers be accused for not accomplishing the impossible?

Our civilized fellow-countrymen of the South and West are using negroes for fuel again. Our civilized fellow countrymen of the North and East are using workmen for plugs to stop explosions, or giving them posts of honor where death is inevitable. Our civilized fellow countrymen, North East, South and West are appearing regularly in the courts charged with blackmail, extortion, robbery, murder, arson, violence in all forms; depravity, and other crimes old and new. Nine columns in ten of the day's news is made up of such tales. Our esteemed and civilized fellow countrymen do not scalp or eat their victims. They burn them, mangle them, and defile them. But then our esteemed and civilized fellow countrymen are Christians, and staunch supporters of this, the age of culture, enlightenment, and manliness. They are savages without the savage bravery, and brutes without the brute's excuse. Yet they are legitimate children of capitalism.

William Jennings Bryan, the "implacable foe" of the octopus, has just concluded to call the fight a draw, and shake the hands—even all the hands—of his old enemy. He has decided to be a hind leg of an octopus himself, and has invested the money his party in Texas oil companies, and to buy oil-bearing lands. Texas is the home of anti-trust legislation. Bryan is the champion of anti-trust legislation. Yet the champion goes to the stamping-ground of this legislation and gives the trust permission to live in peace and harmony, provided it will pay an adequate dividend.

Political and Economic.

The "Labor Union" of Toledo, Ohio, is the latest of the pure and simple sheets to come into existence. Like the others it contains nothing of any account, excepting a picture of a labor fakir and a few puffs for the Organized Scabbery. The hundreds of trades union papers that have been published here in the United States have done absolutely nothing to assist the working class. On the contrary they have done much to debase it, because every one of them is a political puller-in for the Republican or Democratic parties, or for both.

According to yesterday's papers the total number of workmen chronicled as being killed while engaged in labor was thirty-seven, the number injured, ninety-four. That record covers only the more flagrant and horrible cases. Yet nobody is held responsible. Every man when he goes out in the morning is in danger of being murdered before the day is over. He will continue to run that risk until the Socialist Labor Party has knocked out the whole profit-grinding system.

The Terre Haute "Toiler," another of the "726 papers that support the Social Democratic party" will suspend for a few weeks in order that it may save up enough paper to print a special Labor Day issue. This special issue will probably be its last, because the "Toiler" is scant of breath. The last issue contained about 300 lines of set matter—less than two columns of THE PEOPLE. The rest of the paper, as is usual with these "organized publications," was made up of the stalest kind of trash. The mission of such publications seems to be to keep junkshops going.

The "Cleveland Citizen" is angry because the "dead" Socialist Labor Party still walks calmly up and down on its neck. This party, which is "buried" regularly when the "Citizen" has no fakir to placate, takes up considerable space in each issue. For instance: "degenerate, traitorous, exhort dues, cowardly skunk, detested, obscure ossified" have all been applied to it simply—because it is abusive! The "Citizen" gives an excellent example how not to be abusive, and as it knows the price of fish, as is evident from the above, no better teacher could be found. But that it should throw so much energy, so much enthusiasm, so much heart into its lesson is pretty fair evidence that there is a sore spot somewhere. It is bad policy to allow your sore spots to speak, as they are prone to tell tales out of school.

The New York "Volkszeitung" is angry because of the success the Socialist Labor Party is having in Pittsburgh. In a news item concerning a meeting of strikers recently it says that the crowd was made up entirely of boys. Then it goes on to say that the "union smashing" ideas advanced by the S.L.P. speakers met with storms of disapproval. If the audience was made up of boys, and those boys disapproved, what credit does that reflect on the united "Chokalist" party? Did they send the boys there to create trouble? It is noticeable that the "contempt" that the "Volkszeitung" and others feel for the tactics of the S.L.P., is expressed at a safe distance from the members of the party.

WORKERS SQUEEZE.

One morning last week the papers contained the announcement that a working man, Henry Ballinger, was found dying of starvation in the doorway of a private residence in this city. Inquiry brought out a tale that is an indictment upon the social system of to-day.

The spokesmen of capitalism are in the habit of committing the double crime—a crime that wrong-doers always resort to,—of seeking to cover their own malfeasance by throwing blame upon their victims. Thus one is familiar with the charges that the workingman is "improvident," "dissolute," "debauched," "given to excesses," "lazy," "shiftless," etc., etc. One and each of these "justifications" for capitalist felony on the working class inquiry in the case of Ballinger barred out; it barred them out so completely that even the brazen apostles of capitalist inhumanity have not ventured to advance them:

Ballinger was found to have been provident, he was found to have led an orderly life; he was temperate, a model husband, industrious, diligent. For twenty years he had worked as book-binder in one firm of this city; and at his fifty-sixth year, after a lifetime of faithful work, he is discharged. On what ground? On the ground that he was TOO OLD! During a life-time this workingman produced wealth in large quantity; the bulk of it went to the idle employer; he kept, was allowed to keep, no more than the dray-horse, aye, less: worn out, his life-tissue expended in the service of the capitalist fleecer faster than the pittance wages could restore, he found himself, at the age of fifty-six, a wreck, a squeezed lemon, squeezed of all its juice, and thrown as such into the garbage barrel of society, to rot with other refuse!

The social system, where one human being can fare thus, has a leakage that damns it at the bar of conscience and of judgment. And the verdict of guilty must be pronounced with all the greater indignation and deliberateness seeing that no excuse exists for such a fate as Ballinger met with, and the whole working class is exposed. Society is not—surely not to-day,—in the state of a ship-wrecked crew, hanging to a raft, and where man is thrown back upon the brute conditions he has slowly been developing out of,—the condition that predicated the life of one man upon the death of another. Cannibalism need not today be a ruling principle. The law of self-preservation no longer can justify the Ballinger fate. Society has developed in such a way that the brute law of self-preservation has undergone a complete revolution. To-day the safety of each promotes the safety of all. This condition, the one condition that draws sharp the line between modern possibilities for good and former impossibilities, is the glory of the age. Thanks to the modern machinery of production, together with the co-operative labor that it enforces on man, the productivity of the race is so tremendous that the joys of childhood, the dignity of womanhood, the comfort of manhood, and the repose of old age are all secure to all. That the reverse is the fact; that a few,—the idlers, at that,—sponge upon a life of luxury, and the masses—the workers, at that,—are Ballingered, is the result of capitalist rule, a rule for the overthrow of which the Socialist Labor Party calls upon the Working Class and all the other people to raise around its standard.

Mr. Gompers has maintained without interruption that the "pure and simple" form of labor organizations, such as he is President of, is all sufficient for the Working Class to fight its battles with. Earnings, he has constantly maintained, are being steadily raised by means of such "Unions." Whenever the Trust was mentioned to him he posed, Pecksniffianly, waved his hand a la Corporal Trim and declared nothing but his style of Unionism could, and it would, cook the nutton of the Trust: "We are 1,500,000 strong in the American Federation of Labor," he would declare, "the Union will solve the Trust problem." Whether this was truth or a lie, it was "a cheque drawn on Nature's bank;" if truth, the cheque would be honored; if a lie the cheque would be returned with the endorsement: "No Effects." What has been the fate of this cheque of Gompers'. Let him, or rather his sorry figure, speak for himself:

GOMPERS DEMONSTRATING CARLYLE.

The hollowness of a lie was never expressed more tersely than by Thomas Carlyle. It is, said he, a cheque drawn on Nature's bank, and returned with the endorsement "No Effects." Mr. Samuel Gompers is delivering HIS message to this generation, the only message that was in him to deliver, to wit, to be a living, breathing, traveling proof of Carlyle's great maxim.

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Gompers is ready to ARBITRATE. In bigger letters the endorsement "No Effects" can not be placed on cheque.

The bluff and bluster of 1,500,000 members; the rhodomontade of assenting the necessary funds to support the 75,000 or 50,000 steel strikers; the Don Quixotian pretensions that such a politico-social formation as the Trust can be successfully grappled with on the economic field alone, or any other field than the political under the class conscious guidance of the Social Revolution;—all these were so many bogus cheques drawn on the bank of social evolution, and in due process of time returned marked "No Effects."

And there stands Champion Gompers exposed, plucked; a laughing-stock to the knowing; an object of contempt to his dupes, of derision to all,—a President of Humbug.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JOHNATAN.—Don't you think its a case of "the devil holding a candle to the saints," when Depew, Croker, Roosevelt and other capitalists with their hirelings prat about the spirit of '76? The spirit of '76," forsooth, in such rake-hell money bag!

UNCLE SAM.—That's all right. B. J.—"The devil you say! U. S.—"'76" had two spirits. B. J.—"'76 had but one! U. S.—There was a spirit that you and I battled for; and there was a spirit of tyranny that opposed us. B. J.—Even so; but these hirelings mean to display the spirit of the "Fathers."

U. S.—Probably they are—of their "Fathers" or ancestors of revolutionary days. B. J.—I don't believe it! U. S.—Well I can. The trouble with you seems to be that you forget that there were traitor Tories in this country.

B. J.—By Jericho, there were! U. S.—Those American Tories, you recollect, prayed during the war of the Revolution, not for George Washington, but for George III. They hovered about the flanks and on the rear of our patriot army; they weakened by their acts every victory we won.

B. J.—Yes, indeed, and they aggravated every reverse we suffered. U. S.—And George Washington had the necks of many of them wrung. B. J.—Yes, indeed, and I remember to have seen quite a number of them gracing, in a pendant attitude, many sour apple tree in Jersey.

U. S.—Ten to one, if you trace these Depew and Roosevelts back, you will run against one of those apple trees. B. J.—Guess that's so; like fathers like sons.

ONWARD CHRISTIAN SOLDIERS!

DEDICATED TO THE SOLDIERS IN PHILIPPINES AND CHINA.

[Written for THE PEOPLE by Henry O. Morris, Pueblo, Colo.]

Onward, Christian soldiers, And lead your rifles well; Chant sweet hymns to Jesus, Blow heathens into hell.

Educate with rifles The only Christian way; Pray your starchy banner, And don't forget to pray.

Steal and pray and murder, Shoot and pray and fight; Scatter tracts and pray books Do the job up right.

All true Christian nations Love to spread the light; So their "hero" warriors Steal everything in sight.

Even little children They're brave enough to shoot; Softest job in country, Ain't our soldiers cute?

Cute and bold and handsome, In their pretty clothes, Papers call 'em "heroes," Must be true—I spose.

There were two men left for six days in the wrecked Cleveland waterworks tunnel. The company swore there were no more men, dead or alive, in the tunnel. All work was abandoned, and had it not been for an accident the two men would probably have died in a short time. When rescued they were up to their waists in water, and were nearly mad from the noxious gas which they had been forced to breathe. The horrible sufferings to the men were due to the unwillingness of the company to find out whether or not there were any men in the tunnel. Had the men died, their murder would also have been due to the company. Capitalism is criminal in every way. Wipe it out, because it constantly becomes more criminal.

Turkey has fallen behind in the race of the nations, and France has kindly volunteered to pull it into line. The excuse for this action is the usual mercantile one: a firm of merchants is in trouble because they wished to take more of the country than the Sultan cared to give. The merchants complained, and France tried to enforce the demands. To do this she has sent ships and men to Turkey. The time has come when the whole East will be changed. Instead of its rose gardens and its day dreams, it must become a capitalist nation. We, the civilized nations of the world, send plaster idols to Africa, rum to the heathen supply swords and poisons to the deriders, and now it is more probable that we shall soon be sending lots of harem to the Turk.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kahn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade Street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—W. J. Darch, Secretary, 110 Dundas Street, Market Square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade Street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can be in this office on Tuesday, 10 p. m.

D. A. 49.

The regular meeting of D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A. was held on Friday evening, August 15th, in the DAILY PEOPLE building.

Roll call of officers showed all present except D. W. F. Krinks.

Credentials were received from L. A. 215, Blank Book Workers, for P. O. Bourke and T. Traverson; from L. A. 350, Iron and Metal Workers, for H. T. Mins and from L. A. 1563, Excelsior Labor Club, for Julian Pierce, A. C. Kihn and Jas. J. Hanlon. There being no objections, all of the above delegates were seated.

Secretary reported that the firm of Goldstein, dealers in eggs, had gotten out an injunction to prevent L. A. 340, Egg Canners' Union from holding mass meetings. Copies of the injunction were served on officers of the union and on the speakers as soon as the mass meetings had been opened on August 10th.

Two speakers who were served with the papers were comrades Jager and Colander. Comrade Colander had opened the meeting and before he had got fairly started he was served with the papers and told he must stop talking.

He turned to explain to the crowd that he had been served with papers and would not talk any further until he found out what the papers were. He was thereupon placed under arrest. Comrade Jager jumped up on the stand to close the meeting and he was also arrested.

Both were taken to Union Market Police Station and held under \$500 bail each. The case came up Sunday morning in Essex Market Court but was adjourned until the following Thursday.

Though they were held on a charge of conspiracy, when the case came up before Magistrate Cornell it was changed to disturbing the peace. Goldstein was there with seven witnesses to swear all manner of things against the speakers named Jager in particular.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Counsel for the two comrades got every one of Goldstein's witnesses to contradict the other under cross examination, comrade Jager was put under bonds of \$500 to keep the peace for six months. Colander was discharged. The injunction restraining the Egg Canners' Union from holding mass meetings came up in Part 1 of the Supreme Court this morning.

The Counsel for Goldstein failed to put in an appearance and had also failed to have the case placed on the calendar. Counsel for the Egg Canners moved that the injunction be dismissed, and the motion was granted.

Visited L. A.'s 141, Cigarmakers 208, N. Y. Shoeworkers 350, Iron and Metal Workers 353, Karl Marx Club and 1563, Excelsior Labor Club, and found all getting along well.

Communication was received from comrades Otto Franzen and Port Chester, N. Y., stating that the men in his shop had struck against him for refusing to join their pure and simple organization.

Also asking that if there are any carpenters or machine wood workers out of employment they be sent to Portchester. Secretary was instructed to look after this matter.

One from Comrade Seidel stating he would be unable to do any speaking for the next few months. Received and placed on file.

Reports of Committees.—Grievance Committee, progress; Organization Committee, held no meeting; Ways and Means Committee, held no meeting. Reports of Locals:

L. A. 19, Walters, progress. L. A. 89, Nothing particular to report. L. A. 141, Cigarmakers reported they had expelled one of their members, Louis Rosenthal and decided to ask D. A. 49 to place this matter before Section New York, as Rosenthal is also a Party member. Sold 22 tickets for the DAILY PEOPLE Festival, held on July 4th.

140, Bronx Alliance; L. A. 1028, Musical Alliance—Absent.

Above named local alliances will please take notice and see that their delegates attend the next district meeting.

New Business.—Comrade Murphy, delegate of Section New York asked for instructions on the report of comrade Stark reported they had expelled one of their members, and the Local wants the matter brought to the attention of the Section so that they can take action against him as a Party member.

Would like to know in what this matter to be brought up before the Section. Don't see how we can ask the Section to take action against a member who has been expelled from the Alliance, while we hold members in the Alliance who have been expelled from the Party.

If this matter from L. A. 14, is brought before the Section, would also like to bring up the Hickey matter; you would have to put him out too.

Stark stated that he brought up the matter of expelling Rosenthal in his report. That it will also be presented in the A. D. Rosenthal is a member of. Merely wanted the District and Section to know what the local was doing in the matter.

Comrade Murphy stated that while this matter was under discussion, he would like to have the opinion of the District as to what should be done in the Hickey case. Understand, he is a member in good standing of L. A. 274, and he has been expelled from the S.L.P. for conversion of funds.

Some action should be taken, and would like to have a ruling from the District on the case. Short discussion followed in which some of the delegates stated they thought this an entirely local matter; if the local Hickey is a member of, considers he should be placed on the outside, they can take such action without orders from this D. A. Others claimed that if Murphy thought the man an unfit member, he (Murphy) could prefer charges against him. Comrade Murphy contended that, in his opinion, it was the duty of the secretary or the organizer to prefer charges against Hickey and have the case tried.

This District should give an opinion in the matter. It was finally decided, on motion, to lay this matter over until the next meeting. Secretary reported that L. A. 1, Daily People Alliance and L. A. 83, Typo, Union had not held any meeting since last District meeting, and for some time before that.

On motion Secretary was notified to call a meeting of the two above named locals at a certain time and place, and report back at next District meeting. Also notify the locals at a certain time and place, and report back at next District meeting. Also notify the locals if they do not hold meeting they will be suspended.

There being a vacancy on the ways and means committee, comrade O'Rourke of L. A. 215, Blank Book Workers, was elected to fill same. There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

W. L. BROWER, Secretary.

California S. E. C. Report.

To the Sections and members at large. Comrades: In view of the fact that San Francisco has an aggressive campaign on hand, not only against the capitalist class, but also against its ally, the Social Democratic Party, the latter organization having fostered several unsuccessful strikers which have caused the with suspicion, backed up by the fact pure and simple to look upon them that the Social Democratic Party has fallen into the hands of a few slysters lawyers and "Business Socialists," makes many malcontents in their ranks; is it for us to show the way out of this quagmire or reaction, the revolutionary spirit of the working class is being run into the ground, by these labor leaders and their handmaid the S. D. P. It is now that we must be up, and doing some active agitation. To do this we must support our comrades in their fight against crook-and-fakidom. Therefore the State Committee appeals to you individually and collectively to put forth some effort to collect funds from friends and sympathizers and send the same to the undersigned for the benefit of said fund.

We also call your attention to the necessity of furthering the proposition of the New York Labor Company, of publishing cloth-bound books, every member that is able should support this project, any member not fully acquainted with this proposition can get the required information from the undersigned.

Financial Report for the Month of July: Balance, July 1.....\$61.70 Receipts for ".....44.10 Total.....\$105.80 Disbursements.....27.58 Balance August 1.....\$88.22

LOUIS C. HALLER, Secy.

To Readers of the People in Ulica, N. Y.

From Saturday, August 24 until the campaign is ended there will be an open-air meeting every Saturday night on Franklin Square. You are invited to attend and if possible fall in line, remember we can't end this struggle between capital and labor if those who understand the importance of our movement don't put their shoulder to the wheel and push! It is the intention of Section Ulica to put up a fight as they never did before. The conditions are ripe and it is in the power and it is the duty of every workman to do his best in order to down the capitalist class.

Our regular section meetings are the first and third Wednesday of each month in Sangerbund Hall on Verick street. F. W. GERNER, Organizer.

Lynn, Mass.

Section Lynn will hold an agitation meeting on Friday, August 30th on Federal Square—Speakers, Jordan, Britwell and Deans. Comrades should attend these meetings to aid the speakers.

ORGANIZER.

Agitation in Colorado.

The following amounts have been collected up to date for the Propaganda Fund of the Colorado State Executive Committee: C. P. Ventzman, Denver, 50c.; J. C. Davis, Victor, \$1; D. Del-sippe, Pueblo, 50c.; Joseph Frank, Pueblo, 50c.; Jacob Cashmaker, Pueblo, 50c.; P. R. Douglas, Rockvale, \$1; J. C. Fraese, Florence, \$2; Joseph Mundell, Pueblo, 50c.; Jacob Frank, Pueblo, 50c.; A. Friend, \$2.

Our State Organizer B. M. Hurwitz has just finished a two-months trip to a certain portion of the State. He reports that Socialism sentiment is good, but it takes a good deal of systematic work to form it in a class conscious organization. Another trip will be organized as soon as the necessary funds are available. The Propaganda Fund will be kept open continually for that purpose. The State Executive Committee is more than willing to do its duty, but appeals to the comrades and sympathizers throughout the State to send in their mite to enable them to carry on the work. Send all monies to the undersigned.

For the State Executive Committee. H. WARNECKE, Sec'y. 317 East Thirty-seventh avenue. Denver, Colo.

New Haven Section Officers.

Section New Haven, S.L.P., has elected the following officers: Organizer, Ernest I. Oatley; Fin. Sec'y, Michael Bornstead; Rec. Sec'y, George B. Arnold; Treasurer, Chas. Dumas; Literary Agent, Hase, Sobey; PEOPLE Agent, Michael Bornstead; "Arbetaren" agent, A. Tahlberg; Grievance Committee, Sullivan, Biondante and Oatley; Ad. Inj. Committee, Marek, Druelch, Serrero; House Committee, Sobey, Serrero; Johnson Wells, Oatley, Dumas, Druelch, Marek and Ashberg. ERNEST I. OATLEY, Org.

Section Omaha, Neb.

The above Section, at its regular meeting on Sunday, August 18, elected the following officers: Organizer—August Beerman. Secretary—Fred Kissel. Grievance Committee—M. Wilkinsou, C. Lumbe, and C. Bertelsen. Auditing Committee—M. Dickenson and C. Bertelsen. FRED KISSEL, Sec'y.

Section Santa Clara County, California.

Section Santa Clara County has removed its headquarters and reading room from 22 N. First street to 42 Eldorado street, rooms 3 and 4. The reading room will be open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Section Jacksonville, Ill.

At the last meeting of the above section, the following officers were elected: Organizer, Albert A. Renner; Recording Secretary, Valentine Martis; Treasurer, G. Renner; Financial Secretary, Albert A. Renner; PEOPLE Agent, Jack De Castro; Literary Committee, Frank Vieira, Edward Vasconcelos and J. De Castro. ALBERT A. RENNER, Organizer.

Ohio, Attention!

The Sections in this State have been very derelict in reporting to the State Committee as to the amount of signatures they have secured for the purpose of getting our ticket on the official ballot. The nomination-lists must be in the hands of this Committee by September 20 at the latest, and therefore scarcely one month is left for the work. Organizers of the Sections and comrades who have nomination-lists in their possession are therefore requested to report at once the number of signatures on hand and urge all the comrades to do their duty for the next four weeks. The contributions to the circuit-fund have also fallen off in the last month, and the comrades are hereby reminded that it requires money to keep an organizer in the field.

The Ohio State Committee, P. C. CHRISTAINSEN, Secretary.

Labor Day in Syracuse.

Onondaga County Section has engaged Lakeside Park, the most popular grove on Onondaga Lake, for Labor Day. The Organized Scabbery could not get it. Last year we had the largest crowd. The Trades Assembly the smallest. Let every reader of THE PEOPLE call at headquarters and receive instructions now to make this picnic a greater success than the last. Daniel De Leon has consented to deliver the oration of the day, and every comrade and S. T. L. A. man in Central New York should be present. Headers of THE PEOPLE from Rochester, Auburn, Ulton, Frankfort, Seneca Falls and the textile workers of Fulton are invited to come and hear De Leon. The best attractions are at Lakeside Park. THOMAS CRIMMINS, Organizer.

Labor Day in Pawtucket, R. I.

Section Pawtucket, S.L.P., will celebrate the day set apart by Brother Capital for Brother Labor, with a class-conscious labor demonstration and parade. Comrades from Taunton, Fall River, and New Bedford are invited to attend without further notice. Program of the day's events will be published later. CHAS. H. DANA, Secretary.

Dalton's Itinerary for New Jersey.

The following is the itinerary of Comrade Dalton, National Organizer for New Jersey, from August 1 to Sept 15. Jersey local organizers, or comrades will arrange for meetings and publish the same in the DAILY PEOPLE, covering the time allotted them. Aug. 21 to 31, inclusive, Morris county. Dover the base. Sussex county, Newton the base. Essex County, Sept. 1 to 5, Inc. Hoboken, Sept. 6 to 7, Inc. Town of Union, Sept. 8 to 9, Inc. Jersey City, Sept. 10 to 11. Bergen County: Fort Lee, Sept. 12. Hackensack, Sept. 13. Carlstadt, Sept. 14. MORITZ HOFFMAN, Sec'y and term, N. J. State Committee.

D. A. 19, S. T. & L. A.

Report of the meeting held at Lynn, Mass., by District Alliance 19, of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Comrade Doyle of Haverhill chairman, Comrade Ryan Sec'y. Item. Communication from Local 269 with credentials accepted and delegates seated.

Voted that Comrade Christianson be seated as a delegate and that he present his credentials at the next meeting. Officers' reports accepted as progressive. Report of committee to procure label from Learner a Boston printer, accepted as progressive.

Agitation committee instructed to continue to arrange for meetings on circuit plan. Quarterly report of L. A. 330 accepted. Voted that no correction be made in the records of last meeting as appeared in the DAILY PEOPLE in regard to instructing delegates from Boston Locals, (who refuse to give up the S. T. & L. A. labels) in Section Boston, and to communicate with Section Boston restating the facts which caused D. A. 19 to take that action.

Voted that D. A. 19 try and procure Comrade De Leon to speak in Haverhill when he comes to Boston. Voted that the treasurer and his successors hold the money collected to fight the fakirs in Haverhill in trust to be used in nothing other than the purpose for which it was collected.

Voted that D. A. 19 stand back of Comrade Berry and L. A. 292 in the fight with the fakirs in Haverhill. Voted that D. A. 19 request the morocco workers in the district attend the agitation meeting held in West Lynn.

Voted that delegate from 269 be instructed to communicate with the General Executive Board protesting against the use to which the label was put by D. A. 49.

Voted that D. A. 19 render such aid to the Local Alliances engaged in organizing the leather workers in Salem and Peabody in the matter of speakers, etc., as lies within its power. Voted that the district hold an outdoor agitation meeting in Lynn on Labor Day evening.

Voted that the matter of procuring speakers for the Labor Day meeting be left in the hands of the delegates from three Lynn Locals. W. J. RYAN, Sec'y pro-tem.

Cleveland, Ohio, Attention.

Forest City Alliance, L. A. 342 of the S. T. & L. A., will hold its regular meeting Wednesday, Sept. 4th, at Blahd and Heller's Hall, 376 Ontario St. It is the duty of all members to be present and bring their fellow wage workers. O. DUERR, Rec. Secretary.

Rhode Island State Convention.

There will be a State Convention of the S. L. P. Sunday, September 15, at 3 p. m., at Textile Hall, Olneyville, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State offices to be voted for Tuesday, November 5th let every comrade be on hand. It is your duty to be present ready to work. Don't forget the date, September 15th. THOMAS F. HERRICK, For R. I. S. C.

Organizations, Take Notice.

Organizations that received tickets for the DAILY PEOPLE Picnic held last July 4, at Glendale Schutzen Park, are urgently requested to deliver to the undersigned all monies collected from the sale of tickets. L. ABELSON, Organizer, Section New York, S.L.P.

S. L. P. Lectures in Pittsburg.

Workingmen of Allegheny County are invited to attend these lectures, which are regularly being held every Sunday, 3 p. m., at Socialist Labor Party Headquarters, 111 Market street: Sunday, Sept. 1.—Val Rummel, "Organized Labor." Sunday, Sept. 8.—Thos. Lawry, "Labor Laws." Sunday, Sept. 15.—Geo. A. Brown, "Labor and Politics." Sunday, Sept. 22.—S. Schulberg, "Value, Price and Profit." Sunday, Sept. 29.—H. A. J. Brown, "Society's Economic Development." AGITATION COMMITTEE.

S. L. P. Supplies.

Constitutions, a neat 10-page booklet with stiff red cover. Vest pocket size.....70c. per 100 Application cards.....40c. per 100 Dues cards.....40c. per 100 Rubber stamp seals, regular size, with emblem (to order only).....67c. each Address all orders with cash to Henry Kuhn, 2 to 6 New Reade street, New York city, Box 1570. Avoid credit orders for they involve useless expense and trouble.

Grand Outing of Section Union County, New Jersey.

Section Union County, S. L. P. has arranged an outing to Bried's Woods on Sunday, September 1, 10 a. m. The committee of arrangements will spare no effort to make this affair a rousing success, and it promises a general good time to everyone who participates. There will be shooting for valuable prizes. There will be also games for young and old. The proceeds of this affair will be used to carry on an effective campaign. This will be a good chance for all those who sympathize with our movement to enjoy a full day's pleasure, together with their families and friends. Tickets are \$1 for which refreshments will be served. Party members and readers of THE PEOPLE should not fail to invite their friends. You can reach the place by taking transfer to West Jersey street trolley, fare is five cents, and stop at Chandler avenue, Roselle. Signs will be placed on the road to give you the right direction.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF LABOR.

The news from the Field of Labor for the week ending Saturday, August 25th, revealed the usual symptoms of the class struggle that is continually going on in capitalist industry. These were the usual items relating to injunctions, shut-downs, wage reductions, strikes and the many other subjects involving labor and its life and livelihood.

In the matter of injunctions, the most drastic was that obtained by the Allis-Chalmers Company from Judge Kohlsaat in the United States Circuit Court at Chicago. This injunction restrains the striking moulders and machinists from picketing the streets about the plants of the company, and is otherwise sweeping and broad in its terms.

This company, which is also known as the Machinery Trust, has housed its non-union employees, numbering about 200, in its unsanitary mills. The result has been an outbreak of typhoid, necessitating the removal of seven men to the Presbyterian Hospital. An injunction against the striking machinists at Lockport, N. Y., was continued.

Shut-downs threw 200 men out of work in the Ohio Rolling Mills at Findlay, Ohio; 500 in the Argentine Smelter, of the American Smelting and Refining Company (the Smelting Trust); 400 in the shops of the Buffalo Bolt and Nut Company, at Buffalo, N. Y.; and 200 in Walker's Automobile Works, at Tarrytown, N. Y. No doubt, shut-downs have taken place in many factories not recorded.

Wage reductions for pick mining, amounting to 5 cents a ton, occurred in the mines of the Continental Coal Company, at Cumberland, Md., and Meyersdale, Pa., strikes occurred as a result. At Lexington, Ky., a conference over the coal mining wage scale has only a narrow chance of agreement and it is feared that 21,000 miners in Kentucky and Tennessee may be rendered idle. The wage reduction at Fall River, Mass., of which so much has been written, is not likely to occur, according to present indications.

In the matter of strikes, the machinists continue to lose, as usual. Those former on strike in the New York Air Brake Company's Works at Watertown, N. Y., and in the Union Iron Works, at San Francisco, returned to work, agreed to abide by old schedules of hours and wages. Other strikes that failed are those of the waiters at the Fort Lowry Hotel, Bath Beach; the porters at Austin, Nichols & Company, and the subway workers of McCabe & Company, at New York City; and the miners in the Thacker Logan Field at Matewan, W. Virginia. The Structural Iron Workers, of San Francisco, won a fight for a reduction of hours, with reduced pay. The Painters of the same city won an 8-hour day with \$3.50 pay. A threatened strike on the Louisville Railway at Louisville, Kentucky, failed to take place because of the activity of the company in employing substitutes for the men employed. The threatened general strike of the weavers of Paterson, N. J., will not occur, either, as a general vote of the shops there decided against it.

All the union moulders in the Lima, O., machine shops struck because they were compelled to make castings for a concern at Columbus, where there is a strike on. The Carriage Makers of Cincinnati, Ohio, are on strike against the carriage combine of that city. This combine discharged 93 members of the Carriage Workers' Union, and posted a notice nullifying all the gains made by the union in the past three years. The combine last week discharged 2,000 union men and will only re-employ them on a non-union basis. This is not in accord with those who say that Labor has nothing to fear from the trust; nor is it in accord with those who say that Labor, through its pure and simple organizations, can successfully fight the trust.

Four thousand girl shirt-waist makers struck in New York for the unionizing of shops and increase of prices. The reporters employed on the "Press-Port," of Columbus, Ohio, went on strike for the reinstatement of two discharged members. They belong to "News-Writers' Union, No. 2," and are affiliated with the International Typographical Union. Reporters and journalists generally receive less wages than many persons erroneously believe. The field is overcrowded by literary aspirants of both sexes. Hours are long and payment is made by the column, \$8 a column of 2,000 words being the best rate paid for matter accepted. Some writers will submit columns and have only a paragraph accepted.

Then there are the press associations. They consolidate and systematize the news service, with the result that wages are reduced. Says a journalist, in a recent number of the "Independent" (a New York religious weekly), writing of his craft: "A few reporters in those old times averaged \$90 a week, and it was seldom that one made less than \$30 a week. * * * A great news agency has a dozen good reporters who do not average over \$6 a week. The most they can make is \$2 a night." "The Planet," "The Announcer," "The Day Book," and all but two or three of the New York papers have editorial staffs that are, in large part, made up of young men, who receive only \$8 and \$10 a week, while their expenses are kept down to an average of less than \$1 a day. * * * The \$10-a-week reporters on many papers work from eight o'clock in the morning until eleven o'clock at night, six days in the week, and sometimes Sundays also."

This testimony of an expert ought to convince the most skeptical that under Capitalism the wages of Labor, whether intellectual or manual, tends steadily downward, and that the only remedy is Socialism.

As to the future outlook, a big Labor war among the brewers is scheduled for September 1. The National Association of Brewers threaten, on that date, to throw 20,000 brewery workmen out of employment, in an effort to destroy their organizations.

So the class struggle goes viciously on, demonstrating to all who care to learn and to know, the truth of Socialist doctrine and philosophy.

New Southern Industries.

President Samuel Spencer, of the Southern Railway, in his annual report for the year ended June 30, just issued, presents some interesting figures in regard to the industrial development of the South. He says:

"There were located on, or adjacent to, the line during the year 623 industrial enterprises. Of these sixty-three were new textile industries and sixteen new additions to old mills, representing an increase of 16,878 looms and 812,980 spindles, and an aggregate capital of \$14,583,140.

"There are under construction thirty textile mills, to have a total of 319,100 spindles; 8,038 looms, and 662 knitting machines, representing an aggregate investment of \$6,109,000. In addition, negotiations are under way for the erection of six textile mills, representing a probable investment of \$2,615,900."

VALUE, PRICE, AND PROFIT..

An Address to Workingmen.

By KARL MARX.

Edited by his Daughter, Eleanor Marx Avelling. With an Introduction and Annotations by Lucien Sanial.

What Lucien Sanial Says About It.

"Value, Price, and Profit" is universally considered to be the best epitome we have of the first volumes of "Capital," and as such is invaluable to the beginner in economics. It places him squarely on his feet at the threshold of his inquiry.—Lucien Sanial, in the Introduction to "Value, Price, and Profit."

Paper-Bound Edition of VALUE, PRICE, and PROFIT

for the Campaign.

Sections are notified that we have just published a paper-bound edition of "Value, Price, and Profit" for the campaign work, as well as for use in educational classes.

"Value, Price, and Profit" is a most excellent book for the workingman. The Thirtieth Assembly District of Section New York recently purchased a copy of the cloth-bound edition for each of its members. All sections are not able to do this with the cloth-bound edition, but they will surely be able to make similar orders for the paper-bound edition.

The first thing a member of the Socialist Labor Party should do is to equip himself with a thorough knowledge of the fundamental principles of the Movement. Then he can impart that information to others, or at least tell others where that information may be found.

We originally intended to charge 25 cents for the paper-bound edition of "Value, Price, and Profit," but in order to secure for it a larger circulation we have fixed the retail price at 15 cents, with liberal discount to Sections. A large sale will be required at this price to cover the cost of production, and we have, consequently, printed FIVE THOUSAND as a starter.

Five thousand workmen familiar with the facts in "Value, Price, and Profit" will make a good vanguard for the Social Revolution.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2-6 NEW READE STREET, NEW YORK.

GRAND PIC-NIC SCANDINAVIAN SOCIALIST CHORUS OF BOSTON.

AT AMORY GROVE, ROXBURY LABOR DAY MONDAY SEPT. 2nd.

Address in English. Sports of all kinds. Singing by prominent members of the chorus. Dancing from 2 to 9 p. m. Music by Doherty's Orchestra. GENTLEMEN 50 cts. ADMISSION LADIES 35 cts. Children under 12, FREE.

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