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by them.

WOOD ERRS AGAIN.

RASHLY JUMPS AT CONCLUSIONS CONCERNING TEXTILE STRIKE.

The Evidence Given by George Ballard and the Use to Which It Was Put. What Ballard Has to Say on the Sub-

Providence, July 5.-Treasurer Wood has again run against a snag in the matter of the strike of the textile workers. George A. Ballard, secretary of the Tex-tile Union, gave certain testimony rela-tive to the strike, and the conditions gov-erning it. Mr. Wood immediately jumped at this, took such portions as he want-ed, and then had tens of thousands of broadsides printed containing these frag-ments, together with comments and conclusions by himself. It was printed as a double column broadside, and made a large and striking sheet.

Following are extracts from it: The American Woolen Company has maintained from the beginning that the recent strikes of its employes were being promoted and instigated by outside par-ties. They have claimed that the strikes themselves were without adequate cause, and represented no serious or substantial grievance. The relations of the Company with its employes have been most attisfactory and cordial. No complaint, either as to the rate of wages or hours of labor, had been presented. Suddenly the two-loom system, so-called was availed of as an ostensible excuse for a strike in one of the Providence mills and discontend and discord were immediately communicated to other mills by walking delegates and orators, so that an epidemic of so-called "sympathetic" strikes fol-

ed in quick succession It was given out by these same me that the Textile Union of Rhode Island, a labor union of high standing, was leading and supporting the strike at Providence; that its officers believed the strike a wise and just one and sympathized with its purpose. An appeal was made to all weavers to stand by this Union and its officers in their strangle with the American Woolen Company. The adresses made at various meetings consisted chiefly of this appeal. Printed cirwere distributed among the employes bearing the signature of George A. Bailard, Secretary and Treasurer and some of them bore the endorsement of the Textile Union, so-called, under its name—"Rhode Island District Council of Textile Workers, No. 206, S. T. &

Mr. Ballard, as the executive officer, has attained an excellent reputation for conservative and cool judgment in indus-trial matters and the Union is known to be especially conservative in action re-garding strikes. The weavers, general-ly, have rested their action largely upon the suposed action of the Textile Union and its officers and the belief that these and its officers and the belief that these conservative men have sympathized with and approved the strikes. Excepe for this belief, it is not likely that a strike would have occurred outside of Providence.

It now apepars that the workmen of the American Woolen Co. who went the American Woolen Co. who went out on strikes have been most scandal-ously deceived in this conection. Neither Mr. Ballard nor his Union have ever authorized their names to be used in connection with the strike. Neither he, nor the Union which he represents, sym-pathized with the strie at the beginning, or gave it any encouragement. The use of the name of Mr. Ballard and the Union, in connection with the circulars which have been printed and distributed, was forgery. Neither Mr. Ballard nor the Union ever authorized the use of his or its name in conection with any circulars or had any knowledge until recently that they were used. Mr. Ballard, himself, declares their use a fraud and deception practised upon the striking employes and in the most emphatic terms repudiates the circular themselves, and

all statements as to the sympathy of himself or the Union with the strikes. All these startling facts came out in the sworn testimony of Mr. Ballard, him-self, given before Walter S. Reynolds, Esquire, Master in Chancery, at Provi-dence, k. ode Island, on the 26th day of June, 1902. The completeness of the fraud and deception as well as the brazen conduct of those who attempted to use the name and influence of the Textile Union and its officers to instigate and promote the strikes, appears most clearly in the following extracts from the testimony of Mr. Ballard. Q.—Have you ever issued or caused to be issued circulars in conection with

-No sir.

A.—No sir.
Q.—None of any sort or description?
A.—None of any sort.
Q.—I will now ask you to look at this paper which I now hand you which is headed, "Strike in the American Woolen headed, "Strike in the American Woolen Company's Mills, at Providence, R. I.; Plymouth, Fitchburg, Pascoag, Blackstone Webster and Moosup," and signed "Strikers' Executive Board George A. Ballard, Box 206, Olneyville K. I." Did you personally have anything to do with the issuing of that circular?

A.-No, sir.

J.-Was your name attached to it by your authority?

-No. not by my authority. Q .- And this you entirely repudiate,

A.—les, sir.

Q.—Both as to the issuing of it and s to the subject matter?

A.—Yes, cir.

Q. This is fair treatment, is it not?

tually, utterly and entirely?

Q. Mr. Ballard, I now call your attention to another circular, headed: NOTICE.

All Weavers are requested to keep away from the following mills owned and ocntrolled by the American Woolen Com-pany," etc., and signed
"EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE STRIKERS, GEORGE BAL-

LARD, Post Office 206, Olneyville,

I will ask you whether or not you authorized your signature to be attached to that?

A. No, sir.
Q. Have you authorized any person or persons to state that you or your organization were desirous of causing strikes in the Massachusetts Mills? A. No. sir.

Q. Or any other mills of the American Woolen Company?

Q. Have these strikes met with your A. No. sir.

Q. They have been against your better opinion and judgment?

A Yes, sir. Q. And if you have been personally juoted as approving these strikes or any of them, such quotation was a misrep resentation of your actual opinion and position?

Q. Are you willing that your name and that of your corporation should be falsely used, so that these men shall stay out, believing that you desire it, when in point of fact you do not approve of it at all? Are you willing that your name and that of your corporation should ed in that way?

A. No: I am not. Q. And you would not object to the cople knowing your sworn testimony in the subject matter, wuld you?

A. No. Many of the employes of the American Woolen Company have returned to work ince the publication of this fraud, and deceit by which they have been misled. Great indignation exists among the em-ployes who are still out, and it is under-stood that measures are likely to be stood that measures are likely to be taken to discover and punish the perpe-

The officers of the company are not yet ready to state the details of the conspiracy and the names of all the persons involved, but when this is done, it will clearly appear that its strikes have not been a labor difficulty in the ordi-nary sense of the word. All these strikes, nary sense of the word. All these strikes, outside of Providence, are practically at an end. It is predicted, in view of the lisclosures as to the deceit practiced upon them, that the company will have further trouble with its employes at its Rhode Island mills.

George Ballard was much interested in this latest specimen of Mr. Wood's

high vaulting. He said:
"Mr. Wood's logic in the deductions he draws from my tstimony is a fair sam-ple of the logic he has applied in dealing with the striking weavers. This whole trouble might have been settled easily t he beginning. I blame the bosses and the agents to a great extent, but Mr.

Wood must know the truth, "He must think I am a devil of a felow not to sympathize with my fellowworkers in their trouble. He publishe certain extracts of my testimony which will serve his purpose. If he would publish the whole of it, the public would see what my position was and know all of what I said. Some things I said that are not published would make a vast differnce But he takes certain questions and answers without regard to others and sets up a claim that the weavers had no grievance, but were induced to strike by outsiders.

"There is a grievance, and it has not to run double looms on fancies. He avoids saying anything about the lockout. This action caused the weavers of all the other mills to take the stand they have. When he shut down the milis in Olneyville and turned out in mid-winter 6,000 workers because of the strike of 75 weavers in the Weybosset mill he produced the feeling that caused the strike to spread.

"The weavers knew that this meant that the company meant to extend the two-loom system. Mr. Wood says it existed in only two mills. But he knows it was introduced i nMetahn-d mows it was introduced in the Man ton, National and Plymouth and other mills and was dropped because the weavers objected and the work could not be done. The weavers struck be cause they knew the company meant to push the two looms upon them.

"The lockout made the movemen He says nothing of the equal ization of wages, as he calls it, which call it. That made them determined to

"As far as the extracts of the testimony are concerned, they are mine, and they serve to present Mr Wood's conclusions so far as they go, but there was more to my testimony which he does not give.

' These particular questions and answers related to acts attribuated to me s secretary of the Rhode Island District Council of Textile Workers, No.

206. Sectalist Trade and Labor Alliance. As a branch of the Socialist
trade and Labor Alliance the Textile
Trade and Labor Alliance the Textile
of pure, as distinguished from adulterated, foods, and to obtain federal legisrated, foods, and to obtain federal legis-In speaking for the organization, I could not go further than the organization's constitution, which declares against strikes. But it says nothing of lockouts and boycotts.

"The Socialist organization is op-posed the strikes. But the Socialists are tions.

not running this strike, as endeavor: have been made previously to make it appear. The strike is run by the weavers through a committee. I am secretary of the Textile union. I am not secretary of the strike committee or executive board, as it is called, and I could not testify to the origin of the circulars, for I had nothing to do with them. My name and address appeared on the circulars, but not as a signa-

ture or as secretary."

Mr. Ballard said that in the beginning of the trouble he did act for the Textile Union. It was when the trouble was brewing and yet confined to the Weybosset mills. He telegraphed General Agent Chapin urging action to remedy the two-loom trouble at the Weybosset mill. This issue had caused trouble in other mills, and had been adjusted by simplifying the work

"At the Weybosset all bounds were overstepped," he said, "and the weavers working there rebelled. Had Mr. Chapin received the suggestion in a proper spirit, it might easily have been settled. But he said he would deal with only his employees. Now they pat us on the back and tell us how conservative is the Textile Union and its secretary. I, at the same time, was using every endeavor to adjust a difference between employer and employ-ees, which is one of the principles of the Textile Union, which as an organization is opposed to strikes on prin-ciple."

"I certainly have sympathy with the

striking weavers, and I told my ques-tioner so in the hearing. I thoroughly believe in the fight against the two-loom system. It is the issue in this

strike, and Mr. Wood knows that it is, "Mr. Wood's extracts from my testimony will make no difference to the strikers. They will not be affected by it in the least. They know why they are out and so does he. It will make no difference that he now pats the Socialists on the back and prints such parts of my testimony as will serve his purpose.

"The weavers did not go out on strike on representation of others, but beweaving and the lockout which was intended to drive them into submitting to an extension of that system. They are staying out for a settlement of the two-loom issue and that of the equalization of wages, as the American Woolen Company calls it, but which was a uniform reduction of wages in the mills on the strike, made since the weavers went out."

Mr. Ballard said in relation to the matter of circulars that the issuing of circulars' began at Lawrence, where statements in behalf of the American Woolen Company were issued prior to the first appearance of any circulars Olneyville presenting the strike side in Olneyville present of the controversy.

STRIKERS JAILED.

Paterson Police Start Reign of Terror-

Paterson, N. J., July 7.-The police here are determined to do all that they can to force those of the dyers' helpers who have not yet returned to work to go back. Picket duty is a serious affair under the reign of terror started

by the police. The police this morning arrested four more striking silk dyers' helpers for pleading with workers in Auguer & Simon's and Weldmann's dye shops.

Shortly before 7 o'clock Policemen Hesse, Sautter, Murphy and Jarvis saw four men talking to a couple of men going on their way to work in the fore-going shops. The policemen made a rush for the men, who fied across pistol at them, and that brought the fugitives to a hait. They were placed in the patrol wagon and sent to the lockup.

When arraigned before Recorder Senior they gave their names as Bebato Troisi, Louis Defee, Jim Zirior and Peter Pellowe. They were sent to jail

for twenty days.

A proposition was submitted to the striking silk dyars' helpers this morning at their mass meeting in Turn Hall by the clergymen of this city. Rev. J. B. Galloway was the spokesman. He said that if the men would return to work individually and if at the end of four weeks business was good the boss dyers would agree to give an increase of \$1 a week. The proposi-

tion was howled down.
James Turner, chairman of the executive committee, said that he was sure that the strike would end Thursday of this week, as he had heard that Knipscher & Mass and Kearns Brothers were ready to sign the schedulers were ready to sign the scheduler if this were true, he said, competition if this were true, he said, competition would compete the big firms to yield.

PRESERVE TRUST.

Boston, July 8 .- Camden, N. J., dispatches telling of the formation of a \$30,000,000 preserve trust under the name of the Association of Manufacturers and Distributors of Food Products, are quite misleading as to the purpose of the organization in question. No trust lation on the subject. There is absolutely no combination for business pur-

poses.

The association's chief purpose is the securing of definite federal laws as to food adulterations and the setting of a minimum of adulterations or substitu-

MILITIA WANTED.

WOOLEN TRUST PLAYS ITS LAST CARD.

Will Mass Strike Breakers at Water ford-Trust Officials Say They Fear "Violence" Against Strike Breakers. Public Indignation at the Move.

Providence, R. I., July 8 .- Not one of the striking Saranac weavers accepted the company's invitation to enter the open mill gates and return to worw yesterday morning. The American Woolen Company is now preparing to carry out its statement that if the old help did not go back yesterday and for a day or so neglected the offer, the company would do its best to start the mill and keep it running by any means and with Italians or any other strike breakers they can get who can operate looms.

Possibly the American Woolen Com company may now defer sending strike breakers until after Treasurer Wood's conference with the weavers' committee, if he decides to accept the invitation extended.

However, when in conferences Saturday and Sunday representatives of the American Woolen Company told of their plans, they said they had 100 strike breakers raedy in Providence and Boston, those from the former city including the Italians sent home under police guard with a militia company in reserve last Thursday. They decided after a conference to hold off sending any more strike breakers until after the "natives" were given a chance to return to work on conditions laid down by the company. The "natives" have had their opportunity, have not accepted it and now the American Woolen Company intends to mass its strike breakers and they will be sent

to Waterford. It is said that half of the strike breakers will be composed of Armenians, and will be transferred from Lawrence, and the other half will be Italians, including those who were sent there a week ago from the Manton mills of the company and who later in the week were sent away under police escort.

Council President White of North Smithfield was asked if he had been asked to furnish "protection" for American Woolen Company strike breakers, and he replied in the affirmative to the question. Should a military company be placed on duty in Woonsocket again it wil probably be kept in the Arnold street armory the disposal of President White of the North Smithfield Town Council.

Asked last evening if the American Woolen Company had again asked for military protection for strike brackers to come, Adjt. General Sackett replied to the affirmative, and said the company's representatives feared violence and desire to have the militia ready to be called upon. Asked if the State of Rhode Island would comply with the request General Sackett said "Ves" and said that the next Woonsocke company to be called out would probably be Company D, Second Regiment, B. R. I. M., Captain J. F. McNally com-First Regiment had already been on strike duty in Pawtucket and on duty at the armory in Woonsocket, await ng orders, and now he thought the soldiers in the other Woonsocket Com-

pany should be given a chance.

The people of Milford and Blackstone the denouncing the uncalled for use of militia in the strike.

METAL WORKERS STRIKE. New Haven, Conn., July 8 .- Ther was no change in the strike this morning at the factory of Sargent & Co., where about 1,800 metal workers and about 100 girls are on strike for an advance in wages, adjustment of a wage scale for piece work, and recognition of the union. Nearly all the strikers are Italians and they are well organized. A number of Polayks are still working in the various departments of the factory. but the strikers predict that all the em-ployes will be out unless their demands are granted. It is stated that the Sar gents are willing to grant the demand as to wages but refuse to recognize the union. For years the factory has been noted for the employ of cheap labor. labor. Recently the Italian employes have organized and are now allied with the International Metal Workers' Union.

MOLDERS STRIKE SETTLED. Pittsburg, July 8 .- The strike of the 600 molders and melters employed by the Crucible Steel Co. of America was practically settled yesterday. The men working at the Black Diamond Steel Works will get an increase of 11 per cent. The Crescent workmen will receive only 25 cents a day aditional and extra helpers in hot weather. The workmen at the Singer & Nimick, Labelle and Aliquippa works are still on strike, but they will probably return to work in a few days,

accepting the compromise settlement. The strike has been on three weeks.

MITCHELL'S HOME TOWN.

Anarchy, Poverty and Despair, Rampant in Spring Valley, Ill.

Spring Valley-a town that was made very prominent not many months ago by the leading capitalist dailies of the Middle West; as the anarchist hot-bed of Illinois and which had at time an Italian Anarchist paper—is situs upon the bluff of the Illinois River. It is the home of the great labor leader (?) Mitchell, and consists of a

population of about 5,000 inhabitants. Coal mining is its chief occupation, and like all of those centers, Capitalism reigns supreme. Every other door in the business district is a saloon,; not less than 30 of these saloons or dives are

disposing of beverages. The unfortunate miners are employed wo or three days a week; the balance of their time is spent in these so-called

One would not wonder why these miners frequently visit those dives if they could but see the miners' homes(?), a mere shell to live in; only two or three rooms constitute the houses (?), which are situated along the ragged bluff or swamps of the river, where sanitary conditions are an impossibility.

The writer's attention was called to an instance that equally compared with the worst case of slums of our cities. It consisted of a two-room shack without paint, window panes or a door. No steps were in the side left for a door and access to the rooms was by a ladder. No pictures adorned the walls, nor was anything visible but dirt upon the floor. Not as much as a good chair was in this supposed house—still it contained as occupants a man, his aged wife and their

Their househould furniture consisted of a bed, part of a stove, and a rough table. Beer kegs were used as chairs; in fact, beer kegs frequently take the place of chairs here. They are said to

be quite durable.
When the party in question was asked "What political paty have you hitherto been supporting?" he replied, "None," stating that no benefit could be obtained from politics, as they were all hopelessly corrupt, and cited as an instance, Mille-

rand of France.

The balance of his utterances were practically drowned in a big can of beer. Some time ago there awoke here a certain Mr. Watts, mho saw in the near future the dawn of the Socialist Republic and in order to properly inform the inhabitants of that event, he was induced by J. A. Wayland of the "Appeal to Nonsense" to get into the race for one of those fine 10-acre farms in Missouri.

Mr. Watts went to work with a will. Having a little money on hand he made a thorough canvass of this and adjoining towns. After three months hard work and over \$100 spent for Wayland and his "Appeal to Nonsense," he drew back with ease, and longed for the time when he would pick up and move down in that Golden Socialist (?) district. It was not long until Wayland informed Watts that he had fallen short and therefore had to turn him down on the farm deal. Perhaps Watts had better undertake Wayland's new scheme for Girard City property. It is certain that all of his suckers here are not dead.

Such is a brief story of the condition of affaids here, and it is needless to state that if the U. M W. has benefited the working class morally or intelectually, it failed to leave any trace here.

May we all hail the day When the S. T & L. A. Will knock the props from under The Fakir-Gompers-Mitchell Brigade!

Spring Valley, Ill.

ALL ALIKE.

American Philippine Tactics in South America.

Carupano, July 1 .- After the reoccupation of Carupano by the troops of Castro's government, they indulged in the most riotous excesses, robbing and pillaging and perpetrating acts of cruetty. In the presence of Dr. Hagenah of the German man-of-war Gazelle and several other Germans who were then at the port, an appalling act of savagery oc-curred. A little child of ten or eleven years of age, almost naked, was playing near a group of Venezuelan officers and asked one of them for a cent. Having been refused he began to mimic then when an Andine officer, furious with rage, drew his revolver and shot the , who fell mortally wounded standers lifted the child, and Dr. Hagenah endeavored to staunch the wound, but in vain, and the little victim expired a few minutes afterwards.

Horrified at the scene, the Germans and an American went to the house of a general, who, they were told, was Gen. Velutini, and asked that the murderer should be punished. He promised, but the next day the Andine officer was A man who arived from Barcelon narrated a similar incident, which he nessed a few days ago. Some Andine soldiers in order to show their skill as marksmen took aim at a crouching child and wounded him mortally. The soldiers were not punished TWENTY-FIVE CENT INCREASE.

Sioux City, Ia., July 8 .- As a result of the conference between representatives of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Co., and of the boiler makers, machinists and helpers employed by the company, an advance of 25 cents a day in wages has been granted. 550 R. R. WORKERS WALK OUT.

Five hundred and fifty employes of the Southern Pacific shops at Houston walked out yesterday because of the refusal of the company to grant them an increase of ten per cent in their wages.

INDIANA CONVENTION.

Nominates State Ticket on the Fourth

Indianapolis, Ind., July 6.-The State Convention of the S. L. P. of Indiana THE DAILY PEOPLE, SECTION was called to order by State Secretary Viewegh in Indianapolis at 10:45 a. m., on July 4th, 1902. Comrade G. A. Dreyer, of Logansport, was elected temporary chairman; and Comrade William B. Castenholz was elected temporary secretary. After the seating of the delegates. Jacob Loven, of Marion, was elected permanent chairman, and William B. Castenholz was elected permanent secre-tary, both by acclamation.

The Committee on Platform, composed of Hugh Richards (Indianapolis), Martin (Marion), and Dreyer (Logausport), reported the adoption of the national form as the State platform, and further, that Section Indianapolis be instructed to appoint a committee of three to draft statement of our attitude on State ssues; the said report to be referred to the State Committee for adoption and publication in leaflet form. The report

The State Secretary, Viewegh, made a financial report, and reviewed the condi-tion of the S. L. P. of Indiana, reporting four vigorous sections: Indianapolis, Evanville, Marion and Logansport. Pro-visions were made for agitation in the State during the coming Fall campaign. Comrade Viewegh was unanimously re-elected State Secretary, and Indianapolis was again chosen as the seat of the State Committee.

The following State ticket was nominated: For Secretary of State-Gus. A. Dreyer, of Logansport.
Auditor of State-P. H. More, Indian-

Treasurer-H. Decker, Claypool. Attorney General-Jac. Loven, Marion.

Superintendent of Public Instruction-Harry Barnes, Logansport. Reporter of Supreme Court-Jac, Fritz,

Chief of Bureau of Statistics-Wm. B. Castenholz, Indianapolis.

Castenholz, Indianapolis.

Judges of Supreme Court (2)—Fred
Lenz, Evansville, Geo. Risser, Marion.

State Geologist—Frank Jordan, Indian-

polis. Judges of the Appellate Court (6)-J. Colbert, of Claypool; Martin Riffly, Evansville; Ed. Cory, Logansport; J. Dil-lou, Marion; P. Pfefferle, Marion; Chris.

Schaad, Evansville.

The Committee on Resolutions corposed of Comrade Neff and Remley of Indianapolis; and Lutton, of Marion, reported the following resolutions:

Number One-Whereas, the S. L. P. has seen the necessity of an English press, and has, amid hardship and under fire from every quarter, established a duily press, the DAILY PEOPLE, and Whereas, a few members in New York have seen fit to hamper the work of

the N. E. C. in their work to make the paper more secure, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That this convention thank the N. E. C. and Section New York for its untirging endeavors to maintain that advocate of Labor's rights, the DAILY PEOPLE.

Number Two-Whereas, the S. L. P. has, for some time, seen the necessity of an economic organization of the wage worker, and

'Whereas, Its members throughout the world have taken this stand, and have

gone into the shops and the mines to so organize and
Whereas, the columns of the DAILY
PEOPLE have been open to a thorough
discussion of this subject; those articles having been, with but few exceptions, a full indorsement of the S. L. P.'s attitude on this sbieet, and

Whereas, the fact that the emancipation of the working class must be the

Whereas, Many of the laboring class have been diverted from the direct and natural course of emancipation by the begus "Socialist" party and the fakirated labor unions, which are only apparently in sympathy with the labor movement, and apt consequently to mislead the unwary, therefore Be It Resolved, That the S. L. P.

of Indiana, in convention assembled, emphatically denounces these bogus labor unions and the scab Socialist party as the most dangerous of all the enemies of the working class, and Be It Further Resolved, That this con-

vention indose in detail the programme of the S. T. & L. A.

After denouncing the attempts of one Julian Pierce to disrupt the S. L. P., the convention adjourned with the singing of the Marseillaise, and three cheers for

William B. Castinholz, Secretary of State Convention, S. L. P., of Indiana.

COTTON CRISIS IN LANCASHIRE London, July 8 .- The cotton crisis in Lancashire is growing more ocute, and the trade regards a heavy reduction of the output as being its only salvation A meeting has been called for July 11 to consider the replies to circulars adve cating joint action of the spinners in resorting to short time, as was done during the last two summers. The general opinion is that a curtailment of the production on even a more extensive scale than heretofore will be necessary to avoid a heavy loss.
President Charles W. Macara of the

Masters' Federation says that the short supply of cotton and the big discount in the price of future delivery are the main causes of the crisis. He declares that speculators have secured possession of the raw material, and that firms running full time are playing into their hands. The only hope for the Lancashire cotton industry is for the trade to act unani-

THE CREAT EVENT

NEW YORK PICNIC, A RECORD BREAKER.

Glendale Schuetzen Park Filled With a Generous and Happy Throng-A Goodly Sum Realized for Organization and Party Press.

The largest and the happiest crowd that assembled anywhere in the city-was that which came to Glendale Schuetzen Park July 4, to celebrate the third year of life of the only daily Socialist paper printed in the English language, the DAILY PEOPLE. The crowd broke all previous out of door records as far as numbers went, and it was running over with vim and enthusiasm.

From the time it began to gather, early in the afternoon until late in the evening, there was a constant stream of people into the park, and it became evident early in the day that the beautiful weather, the cause of the picnic, and the superior attractions were going to bring out a crowd that the Party could well be proud of, and that it could point to as an evidence of progress made.

Then of the utmost importance was the fact that the crowd was in a generous mood, and the flower sellers, the refreshment stands, and the various games were well patronized, and from all there came a goodly sum of money with which to assist in the work, both of the DAILY PEOPLE and of Section New York.

At night the Park was lighted, not only by incandescent lights, but everywhere there were blazing bonfires that lit up the beautiful scenery of the Park, and cast a ruddy glow ever the happy faces of the assem-bled crowd. There were groups of singers everywhere, and the strains of the Marseillaise could be heard a mile away, so lustily did the assembled thousands join in when the band

started to play it. During the day the following telegram was read:

"Milford, Conn., July 4. Henry Kuhn, Glendale Schuetzen Park, Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn:

"Three cheers for the DAILY PEOPLE, dreaded Long Tom of the fighting S. L. P. that spreads dismay among those whom it attacks and

those who attack it."
"DANIEL DE LEON.

"GUSTAVE LANGNER." When the floor was open for dancing hundreds of young men and women took advantage of the opportunity and spent a merry few

hours in this enjoyment. The day was ideal for such a celebration, but the most remarkable thing about it was the enthusiasm and the zeal that were manifested by all, young and old alike. It was the most successful, financial and social, affair that the Party and the Party press have ever run during the warm weather. It was a magnificent demonstration of solidarity, and a good omen for the future.

WORKERS TIRED OF STRIKE. It is probable that a settlement will be reched this week between the Empire Bridge Company, at the foot of Clay street, Greenpoint, and the 600 ironworkers who went on strike about a month ago, It was reported yesterday that the men had made overtures to the members of the firm, and that in all probability the old force would be back at work next Monday. None of the strikers has as yet returned to the factory and standstill.

As a result of the strike work on a number of large buildings has been stopped because the Bridge Company has been unable to furnish the material for building. The ironworkers went on strike because the firm would not recognize the union. A walking delegate had been sent to the large plant to organ the men, and after this was done the ironworkers encountered opposition when it was requested that a representative of the union be allowed in the place.

U. P. STRIKE FAILS. Omaha, Neb., July 8.—The Union Pa-cific car repairers last night decided now to strike, but to accept the company's

offer for at least one year. While piecefighting, will be introduced into the car shops, the men have a guarantee that no reduction in wages will be made for at least a year. During this time any workman able to earn more by the piece system than on regular wages will recive the highest amount, while others will be placed on salary. After one year piecewrok will be adopted altogether. DAZZLING FIGURES OF FOREIGN TRADE, WHICH VIEWED IN THEIR TRUE LIGHT, ONLY SHOW THE SLOW PROGRESS OF AM-ERICAN CAPITALISM IN THE REALIZATION OF ITS DREAM OF UNIVERSAL EMPIRE, THE CHIEF RESULT BEING INCREASED BRUTALITY TO THE WORKING CLASS.

took place in the exports of American products at the end of the five years' crisis initiated by the crash of 1893. We observed that as this increase consisted largely in manufac-tures, and coincided with the inauguration of that new policy of "Territorial (or Colonial) Expansion" which the Spanish war "forced upon us," the dream of universal empire took possessions. sion of our plutocratic brain; and, with this end in view, not only trustification in the branches ready for it assumed gigantic proportions, but new enterprises in that comparatively small corporate form which is, of necessity, the material of further amalgamation, sprang up in every promiseful field of labor exploita-Hence, we said, the present industrial activity—and "prosperity"—with such benefits to the working class as each workingman can better estimate is own experience and for his edification, than any "per capita" statistician can undertake to do f the volume of "national wealth," alled, produced by that class. We shall now examine more closely the

magnificent object in our plutocratic mind's eye, namely, the World's Market; the distance already covered by us on the way to its "conquest," and the most conspicuous obstacles that must be overcome before our plutocratic dream can be reaclized.

Students of the social question should always bear in mind that it is in the light of history that economic conditions first be viewed. In the first place, then, let us trace in broad outlines the gress of our foreign trade, beginning h one of the "prosperity" years in not very distant past, the year

In that year, noted for great plenty in America and scarcity in Europe, th figure of our exports, swelled abnormal ly by our vast shipments of foodstuffs to the Old World, broke all previous records; but the portion of it which consisted in American manufactures was only 102 millions, or less than one-eighth of the whole, although our machine and already attained a high degree of efficiency, and although the rate of wages had been greatly lowered in this country by the six years' crisis consequent upon the crash of 1873. On the other hand, our imports, leaving aside tea, coffee, raw sugar and other-such "necessaries," not produced at all or to "necessaries," not produced at all or to any extent in the United States, were foreign manufactures, amounting in the aggregate to about 300 millions.

Owing to the steady increase of popu

various European countries to the frequent recurrence of bad there as against good here our exports of agricultural produce, though not at first so large as in 1880 for a succession of seasons showed upon the whole a ten-dency to increase and finally became on an average than in that record our exports was steady but slow until 1898, when they rose to the figure of 300 millions, thereby causing a worldwide sensation, which was heightened by the not less significant fact that in the meantime our impact. by the not less significant fact that in the meantime our imports of foreigh manufactures had fallen to 230 million dollars despite an in-crease of 22 million immortal "souls" and mortal bodies in our popu-lation since 1880; despite, also, the greater ability of our prosperous capi-talists to buy luxuries, as shown by their growing imports of diamonds and works of art.

In the all-important item of Iron and Steel (including the manufactures there-of), the position of this country had been exactly reversed in eighteen years. In 1880, our imports under this head were nearly 71 millions and our exports only 12 millions; whereas in 1891, our imports were only 12 millions and our ex-ports exceeded 70 millions. Marked de-clines of imports and notable increases of exports were also recorded in cotton wool manufactures and silk fabgoods, wool manufactures and shall de rics. In copper, our mines, suddenly de veloped to an excessive extent by the stupid speculation of a French syndicate, but subsequently favored in their outd to an excessive extent by the put by the large demand which the new applications of electricity to machinery were creating, our exports had in a few years risen from a few hundred thous-and to 32 million dollars. Let it be observed, in passing, that this additional source of "national wealth" was imely profitable to its monopolizers. Calumet & Hecla Co., for instance, with a paid in capital of twelve hundred thousand dollars, had already distributed among its stockholders dividents aggregating sixty millions. Its miners were earning on the average \$1.25 per day when they were working.

But the matter of most moment financial circles on both sides of the Atlantic, was that the "Balance of Trade" had grown to be 625 millions in favor of the United States. In other words, the excess of our exports over our imports had reached in one year that large sum, and owing to the obvious tendency of the former to rise and of the latter to decline, there was a pros-pect that the balance would still fur-ther increase. Not only, then, was Europe losing its American market; not only were the direct exploiters of American labor "invading" the industrial preserves of their European fellow skinners; but the financial form which the new industrial conditions in internation

In our article of last Sunday on "The Economic Situation," we made a brief reference to the notable increase that cessful financiers or mere mouthpieces of the capitalist power.

In this country there was, of course, great rejoicing among the like tribe of oracular ignoramuses. But although they could realize, from the concrete fact of their prosperity, that something good was happening to them, their interpretations of the arithmetic language in which the new conditions of our international trade had to be expressed, were highly ludicrous. For instance, among the economic absurdities to which they gave currency, was the ridiculous no-tion that the "balance of trade," according as it is in favor of or against a country, is a correct test of the prosperity or depression existing in that country. We have already exposed this fallacy in our pamphlet on "Territorial Expan-sion," published by the S. L. P. in 1899; but a few additional remarks on the subject may not be deemed inappro-

If a merchant imports, it is presum-ably because there is profit for him in importing. If another merchant exports, it is presumably because there is also profit for him in exporting. If the imports equal the exports the balance of is nil (is expressed by the figure 0), although there are two profits. If the imports exceed the exports, there the imports exceed the exports, the are still two profits, however unequal they may be, yet the balance of trade is the country." Again, if the "against the country." Again, if the experts exceed the imports, there are a.co two profits, however unequal they may be, but the balance of trade, which is then "in favor of the country," does not in any way record what those profits are, either singly or together. Thus we see that under any circumstances that we may suppose there is profit for the capitalists engaged in the foreign trade. whatever the balance of trade may say.

We have, so far, reasoned upon the assumption that there is profit in each of the two commercial operations of importing and exporting. As a rule, such is and must be the case, since profit is in both instances the object of the ope ating merchant. But the rate of profit may greatly vary. Under certain cir-cumstances there may be more prosit in importing or exporting merchandise to the amount of—say one million, than there is under other circumstances in similar operations footing up several mil-lions. It all depends on "the state of the market," not only at home but abroad. It may even happen that there abroad. It may even happen that there is an actual loss (if not to the merchant at least to the manufacturer), as, for instance, when the home market is so overloaded that it becomes necessary to sell abroad at a sacrifice. In al those cases the balance of trade not only fails to show the amount of profit or loss actually realized but may be various-ly deceptive according as it shows a small surplus or no surplus at all when the profit is large, or a large surplus when there is actual loss, or a deficiency when the profit is largest.

Another fallacy-less innocent than the receding one, but closely connected with it and obviously intended to deceive the working people—is that the profit derived by the capitalist class from its foreign commerce (or for that matter from any kind of commerce), represents an addition legitimately made by commerce itself to the value of the merchandise produced by labor. Of course, no Socialist—no man understanding the "Law of Value" as expounded by Marxcan be the dupe of such false pretense. We cannot here dwell upon this at length, but as it is of fundamental importance, we may at least be permitted to briefly repeat what we said on another occasion: "It is not by fighting over the plunder contained in a captured ship, or by trucking, or by throwing dice, that pirates come into possession of that plunder or can increase its amount and value; although they can, by any of those means, unequally divide among themselves what there is of it. Like wise, while some capitalists may, by trading, or speculating, or gambling, en rich themselves at the expense of other capitalists, or get richer than others do. capitalists, or get richer than others do, it is not by trade, or by speculation, or by gambling, that the capitalist class enriches itself. This piratical class has captured the ship of industry. All the wealth in which it trades, speculates, or gambles, is the product of the laboring class, whose helpless members, under the wage system, are compelled by necessity to sell their labor power for less than it produces."

But let us resume our survey. In 1899, our exports or agricultural produce, as compared with the preceding year, de-creased more than 60 millious, but our shipments of manufactures and mining products continued to increase and nearly made up the difference, so that the grand total of our exports of domestic merchan-dise remained about the same.

Then came the two record years of the new period. Our agricultural exports increased to 835 millions in 1900 and 943 millions in 1901. At the same time, our exports of manufactures and mining pro-ducts reached the average of 450 millions a year, constituting about one-third of our exports of domestic merchandise, the grand total of which was 1,460 millions in 1901, as against 793 millions in 1895: —AN INCREASE, IN SIX YEARS, OF 84 PER CENT.

we not their European fellow skinters; but the financial form which the
tw industrial conditions in internationcommerce were naturally taking, beter a disquieting puzzle to many Eupean wiseacres, noted either for their
tectical sazzcity or for their theoretical

We have already stated that in 1898 a
large decrease had taken place in our importation of foreign manufactures. This
ian. Now comes the
to the harness of cap
the control of the lowest figure recorded since
1879. The marked increase that followed

—namely, from 616 millions in 1897 to 828 millions in 1901—was not less signifi-cant than the previous decrease, for it consisted chiefly in "materials for do-mestic manufacture," and thus cast a new light on the development of American industry in fields previously exploited by the agents of foreign manufacturers despite our protective tariff, but from which those agents were now driven out.

For the fiscal year just expired (June 30th, 1902) we have not yet the complete figures; but those already given for the eleven months ended May 31st afford a sufficiently correct view of the present state of our foreign trade. They show that owing to the bad crops of last year in this country, the figure of our total exports was about 90 million dollars less in the eleven mouths in question than for the corresponding period of the fiscal year 1901; but they show also that our exports of manufactures (with the exception of Iron and Steel, and leaving aside Porto Rico and Hawaii, which are now American possessions), were greater than for the corresponding period in any preceding year in our history. In other words, they show that the grip which our manufac-turers had secured on foreign markets for a comparatively small portion of the surplus values created by their underpaid labor has not been lost, but has on the contrary been somewhat extended and strengthened.

True, the important item of Iron and Steel shows on one side an export decrease of about 19 millions as compared with 1901, and on the other hand an import increase of 7 millions. This fact has been heralded by middle class organs as a check to the Steel Trust, and even commented upon as the possible forerun ner of a crisis. But, as Bradstreet's ob-"it merely indicates that the American industry has found it necessary to import more foreign iron to help out the supply of domestic material." In reality, not only the Steel Trust, but to-gether with it all the independent mills find it impossible to supply the domestic demand, and, as stated in our article on the "Economic Situation," they have books ordered far into the year 1903. "Only a week ago an order for rails for South Africa was refused by American mills because the order called for delivery this year."

As to the total sum of our imports, it shows a still further increase this year, but in the same direction as in the previous four years; that is, the increase consists chiefly in materials for domestic industries. Yet the balance of trade in favor of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1902 will be over five hundred millions, thereby increasing to more than three billion dollars (\$3,000,-000,000) the excess of our exports over our imports during the period of six years beginning in 1897.

From all the facts above presented, besides many others that we must omit but which all point in the same direction, it is already possible to draw some general

In the first place, all things considered, the onward march of American capitalism to "the conquest of the World's Market" is steady, but as yet very slow, notwithstanding the apparent magnificence of the figures which show the progress of its foreign trade. Leaving aside our agricultural exports-which must naturally increase, on an average, with the in-crease of the European population, but which must also vary from year to year according to the crop conditions on both sides of the Atlantic—our exports of manufactures and mining products (including silver) have hardly reached the amount of five hundred millions. This sum, after all, represents only the fiftieth part of the total value of our domestic production. which, as stated in our article on the "Economic Situation," was estimated at twenty billion dollars in 1900, but may be safely estimated now at twenty-five billions if its increase in quantity and in price since 1900 are only considered. Again, that sum-large as it may seem to the laboring man, who can never contemplate more than a single dollar at the end of his hard day's work-actually sinks and product of the world are taken into

Nevertheless, the sudden increase of elevated trains. which cannot be overestimated. First, it frightened the comparatively easy-go ing, conservative capitalisms of the Old World and compelled them to adopt, ever so slowly, the revolutionary ways of their trans-Atlantic rivals. In the second place, it stimulated the capitalism of America, nerved it for further effort, and was highly instrumental in bringing about its present activity and "prosperity":-not to speak of its increased brutality to the working class, over which it must rule with unchallenged despotism before it can seriously attempt to realize its dream of universal empire.

LUCIEN SANIAL

The men rejected by Princeton because it was evident that they had re-sorted to wholesale cribbing were from Phillips Exeter Academy, a Congrega tional school, where religion is instilled into the hearts of the boys with the most methodical care. But their religious training and the appeal to their honor made in the examination room, were not enough to keep them from indulging in decidedly dirty cheating. They had been taught in school, besides religion, that it is necessary to get on in the world, and that in roedr to get on, it is necessary to take advantage of everything and every one. It was easy to crib in the examination. But the examiners, besides trusting to the honor of the students, also carefully study the papers, and thus are safe on both sides. Religion and honor both received rather a setback in this particular, but the business instinct won a

The Filipino today is "freed" from military government. He has been broken to the ways of military government, and the soldier turns him over to the civilian. Now comes the period of breaking to the harness of capitalist industry, and the extraction of the price that was in-

WANT TWO MEN IN BOX.

SCHEME TO PROVIDE . UR DIS-PLACED "L" FIREMEN.

Unions Agitating for Legislation Compelling the Placing of Two Motormen on Electric Trains-Dangers of Present One Man System.

A great many people who travel on the Manhattan Elevated Railroad's new electric trains are trying to figure out just what would happen if the motorman, who is shut up in a little box at the forward end of the front car, should fall dead, or otherwise become incapacitated. Some of the local "labor unions" are already agitating local legislation compelling the placing of two men in the compartment, so that if one should be unable to attend to his duty the other could promptly take it up. The unions are especially inspired to make this demand in the interests of firemen who will be thrown out of employment when the electric seystem becomes general on the Manhattan system. The public is interested in what might happen if the motorman did die, say, on a down grade.

The motorman is in a tiny compartment at the forward end of the motor car. These compartments have glass windows but one of the rules of the company is that the motorman shall puil down the shades on the inside windows, so that none of the passengers can see him while The motorman even goes he is on duty. so far as to lock himself in his compart ment. The object of this is not quite clear. A motorman who came in on a Third avenue train last night when asked why he locked himself in in this fashion and pulled down the shades, replied: "Company's orders. Don't know the

The general belief is that the com pany thinks it will get better service out

of the motormen if they are where they cannot see the passengers, and where the passengers cannot see or speak to

The controller used on the elevtated trains is unlike any used hereabout before. It guards against danger from torman to this extent, that the moment the motorman lets go of the controller the power is cut off. Over the handle of the controller is a second handle which operates like an ordinary push button. Before he can get any power the motorman has to push this handle down on a level with the controller. The moment he lets go of the controller this second handle, which operates on a spring, flies up again and the power is shut off. So, even if the train was going at speed. the moment the motorman lets go, he would n case of death or a faint, the power would cease.

The train, however, would run on until momentum was exhausted, and as Manhattan trains are heavy, most of the time, and as they encounter many steep grades and sharp curves, a great many nervous persons think that an extra motorman ought to be on duty, or some contrivance should be added, by means of which brakes would be set the moment the motorman lets go of the controller.

If a motorman collapsed in sight of the passengers, it would be possible to run into the compartment, if unlocked, and the brakes before any damage could be done. As it is now, the first intimation that something had happened to the motorman would be the running by the station, and then it would necessary to smash in the dooor of his booth before anything more effective than the application of the hand brakes sould be done.

The law requires that two men shall be in the pilot houses of steamboats, and the advocates of a law requiring that two men be placed in the motor boxes of elevated trains say that the probabil-ity of accident is, if anything, greater and likely to be more disastrous on the

NEW STEEL PROCESS.

It Is Claimed That It Will Greatly Reduce Cost of Productio

Pittsburg, June 27 .- "Another \$3,000,-000 steel corporation will soon commence operation in the Pittsburg district," said John H. Kendin of Homestead yesterday. "The name will be the New Process Casting and Mining Company, and \$2,000,000 will be paid in. We have an option on a location, which will be closed after our next meeting in New York, within thirty days."

John H. Kendin is a young man employed in the Homestead Steel Works as distributor of steel. He is the originator of the new process that this new company will use, and he is the only man who will talk about the new com-pany. He will tell nothing but what he wants to. It is known, however, that he has the heads of several departments in the Homestead Steel Works interested with him, and that his process is being tried there.

"We propose erecting at once," said We propose erecting at once, said Mr. Kendin, "a blast furnace with a capacity of 500 tons a day. There will be three foundries—one for machine mouldings and small castings, one for forge blooms, rolls and rolling mill machinery, and one for parts of locomotives, electrical machinery and ship castings. There will be a forge shop, where all kinds of forgings, from the largest to the smallest

"I di not care to give any information "I do not care to give any information of the process further than to say that the iron will be run direct to an entirely new kind of furnace in which it will b puddled. One great saving that we will have over other processes is that we will have no scrap. It is calculated that steel castings can be made 30 per cent. cheaper than by present methods

A WARNING.

Which Shows the Rotten Character of the "Socialist" Party.

for pointing out the compromising and occacy. It has been hauled over the coals for stating that the Social Democrats are reactionary in their tendencies and are consequently unworthy the name of Socialists. For the benefit of those the dominating element in the "Socialist"

If that Whatcom, Wash., Comrade who made the assertion that Socialism was gradually yielding ground to opportunism, would have substitut-ed for 'Socialism,' the words 'Socialist portunism. Party,' is it a question whether h would have deserved the condemnation of so many comrades.

It doesn't require a very clear perception to observe this disintegrating element working on every hand. The revolutionary Socialists, who have until recently guided the party in a what the result will be if we allow this reactionary element to control the party? It will evolve into a party spoils and eventually end in destruc-

I know there will be some comrades who will dismiss this with a wild guffaw or a sneer, but that will not settle the question. The fact still remains that the Socialist party is saturated with Opportunism. benefit of those who desire to know the opportunist when he meets one,

his fighting with the weapons of antagonism and aggregation, the opportunist is armed with conciliation and

He is one solid mass of contradicons. In one man he ostentatiously endorses Economic Determinism and in the next repudiates it in his wild and hopeless efforts to rush ahead of the economic development.

He swears that the class struggle is the corner stone of the movement; that the party is based on the interest of the WAGE-WORKER, and then with moral 'suasion and hypnotism proceeds to make his appeal to the small capitalists and traders,-the dying middle class; whose interests are already represented by the Democratic party.

With affected bravado he calls him-

self a revolutionist and writes himself a trimmer. In his spasamodic efforts to get something immediately, he throws away that vital essence so necessary to the life of the movement, the spirit of revolution, injects into the proletariat the narcotic of palliatives and cops, and by its soothing influence that growing spirit of revolt is stupified and hardened.

of the working class and covertly strives to make the organization 'liberal' enough to fit all classes.

invariably find the populist of six years evolution and yet is unable to see much further than the end of his nose. A short distance in front of the mass he has simply been pushed along by the economic development. As a populist he was clamoring for the nationalization of railroads. velopment of industry is forcing the capitalists to consider the proposition of the government owning all of the public utilities. Robbing up in the garb of the opportunist he is following the same conciliatory sloppy methods. His "immediate demands" will soon be found in the capitalistic party platforms. They will simply steal his continue to vote the capitalist class into power.

Wherever you hear these "immediate demands" advocated, the opportunist may be found in close promoxity. If an effort is made to prove the fallacy of his position, namely, begging these things of the capitalists, instead of demanding an unconditional surrender; if you endeavor to show him that all the "immediate demands" be granted the wage-worker would be no better off; that he would be as much a slave under State Capitalism, as he is now under private capitalism and with a possibility that the yoke will press down harder upon him, his opportunistic and biased mind gives vent to such expressions as "narrow," intolerant" and "impossibilist."

would you know the opportunist? Whoever tries this boot on, see if it pinches him. Chas. H. Ross. For a party that is "dead" the S. L.

P. is receiving plenty of gratuitous advertising. Last week a convention of Kings County Social Democrats after listening to speeches upon the S. L. P., that showed the activity of the latter, was worrying them considerably, decid-ed it was no use to kick a lifeless carcass!

"The Social Democratic Herald' after editorially denouncing the "Unity" Socialists as conspirators intent upon destroying the cial Democracy tells a co pondent in the letter box that

Surely there must be a good many left to maintain a daily paper! And there must be some dissension, just a little no doubt, in the Social Democracy to judge from that editorial.

The Social Democrats are stupids They lack a sense of humor,

The Socialist Labor Party has often been denounced as a liar and falsifier fusionist character of the Social Demwho still indulge in these denunciations we herewith reproduce a letter from "The Los Angeles Socialist," a Social Democratic sheet, without any other comment than to point out that the element shows that the compromise element is

"A WARNING.

revolutionary groove are slowly but surely having that power wrested from Comrades, do you fail to see

here are a few of his characteristics.
Unlike the revolutionist, who does ompromise.

He asserts, 'parrotically,' that the party must be based on the interests

Scratch the opportunist and you will He poses as a student of social The deand, thanks to his stupidity.

Comrades of the social revolution,

corres ways been rent by dissensions." maintains a daily paper."

the street car company is running its cars, regularly and without hindrance. The Citizens Protective League has

spiracy. -



AN INDIANA BOYCOTT.

HALF A DOZEN COUNTIES IN-VOLVED IN IT.

Trouble Started Over Street Car Strike Which Has Been Lost, Boycotting Still Goes on and Continues to Extend-Merchants to Retaliate.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 7 .- One of the most far reaching boycotts ever inaugurated in this State has spread from Terra Haute, the starting point, until it has involved half a dozen counties. The cause of the boycott was a strike of the employes of the Terre Haute has been the Literary Agency of the Street Railway Company. The Central Labor Union of Terre Haute backed up the strikers, and declared a boycott against the street car company.

Next the boycott was extended to every person who rode on the cars. It was soon extended to any man's business, and groceries, dry goods houses, mills and factories were one after another placed on the list.

Notices were sent out from time to time to all the mining towns in Clay, Vermillion, Par.e, Sullivan and other counties, giving the names of the firms on the list, and asking the organized miners and others not to purchase goods from local merchants who bought at the Terre Haute jobbing houses. Some of the merchants ignored the threats, and the boycott was thus extended to a dozen or more towns, which were thus brought into the controversy.

If a man went to Terre Haute from another town and rode on a street car his name was secured and placed on the list and his customers at home were asked not to deal with him. A merchant who lived at Brazil, while at Terre Haute one afternoon went home on the interurban. His customers were mainly miners and they at once ceased to trade with him. The milkman who delivered milk in his store was notified by a local union to cense doing so, and whe he refused 'the miners' families in the town refused to buy of him.

A New York drummer, arriving in Terre Haute, rode from the railway station to Main street on an electric car. The union men followed him into every store he entered and told the proprietors that they would suffer they bought goods of him. He He left the place without making a sale.

The Rev. Dr. Waterman declared in a sermon that the conditions existing in the confused working class will still and that the law should be enforced and a boycott was established against him and his church.

The Commermial Club took some 500 people out to see a new manufacturing concern, using the electric cars for the trip, and the Central Labor union declared that this was done to weaken the effect of the boycott against the company and the club was placed on the list, also This had the effect of putting many persons on the boycotted list who had not ridden on the cars, and nearly every business man in the city is now under the ban. This state of affairs brought about

a counter organization. They went to Central Labor Union and asked that the boycotts be lifted. They re ceived the reply that they could not be lifted, even if the central body was willing, for the street car company on the unfair list, and every one who patronized it must be placed on the same list with it.

The business men then formed an organization, which is known as the Citizens' Protective League. Its object is to protect its members against the unreasonable aggressions of the labor organizations.

No sooner was this league formed than

the Central Labor Union placed all of its members on the unfair list and sent agents into all the surrounding towns with notices to the local merchants not to patronize any of the business men who had joined it. The membership of the League is now about 1,200, and includes nearly every large business man in the city.

In the meantime, the original cause

the trouble had been lost sight of, and

rganized to "uphold the American idea of liberty," so we may soon expect to hear of injunctions and suits for conFour Historical Books on the

HISTORY OF SOCIALISM

IN AMERICA. The development of a Movement is

most clearly reflected by the character of its literature. The development of Socialism in America is of course clustered around

the Socialist Labor Party. The history of the Socialist Labor Party has not yet been written.

The development of the Party, however, can be discovered in the changing character of its literature. Years ago the New York Labor News

Company was organized, and from the date of its organization the Company Socialist Labor Party.

The Company has published a large number of pamphlets, many of which are out of print. Some of the older pamphlets can

still be obtained. They have a high historical value. We have lately classified them, and can now supply a few of the most valuable ones. Originally published as Socialist

Literature it goes without saying that none of them will pass as Socialist Literature to-day. From this point of view their historical value is very great CAPITALISM ON TRIAL. LEGAL

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE SYSTEM THAT DESPOILS THE WORKING CLASSES AND ROBS THE LABORER OF HIS EARN-INGS.

By a Knight of Labor. Published about 1888. One hundred copies are left. Book was out of print years ago. Five cents per copy while they last.

IMMORAL AND UNCONSTITUTION-AL: OUR ACCESSORYSHIP LAWS.

A Postscript to the Chicago Anar-chists' Case. By Adolph Hepner. Published in 1887 by the New York Labor News Company, at 25 East Fourth Street, New York. One hundred and sixteen copies left. Ten cents per copy.

SOCIALISM VS. TAX REFORM.

An Answer to Henry George. By Laurence Gronlund. Published by the New York Labor News Company in August, 1887, at 172 First Avenue, New York. Tells about the Henry George campaign and the United Labor Party. Great discussion on then between Henry George and the Socialists.

The book contains-(1). The Attack of George on Socialism and Socialists.

(2). The Answer of Gronlund under

following heads-Individualism and Freedom.

Keep the Party on the Track. The book gives a good idea of So-cialist tactics as they were applied in Henry George the Exploiter.

Land in Its Relation to Capital. The Wage System and the Land-But thirty copies left. Ten cents per copy while they last.

. . . GOVERNOR ALTGELD'S PARDON. UNABRIDGED EDITION OF ALT-GELD'S STATEMENT OF HIS REASONS FOR PARDONING THE

CHICAGO ANARCHISTS.

With an introduction entitled: "The Chicago Martyrs Vindicated. Their Assassins on the Pillory." The Eighth National Convention of

the Socialist Labor Party, held at Chicago, July 2, 1893, declared its "strong opposition to Anarchistic logic and principles." But the Convention saw "conviction of the Anarchists. not the justice which is meted out to the meanest criminal, but the result of that class hatred and class justice, which has at all times been most cruel." The delegates therefore expressed their "admiration for Gover-nor Altgeld," and ordered Altgeld's statement published in pamphlet form.

Valuable historical pamphlet. Reflects the condition of the Socialist Labor Party in 1893. Quite a change in the position of the Party since then. One hundred copies on hand.

Five cents per copy while they last. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 2-6 New Reade Street.

How They Are Advanced Or Retarded by Inherent Causes.

The relation of man to man and nation to nation in civilized society, is so complex and intricate that it is extremely hard to follow the trends of natural laws; yet in the rise and fall of nations we see that these causes have externally been at work, causing either the advance or decline of the beneficial faculties and the high standard that places one nation in advance of another. Most often it is the counterchecks on Natural and Sexual Selection unfavorable for the development of a great number of individuals possessing the higher mental, moral and physical faculties to an eminent degree, within the nation itself, that evidently works its decadence and hence it falls of its own weight or succumbs to foreign influence and power. These counterchecks on natural and sexual selection are worthy of a review before we consider human history in its relation to the evolution of life on this earth.

War has ever been the scourge of humanity, civilized warfare especially. Civilized warfare is not only utterly brutalizing, but the destructiveness of the modern facilities of war does not even, as in ancient and mediaeval times give a chance for superior strength, bravery, skill or wit to survive. Hence it can have no good influences what ever on the race, it is simply murderously destructive regardless of faculties. Moreover, the army, now as ever, is recruited from the nation's best men in the best age and this drains the nation of its best blood and robs posterity of health and vigor. Furthermore, a standing army, whether compulsory conscription exists or other wise, is an equally direct evil, even in time of peace. The finest young men are enlisted, put through a stupid routine life, are often tempted into vice and crime and are kept away from marriage and home life and influences during their best years.

A steady emigration from an old and settled country has a retarding inis, as a rule, the most healthy, active, ess and daring part of the popula tion that ventures to seek bitter condis in a new and unknown country. This same cause applied at the other pole, undoubtedly in some measure ac-counts for the rapid advancement of untries, as for example, the United States, into which a great por-

tion of the European population has been streaming for centuries.

Prolonged and bloody religious and political persecutions within a nation can not avoid having an evil influence upon their progress, because it is the doubting and inquisitive persons that suffer and they, in all cases, are the most progressive ones. Yet per-secution, when not carried to perfect carnage at heart, has the counter influence of arousing those otherwise

ntally lazy and sleepy. Where people congregate in large cities of the modern type, in which the physical conditions of the people are ot always duly considered, pestilend and contagious diseases often ras rage most destructively. At such times mental and moral excellence weigh little or nothing in the scale that deteres life or death. Especially do the children suffer. Care and medical atdepend upon wealth. Hence, the best endowed, mentally and often physical-ly, may perish while the weaker ones, having care, survive. In savage so-ciety the weak, mentally or physically, would soon perish in the struggle for existence; but in present society they re preserved through asylums, insti-utions and medical and surgical at-endance and no check, other than sexselections, which, under existing ditions is feeble, is in the way to vent them from freely marrying and ring children, to whom to transmit having children, to whom to transmit their interior faculties. Breeders know full well that the best stock would soon be corrupted was such carelessness permitted with the domestic animals. But, on the other hand, our care for the weak and disabled is a result of sympathy and sympathy it self is in turn the result of Natural Selection. Sympathy is a faculty without which the other human faculties are as naught.

The effects on the race caused by the intermingling of the weak with the strong is one that cannot be eradicated, tary refrain from marriage. on their part can never be hoped for. In a Socialist Republic, however, counter-checks from the standpoint of wealth, etc., being wiped out, Sexual Selec-tion will work far more rigidly than at the present time and its good results in this particular will undoubtedly be

felt in a very few generations.

Another serious check on the advancement of the race, under present conditions is that the reckless and careless, oftenest of the lowest mental and moral characteristics, marry earlier in life than the careful and thrifty who generally abstain from marrying until they are in condition to support

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS. An Old and Well-Tried Remedy WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
used for over RITTI TLARS by RIILLIONS
UNA for their CHILD ARE WELL THERE
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SOUTH OF THE SOUTH OF THE SOUTH OF THE
WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
AND TAKE NO OTHER KIND.

a family. Hence, the reckless as a rule have more children and certainly, in a given time, consist of more generacons than the frugal. This evil can be eliminated or even decreased until such social conditions exist as as-sure to all children the best education and the best surrounding moral in-

NEWS FROM ...

STRIKES AND WAGES.

There are two questions which are con-tinually the subject of emphatic duscus-

sion among the working class, viz: "Are

going up or down?" It is generally be-lieved by those participating in the dis-

cussion that the two questions are closely

related, and that the answer to one has

a direct bearing on the answer to the other. In the "North American Review"

for June there appears a statistical ar-ticle on "Strikes in the United States,"

by Commissioner Carroll D. Wright, in which it is shown that of the 22,783

strikes that occurred from 1881 to 1900, inclusive, more than half, or 50.77 per

cent succeeded, while 13.04 per cent part-ly succeeded, and 36.19 per cent wholly

failed. From these figures it would ap

pear that the larger percentage of strikes

are successful, or partly successful, while

the smaller percentage only are failures,

thus making a favorable answer to the

question regarding the success or non-success of strikes. It often happens,

however, that many strikes are merely

nominally successful; that the demands

which are granted are granted merely

for the time being, after which the old

status of affairs is resumed and the strike

leaders discharged. This is shown in the

many strikes which are undertaken to

compel employers to live up to their agreements. It is also shown in the fact

that old conditions manifest themselves

where strikes were won, as in the case

of the Brooklyn trolley men, who have

won a ten-hour day, and are, neverthe-

pels them to forego the advantages of

that "victory." Then again there are many strike "victories" that are defeats;

that are in the nature of compromises,

each of which leaves the strikers in

undertaken. To this class belongs the

'successful" strike of the miners in 1900,

a strike, as THE PEOPLE has repeat-

edly shown, from the statements issued by the United Mine Workers' Union, to

by the United Mine Workers Union, to have been a defeat of the worst kind. Likewise are the partly "victorious" strikes of the textile workers, wherein concessions are made, but always upon

operatives less than formerly. Then there

are the political and other strikes of a fraudulent character, which are gener-

working class in a condition where im-

provement is sadly lacking. Were strikes

of the foregoing character eliminated

basis that leaves the wages of the

"successful," but which leave the

worse condition than before they were

working under a system which com-

among the working class, viz:

The most severe check, however, at the esent time towards a society composed of a great number of persons of higher moral, intellectual and physical standard is the modern factory system, with all its evil consequences. This phase of the social question will be more fully treated in a subsequent essay, suffice here to only mention the direct evils. The perpetual performance of one kind of work, an appendage to a machine, from early morning until evening has a tendency to stunt every mental effort of the working-Morover, hard and continuous work in a poisoned atmosphere is destrucwage-slaves are mentally stunted, weak and short-lived and to their posterity they transmit, as a natural consequence these "blessings of civilization." Again the hazard that the working class runs from unprotected machinery, mine and factory accidents, railroad disasters, etc., are mostly of such a nature that neither wit nor strength can save them. Long periods of enforced idleness whether during crisis or prosperity, has a tendency to discourage the worker and often make of him a "tramp," a "loafer" or a "drunkard." Could the personal history of each of the "immoral characters" that town and country swarn with, he writ-ten, it would carry capitalism to the scaffold and make it stand for all eternity as a blot on modern civilization. Moreover, the unnatural struggle for existence caused by the fact that "free" ever have to beg a master for a job and bid for it against a large surplus army of unemployed, often half-starved fellowworkers, makes creeping, submissive cowards of what otherwise might be brave men, and as this instinct becomes ilmost a necessity in order to hold a job, it can not fail to be perpetrated from generation to generation. Worse, ever, than all the other influences Worse, how gradation caused by capitalism and wage slavery is unquestionably the employment of women and children in factories as competitors of men. This will be made the subject of an entire essay in the near future. Sexual selection in a society composed

of rational individuals, boasting of in-

telligence and high mental attainment

would determine our advancement to-wards a high standard, and in a society

rationally organized there can be no ques

which the question of a job or success in business has become the standard of

test for the fitness of marriage, and as

vival of the Fittest Under Capitalism." it

is not in the least as a rule the best en

practised is nevertheless minitely more harmful to the race. By the old method

it was the weak ones only that perished,

to-day the destruction is promiscuous. Who knows how often it may not be the

physically and mentally superior that the mother destroys while the weaker ones are brought into the world. More-

over, such practice is utterly harmful to

the reproductive organs and the children

born subsequently to it are bound to suffer from the practice.

So we see that at the present time the

ing towards the elevation of the race to

working classes.
OLIVE M. JOHNSON.
Minucapolis, Minn.

sort to the cheaper article. . Thousands

criminals to justice.

ought

to be the factor above all that

influence in advancing the human species from the statistics of successful and partly successful strikes, there can be no towards a higher moral, mental and physical perfection. But in present society. doubt that those statistics would look considerably less favorable than they do even that is made a feature of commer cialism as it was of feudalism before it. Commissioner Wright's article. Dickens, in "Barnaby Rudge," speaks of Regarding the rise or fall of wages, "Gunton's Magazine" for June contains "AWarning from the Census," which an eminent judge who had a wife whon he could not bear the sight of because she was "book-learned," but, he being a re-spectable Englishman of the old school, had married her for the good old English reason that her father's land adjoined his shows that between 1890 to 1900 there was no increase in average wages and an actual decline in "real wages." This article states: "The total amount of wages own and she was her father's only heir. Now this good old reason is not only an English reason but equally a good old paid in 1890 was \$1,891,228,321, and in 1900 it was \$2,330,273,021, showing an acrease of \$439,044,700, or 23.2 per cent. American, Swedish, German and Rus-The number of laborers among whom this was divided was, in 1890, 4,251,613, sian reason, in short, it is a good old feudalistic reason remnants of which exist also in capitalist society. American and in 1900, 5,321,087, showing an increase of 1,069,474, or 25.2 per cent. speculate in the European mat-Thus, while the increase in the amount rimonial market for titles and European paid in wages was relatively large, the dukes, lords and princes are willing to bestow their titles upon them in exincrease in the number of laborers is relatively larger. The total wages inchange for the wealth that alone can save them from bankruptcy. The marcreased 23.2 per cent, while the number of laborers increased 25.2 per cent, show keting and sale of these respective com-modities has not, however, such evil ing that the rate of increase of laborers was about 81/2 per cent greater than that effect on the race as might at first be of the wages. This is painfully emphaimagined as both the contracting parties sized by the fact that the average wages are as a rule of too degenerated stock to leave numerous progeny, if indeed any at in 1890 were only \$437.95, or actually \$6.88, or 1.5 per cent less in 1900 than in all. Worse is it among the general, in-dustrial and commercial classes, among 1890."

Regarding "real wages," the article has this to say: "If we turn to the prices we find, according to Dun's index number of prices of 350 articles averaged according to importance in consumption, that on January 1, 1890, a given amount of three products cost \$90,191, and on June 1. 1900, when the census was taken, these same articles cost \$91,829, showing an increase of \$1,638, or 1.8 per cent. * * * en assuming that there was no real fall in average wages, the decreasing purchasing power of a dollar would indicate a decline of nearly 2 per cent in real wages during the decade."

These figures, taken as they are, from a notoriously "capitalist" authority, are herewith given for what they are worth. They certainly do not offer a flattering comment upon the alleged "prosperity" of the working class; nor do they bear out the wonderful statements of "labor leaders, who claim that the labor organizations of the pure and simple type have advanced wages 30 per cent within the past decade, by means of strikes and ar-

conditions are such that either Natural or Sexual Selection effect little or noth-When Congress adjourned Tuesday, members who had "fought" one another a higher moral, mental or physical standard, yet, as will be seen later on, its laws hold good as to the selection of all during the session grasped hands in token of the accord and friendship in the social "virtues," that is the faculties made profitable by the conditions that surround both the capitalist and the which they ended their labors. Congress, supposedly, was divided into two distinct and sharply defined camps:--the question of reciprocity with or annexa-tion of Cuba-let Cuba shift for herself; retain the Philippines—cast them adrift; hold the tariff as it is—revise the tariff; trust—anti-trust; defend the army—at-tack the army; Schley—anti-Schley. Such Investigation and statements from dealers reveal the fact that anthracite coal is to be had in abundance, and the only thing that prevents its use is the cheapness of bituminous, and the ex-cuse the strike gave consumers to re-'issues" might be supposed among men who were no more than mortal, to produce some personal feeling, and to arouse animositioes that even adjournment of capitalist concerns, with perfect un-unimity, discarded the clean, but more could not wipe out. But Congressmen are either more than mortal, or else expensive coal and went to the cheaper and dirty coal. The law was broken those issues were simple exhibition dum-mies, which held attention, while the real wholesale, and as it was broken by those who have the power to enforce it, little work was going on elsewhere. The latter explanation is the more probable one. Angels' visits are as rare now as they ever were, and all men who go to Conwill be done or can be done to bring the gress are not angels. So, instead of the ending day of the session being taken The Czar of Russia is to interview Russians of all ranks to learn why the assassination of rulers is so popular with the capitalism-racked lunatic. Perhaps if the Czar were to hide his identity and go out in search of a job he would find out as quickly as many another man has, GETTING READY.

Vacation Employment Paves Way For the Keen Christmas Holiday Exploitation THE FIELD OF LABOR.

> This is the vacation season in the stores, and the opportunity is utilized to break in new and cheap help for the winter rush.

> Immediately after the winter holiday season a large perecentage of the clerks is dropped, and the stores, whether they are specialty or department, are run on as close a basis as possible. Then when vacation time comes the loss of even one person would mean a slight hampering of the business. It is customary, ordinarily, to pay the help for two weeks' vacation, not for any charity reasons, but for mere reasons of economy. No overtime is paid, excepting in the winter rush weeks, and then the extent is usually 25 cents for supper. When curtailment takes place the help that is left will be forced to work overtime five nights in six, and thus the two weeks will no more than compensate for the extra work, and the holiday extra, very seldom less than five hours a day, six days a week, and extending over a season of usually eight

> weeks, is pure graft. But it would cost a considerable amount to hire experienced help to take the place of the vacationists. Right here the skill of the slave buyer comes in and demonstrates the degree of skill at which he has arrived in his art. He hires well-grown children, young girls who are just out of school, or who have just begun to work. They can be gotten for little or nothing, and though they will be fairly well experienced by the holidays they will not be in line by that time for much of an increase in pay. Thus the vacation is used both as a trying-out season and as a breaking-in season, and not infrequently when the "happy sojourners" at the various cottages of the big department stores return, "strengthened and invigorated," as the paid write-ups say, they find that a little child has gotten shead of them, and has practically the command of the job,

> though not the command of the money. Yesterday morning there were thousands of children, armed with certificates from the Board of Health, turned loose, and they did not receive exactly a chilling welcome, no matter where they called, and no matter whether there was work for them or not. Manufacturers know that it is well to have a good line of children on the waiting list, and that the more there are the greater is the

chance of selecting the good ones.

But in addition to the "papered" ones as they are known by those who hire them, there are still greater numbers who come prepared to work without pa pers. Age does not matter, as the chances of prosecution at this season of

the year are reduced to a minimum. Yesterday, according to a bill clerk in the store of a pious and reverend exemployee of the government who runs a store here, and also has a store else where, there were taken on over 200 girls, the eldest of whom was not more than 15, and the youngest of whom so young that she should still be playing ring-around-a-rosa. This same pious and reverend man laid off 216 hands on Februray 1st, and he had a few weeks prev iously discharged a crowd that was equally large.

Yesterday, also, a prominent Sixth avenue house took some 150 "cash girls." According to a statement made by a clerk there, not one of these girls will act as cash girls. All are intended for the counter, and are hired at this season of the year because it is desired that they be broken in by the opening of the coming rush season, and not an inconsiderable amount of money can be saved by having them act as substitutes at the present time.

What has happened at these two places, among the largest department stores in the ctiy, happens in a lesser degree in every establishment where it possible to employ children.

The assistant manager of the "holy store," in conversation yesterday with a reporter of the DAILY PEOPLE said that he had made a peculiar experience in the matter of hiring help. Women would come to him with a flock of children, numbering from one to two to five, and demand that he hire all of them. Frequently the youngest would not be more than 7 years of age, but even this tender mite was not spared from the mill of competition. It was usually possible to hire any of them, and the result was almost invariably a dispute, and a charge that favoriteism was shown. "They are girls," it would be urged, "and it is never possible to tell the age of a girl. No girl is too young to work. What else are they good for?"

This man, with not the faintest glim-mering of sociologic training, had hit upon a pecular fact in modern industry. The easiest-element for exploitation is the one that is always brought forward most prominently. The element that is most susceptible to exploitation is the one that is always the weakest element. Owing to our pecular sociologic views and practices, woman is the easiest person to exploit, and the undeveloped woman, the girl, is the easiest among the women to exploit. Therefore, not only are they the most acceptable to the manufacturer, but are also the most prominently exploited by parents and guard ians.

According to the statement made by this same man, the female child goes to work in stores and factories in this city at an earlier age than does the male. This, again, it is because the position of woman is socially and economically in-ferior to that of man, and therefore the young female is more easily exploited.

Those who may wish confirmation of this have only to walk through the business districts early in the morning. Little girls, in short skirts, and with all the evidences of having just gotten into their teens, are rushing madly to work. At the entrance to the department stores the same thing is to be sen. The girl is the favorite subject for exploitation, and if the manufacturers and storekeepers had their way none but girls would be hired.

NEWS FROM . . . THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

CONCENTRATION, CAPITAL AND LABOR.

The tendency toward concentration, with its diminution in the number of establishments, its increase in capitalization and its displacement of labor, is well illustrated in the figures given below, that are taken from the "Wilbelow, that are taken from the shire Magazine" for July.

In 1890 there were 910 establishments manufacturing agricultural implements, with a capital of 145 millions. In 1900 there were but 715 establishments, although the total capitalization has increased to 157 millions.

In establishments manufacturing salt the number has decreased during the past ten census years from 200 to 159, while the capitalization has increased over 100 per cent., from 13 millions to 27 millions.

Slaughtering establishments have decreazed in number from 1,118 to 921, while their total capitalization has increased from 116 millions to 189 mil-

Woolen manufactories have fallen off from 2,583 in 1890, to 2,465 in 1900, yet their epitalization has increased nearly one-third, from 300 to 398 millions. Perhaps the most striking of the re-turns is that from the carriage and wa-

gon factories. They have fallen in num-ber from 8,614 to 7,632, while at the same time their capitalization has infrom 104 millions to 118 milcreased lions. But this is not the point that is so especially noteworthy. The number of wage-earners has decreased from 64,259 to 62,540, and the number of "salaried" employes—clerks, salesmen, etc., is now actually less than one-half what it was in 1890. They now number 4.311 as against 9.194 in 1890. This cutting off of "salaried" employes means saving, according to the census, of \$3,-459,289 a year to the carriage makers.

The figures from the flour mills also show the same trend toward the elimination of superfluous employes. The total capital employed in flour milling has increased in the last ten years from 208 millions to 218 millions, but the number of wage-earners has from 47,403 to 37,073. "Salaried" employes have been reduced from 16,078 to 5.790, and the millers are paying out \$3,492,590 less per aunum for salaries to-day than ten years ago.

IN CANADA.

The S. L .P. Making the Bogus "Socialist" Step Lively—An Illus-tration;

The Canadaian Socialist Labor Party is making the bogus "Socialist" party of Canada "step lively." The good showing made by the Canadian Socialist Labor Party in the recent elections, in spite of police persecution and the pseudo vote-catching capitalist principles of the bogus "Socialists," has caused the latter a good deal of discomfort. The Canadian Socialist Labor Party will not conform to the kind wish of the bogus "Socialists" that it go and perish, nor will it oblige them by submitting to the attempts of the bogus "Socialists" to kill it in the interests of the "labor lieutenants" of capitalism, namely the mis-leaders of trades-unions. The Canadian Socialist Labor Party, on the contrary, espouses the cause of revolutionary class conscious Socialism with increased virility and earnestness. In Ontario, the Canadian Socialist Labor Party announces that it will inaugurate an agitation in favor of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.
This determination on the part of the

Canadian S. L. P. has caused the bogus Socialists to enter upon a campaign of misrepresentation as the enclosed 'edi-torial' from the "Industrial Banner" will show:

"DECLINE OF THE S. L. P. The campaign of abuse indulged in by the union wreckers who compose the Socialist Labor Party is meeting with its due reward. While organized labor in Canada was never as powerful or prosperous as at the present time, the recent Ontario Elections have served to emphazise the rapid decline of the Strike leaders and strikers complain De Leouist party. Here in London, the that the injunction is equivalent to onenational headquarters, it could not must-er a hundred votes, in East Middlesex it failed to rally a corporal's guard, in Toronto and Hamilton it came out of the contest with sadly reduced and deciminated ranks. It lost everywhere, and lost enormously, and it richly deserved to lose. Socialism is making immense headway in every part of the civilized world, and its advance in Ontario is most pronounced. The people are in favor of Socialism, but they will not tolerate De Leonism. The S. L. P. with its union wrecking proclivities is not in touch with International Socialism which has pronounced most unmistakably for trades unionism. There are hundreds of Socialists among the members of organized labor in London and Ontario, but they all draw the line at De Leonism, with its Billingsgate and coarse abuse. The Can-adian people can stand argument and persuasion, but they don't propose to have ideas knocked into their heads with a club. And now while the S. L. P. con tinues to decline, Socialism will gain ground, and trades unionism will ahead organizing new agencies for gaining shorter hours, higher wages, and imved conditions for the workers."

Experience has shown that wherever such bitter misrepresentation is resorted to, there the cause of the truly revolutionary working movements being pushed with good affect. Let the good work go

The thousands of children who have

applied for and obtained permission to go to work are not as numerous as the children that went without obtaining it. The children, also, who are forced to work at home, who are really the nurses and servants of families are not counted in the list of those who obtained certifi-cates. All these children counted together reveal the fact that the working class is so poor, is so close to the verge of want, that it seizes the first opportunity to send its children into the fac-tory during the most distressing season of the year.

West Virginia Coal Fields Covered With Them.

Parkersburg, W. Va., July 6 .- In no other place has government by injunction assumed such proportions as in West Virginia, where it is the favorite way of opposing strikers and strike sympathizers in their efforts to win over the striking miners in the coal fields. Mining regions of the State are plastered over with injunctions and one of the strike leaders remarked a few days ago that if they kept on coming the strike sympathizers would soon have to get an airship to find a place where their meetings would not be prohibited by injunction.

There is hardly a prominent coal property in the State where injunctions are not in force.

It is openly charged by the mine owners of this State that the strike agitators are in the employ of mine owners in other states, who pay them to cause strikes here to improve business elsewhere. They are a source of great annoyance to mine owners, who have tried in every way to keep them off their property and from their men.

But the right of free speech is claimed by the strike leaders, so long as they commit no violence.

One of the mine owners, on the witness stand testified that his company would be financially embarrassed if the men refused to work, and that they would work if they were not forced out by threats of violence on the part of the leaders. Owners testified that they wuld lose heavily if the strike pre vented them from filling contracts.

In this state of affairs the mine owners called upon the courts to protect their property and them from the agitators. The injunction was the method adopted to prevent interference with the men at work.

United States Judge Keller, of the Southern District, issued a "blanket" injunction June 20, covering every mine on the Norfolk and Western Railway, forty in all, and prohibiting all person from interfering in any manner with the working miners, trespassing on thecom panies' property or assembling near the

The effect of the injunctions in that territory have been that many of the men have returned to work.

Judge Keller issued similar injunc-tions June 27 to prohibit interference with miners in the six collieries on Loup Creek, in Fayette County, in the New River field. Judge Guthrie, of the State Court, issued orders to protect the property of the Winifrede Coal Company the Kanawha and Hocking Coal Com pany, owning all the mines on the north side of the Big Kanawha River, and the Otto Marmet Coal Company at Raymond City In the northern part of the State Judge Jackson, of the United States

Court, has issued injunctions at all the large coal centers, except the mines of West Virginia Central Railroad, the wher there has been no strike. He issued injunctions June 10 prohibiting interference with the miners of the Fairmont Coal Company, a corporation with \$12,000,000 capital, operating twenty plants in the Fairmont field. A few days later he applied a similar injunction to the Clarksburg Fuel Company, a corporation of almost equal strength with the Fairmount Coal Company, and operating some fifteen mines.

Injunctions were ssued June 28 to protect the Tunnelton mines, and July 1 one was issued for the Rosemont Coal Company at Tyrconnell.

At only two points have there been arrests under the injunctions. Clarksburg eighteen arrests were made for contempt of court, and at Fairmont had their hearing and are now out on bond awaiting the arguments in their cases.

Strike leaders and strikers complain man power, and curtails their liberties. PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. They protest against it but observe it.

An old and very dear friend of the wife of ex-President McKinley has been turned out of the postoffice berth which she won through her high friendship. The place was wanted for a Quay par tisan, and appeals to President Roose relt on the part of the dead President's wife were coldly received and finally contemptuously turned down. Roosevelt had to knuckle under to the Quay machine, and his backbone curled like a piece of straw in the fire. Some time ago Quay did Roosevelt a good turn in blocking the efforts of Hanna's civic federation to settle the coal strike. That pulled away from Hanna one more organization that was assisting in the in-flation of his presidential boom. For that favor the "incorruptible," the stalwart, the impeccable, the peerless, the fearless, the flawless, the immaculate, the unbribable, the honest, upright "moral" Roosevelt is the tool of the most corrupt, the most notorious boodle and ring politician politician in the United States. Mat Quay was never modest nor backward nor tardy in claiming his own, but he exacted payment from Roose velt with rather unusual celerity.

of the actions of those men, calling themselves unionists, who evince their solidarity in union matters by calling upon the courts to settle the question of which is and which is not en'itled to nition," that is which is entitled to work on a job to the exclusion of all others. The trouble this time is in the building trades, an officer of which was arrested the other day for receiving bribes to settle a strike, and concerns the old question of "Union cards." Meanwhile the operations on the building are tied up, and the bosses declare that they will go shead without a union. Pure and simpledom is cutting its own throat like a pig in water.

The working class can well be ashamed

WHOLESALE INJUNCTIONS. Humboldt Library Of Science At Cost.

The publishers of the Humboldt Library of Science have gone out of business. We have carried a complete stock of these books for the last two years. At present, however, for the above reason, it is impossible to replenish the stock. So we have decided to

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The modern state, whatever its form, is essentially a capitalist machine; it is the State of the capitalist; the ideal total capitalist.

FREDERICK ENGELS.

THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE DAILY PEOPLE.

On July 1st, the DAILY PEOPLE celebrated the second anniversary of its there would be a requiem sung, there was a song of rejoicing instead.

On that day, the DAILY PEOPLE re affirmed the class struggle and the necessity for Socialism, the cause of its creation and the object of its existence. Class antagonisms and exploitation must end. The working class must be organized, politically and economically. Capital must be made social property. Evolution demands it, working class interests favor it.

To organize the working class, to make capital social property, a political and economic mevement is required. Without a press, a mouthpiece, to spread its teachings, to voice its objections, to defend its organizations, and to advise and warn the working class against pitfalls and traps such a movement is impossible and must per-

The DAILY PEOPLE is the mouth piece, the voice, of the most advanced Socialist Movement in America, the most advanced capitalist country in the world. That the DAILY PEOPLE is such, is not a mere co-incident, is a fact born of necessity and environment: a fact which places the Socialist Movement on the same level of progressiveness with capitalism. To kill the DAILY PEOPLE then, to attempt to progress without it, is to deprive the Socialist Movement of this country of its voice and mouthpiece, and the orking class of its friend and advisor. It is to betray evidence of re-action and weakness, in the face of capitalism, progress and growth.

But the DAILY PEOPLE will not be killed. On July 1st, the DAILY PEO-PLE, despite the hostility of outspoken foes and the machination of professed friends, both bent on its destruction. began the third year of its existence with greater confidence, hopefulness and determination. Made strong by the attacks of its enemies, improved in s. with plans under way for improvement in size and quality, upheld by the working class, for whom it stands, and who labor for and love it, the DAILY PEO-PLE refuses to die, and so refusing, Sings the gauntlet into the teeth of those who would crush it!

Long live the DAILY PEOPLE and the Social Revolution!

WEALTH AND ABILITY.

The concentration of wealth in the hands of a few is often justified by the alleged ability of the few. It is said the few organize the laborers and plan, direct and invent the means by which they produce wealth. This ability of the few is said to make 'abor very prolific and productive by increasing its powers of wealth production enormously. Thus, argue the exponents of this theory, are the few entitled to the wealth of the many, thus is the concentration of wealth justifiable

The falsity of this theory has been often shown. The few, meaning thereby the capitalist class, are able to concentrate wealth because of their ownership of capital: of the land and the machinery of production and distribution. The organization of industry, its methods, direction and inventions are the results of evolutionary growth and the work of specialists, experts and other paid and expropriated employees. The capitalist class spin not, neither do they plan, di-

The correctness of the latter view is more proven by news from Pittsburg, describing the formation of a keeps them under the control of a more

\$3,000,000 corporation to exploit a new outspoken and interested capitalist process for steel casting invented by an | than Gompers. employee of the Steel Trust. It is claimed that this process will reduce the cost of production 30 per cent. This employee, Kendin by name, is the only man informed upon the process. He has "interested" several of the Steel Trust department heads in his improvement on present methods, for such it is, and they will furnish the necessary capital. Kendin, in common with most of the inventors of steel and irou processes, will thus have his genius exploited by the Carnegies' the J. Pierpont Morgans, and the other capitalists, whose domination of the steel and iron business makes the exploitation of any new process without the aid and consent of their capital impossible. By this means, Kendin, like most inventors, will be compelled to surrender the greater part of the fruits of his invention to the capitalist class.

Labor creates all wealth. In the words Labor, and never could have existed if Labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of Capital and deserves much the higher consideration."

As "Capital is only the fruit of Labor, and never would have existed if Labor had not first existed," so is the concentrated wealth of the few the fruit of labor. Without labor the capitalist class and its concentrated wealth would never have existed.

THE NEW NATIONAL LAWS.

According to a table prepared under the direction of the Clerk of the House, birth, and where it was prophesized there were 15,363 bills introduced into the House during the first session of the Fifty-seventh Congress. Of this number 1,484 became national laws.

> It would be well for the working class to ask itself: How many of these laws were passed in the interest of the working class?"

The answer is not apt to denote that 'our" national legislators stumbled over themselves in their haste and auxiety to advance the interest of labor, for even those conservative measures "of benefit to labor," suggested and endorsed by "organized labor" were denied the privelege of enactment. These measures were riciculously few in number and could be counted upon the fingers of one hand. They included the Chinese Exclusion Act, the Eight-Hour Bill, the Anti-Injunction Act, and the Letter-Carriers' Salary Bill.

Though these measures were so few in number, and of comparative insignificance, when judged from the standpoint of revolutionary Socialism, they were not included among those that were enacted into the law of the land. Think of it, you workingmen, who follow the willow-o'-the-wisp of the "legislative influence of organized labor." Out of the 15,363 bills introduced into the House, the four deemed of "benefit" to organized labor." do not figure among the 1.484 that became national laws. In other words, the machinery of capitalist legislation of this country, which is supported by the labor misleaders who earn and who are the recipients of the choicest political appointments, benefits capital and labor in the ratio of 1.484 to 0. Workingmen, how do you like that? Think it over, and when you grasp the significance of these facts, kick out your traitorous misleaders and join the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the Socialist Tabor Party.

RECOMMENDATION AND ENACT-MENT-THE DIFFERENCE.

When the President, at the beginning of the late Congressional session sent his message to Congress, he made five recommendations therein of value to labor. These recommendations were heralded far and wide by the President's "labor" henchmen as eloquent testimony of the Chief Executive's liberality in matters of interest to labor. These recommendations provided for the creation of a Department of Commerce and Industries, for the further exclusion of Chinese cheap labor, protecting free labor from the competition of convict contract, for an eight-hour day, sure and easy of enforcement, and for factory legislation in the District of Columbia.

Now that Congress has adjourned it is easy to tell of what value to labor these recommendations were and to rate the President and his "labor" nenchmen accordingly. The recommendation favoring the creation of a Department of Commerce and Industries received the endorsement of the Senate, in a form though adverse to that desired by the "labor" men, who wanted commerce and industries to be seperately represented in the Cabinet, with a "labor" man, Samuel Gompers preferred, as the Secretary and Cabinet officer. The capitalist Senators opposed this and, in order to destroy whatever prestige and influence might accrue to labor from a recognition of the demands of the "labor" men, decided to

make the two departments one, and

As for the fate of the recommenda

tion looking to "The further exclusion of Chinese cheap labor," the various "labor" journals are eloquent upon that point. Those journals show that the Platt Amendment, which ostensibly provides for the exclusion of the Chinese only when such exclusion shall be "consistent with treaty rights," really makes it easier for the Chinese to enter this country than formerly. This legislation has been dubbed "Chinese Bunco Legislation."

The recommendation for a bill for an eight-hour day, "sure and easy of His Pa." The President was representenforcement," should have read "a bill for an eight-hour day that is hard and difficult of enactment;" for bills of this character have come up regularly every session, and they have been turned down with great regularity ever since Grant's Administration of Lincoln, "Capital is only the fruit of | that recommended by the President proving no exception to the rule. The fate of the other two recommen

dations is unknown. They were not considered of very much importance and played an insignifigant part in "labor" legislation when compared to the recommendations reviewed.

This difference between the legislation recommended by the President and enacted by Congress ought to make the working class think. Here were three recommendations, each of some temporary value, presented by the President to Congress, after a conference with the "labor" leaders and with the endorsement of the latter, that are not enacted into the law of the land. Yet the President nominates from among these "labor" leaders a Sargeant; and these "labor" leaders ride up and down the country in palatial Pullman palace cars telling the working class how much easier it is for the working class tosecure legislation through the "legislative influence of organized labor" than through independent political action on class conscious Socialist lines. Does the working class see the nigger in the wood-pile; -jobs and favors for the labor fakirs and empty legislative husks for the working class.

There is but one way to get "labor" legislation and that is by organizing the working class politically and economically, so that it can secure control of the powers of States and enact and enforce laws in its own interest. That way the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance provide. There is no other way.

A LABOR APHORISM DISSECTED. The "Coast Seaman's Journal," in au effort to preserve intact the labor movement, so-called, of which it is a part, gives expression to views that, if applied to that labor movement, would condemn it as wrong in origin and aim. In a column given over to what it is pleased to term "Labor Aphorisms," the "Coast Seaman's Journal" aphoristically says: 'The most senseless of all means to remedy the defects of the labor movement is to start an opposition movement. As a labor organization can be ruined, so it can be reformed-from the inside only." As Samuel Gompers, when he formed the A. F. of L., acted on a principle the reverse of that aphoristically taught by the "Coast Seaman's Journal," we are forced to conclude that he did a wrong and senseless thing, only to ruin the labor movement, by the organization of that body. Gompers denounced the socialistically inclined Knights of Labor s a secret and centralized body. Instead of attempting its reformation from the inside, he began an opposition on the outside, which resulted in the formation of "open" and federated unions. with capitalist inclinations. Gompers could undoubtedly tell MacArthur, in the light of the experience thus gained, that the "Coast Seaman's Journal" view may be good as an aphorism, but it is "rotten" as practical trade unionism. In this view of the aphorism, the new trades unionist joins. Trades-unions, like political parties, can only be reformed from without. Had Gompers followed Mac-Arthur's teaching the A. F. of L. would never have been heard from. Likewise. had the early Republicans been contented with the Democrats and Whigs, and endeavored to reform them from within, no Republican party would have arisen. and slavery would never have been abolished. Aphorisms don't count against common sense and history, so the Socialist will go right on organizing the S. T. and L. A. in opposition to the organized

Political and Economic.

scabbery in the A. F. of L.

The Redlands, Cal., social democratic sheet, "The Undercurrent," does not approve of the attacks of the American Labor Union on the A. F. of L. It claims that it is not the fault of the leaders of the latter organization that the rank and file do not favor independent political action and socialism, as they (the leaders) are 'way in advance of their followers on this subject. Undercurrent" ought to go away back and delve in history. It will then find that at a convention held in Denver in the early nineties of the last century, the

leaders of the A. F. of L., headed by Samuel Gompers, refused to embody in the platform of that organization the famous "Plank 10," declaring in favor of collective ownership, THOUGH IN-STRUCTED TO DU SO BL JORITY OF THEIR CONSTITU-ENTS: Ahead of their constituents, in-STRUCTED TO DO SO BY THE MA deed! Those leaders, together with Undercurrent," were then just about ten years behind the rank and file. To judge by the recent actions of some of those same leaders, the lapse of time is now even greater.

Just prior to the shooting of President McKinley, the New York "Journal" had been publishing a series of auti-trust ns under the heading "Willie and ed as a decidedly foolish looking little boy, and his pa. was the Trusts, exemhat, and with a waistcoat of ample girth. The loud-lunged press, which had been hurt in its circulation by the "Journal," tried to turn the assassination to account by crying out against the paper that did the hurting. The "Journal" sneaked to cover with a rapidity that did not leave a single suggestion of a "radical" cartoon or editorial. Now it is slowly coming to the fore again. Yesterday it got as near a cartoon on Roosevelt existing trembles would allow. Roosevelt led the strenuous life for n week during which he was photographed on horseback taking dare-devil leaps over rustic and scenic rail fence. 'Journal's" experimental cartoon is on that line, only the Coal Trust is substituted for Roosevelt, and the horse is Opper's favorite "common people." The cartoon is called "Following a High Example." Why does the "Journal" not return boldly, instead of sneaking back the way it sneaked away?

The "Springfield Union" has been having a good time at the expense of the Tilden Club, which recently met in this city and declared that the Democratic party was still in existence, and was feeling as young as it used to be Then the two leading lights of the party, the twin stars to which all the orators appeal, are shown in convention assembled. They are "walking on the strand," why, no one knows, but possibly because that it an extremely rhymable place on which to walk. Then "Union" chants as follows: The Jackson and the Jefferson

Were walking on the strand. They gazed upon the Democrats And wept to beat the band. "If they could get together once,"
They said, "it would be grand."

'If David H. and Grover C. Should work another year, Do you suppose," the Jackson said, "They'd clear the atmosphere?" "I doubt it," said the Jefferson, And shed a bitter tear.

If we should go to earth again, Whatever would we do? Wouldst vote for Wiliam Jennings Bryan

And Hill and Cleveland, too?" 'Not on your life," said Jefferson, "I wouldn't, Jack, would you?

The "Coronation numbers" of several popular English publications escaped from the hands of the publishers, and have caused not only consternation, to the ones concerned, but have also caused endless amusement to the godless, and to those who care little for royalty, no matter how it is served. That charming and stupid "ladies" paper, "The ady's Realm," has an account, written by Lady Margaret, daughter of the Duchss of Winchester, of the Coronation ball, and a full and vivid description is there set forth of the way the various 'igh and 'oly ladies and gentlemen acted. As the ball did not take place, this account may be looked upon as one of the finest pieces of imaginative literature of the year. Better still was the criticism of the Covent Garden operatic production. The critic is very, Oh! so very severe, and takes the chorus roundly to task. As the "gala night," which was thus dealt with, was postponed, this criticism may also be allowed to take its place in the region of ethereal fancies. But behind the imaginative work there is something that deserves a harsher name. It is known as obtaining money under false pretenses. There is also the basest and the uncleanest kind of prostitution in this leading yourself to downright fraud and deception. Lady Margaret, and the dramatic critic, who is the organist at Christ Church, are worse by far than the street walker, and more criminal than the door mat thief. There is not one single excuse for their action, and the pretense and the hypocritical gravity with which it is carried out, make the crime all the more petty and sneaking and the criminals all the more mean and ridiculous.

It is announced that Debs is coming East to organize unions for the Western Labor Unions in opposition to the A F. of L. It is now up to Debs.to be de-nounced as a "Union Wrecker." His action will no doubt offend the New York Kangaroos, who are profiting by their conection with 'Organized Scabbery, and who are, therefore, in favor of letting well enough alone.

Boyce, in sending out Debs to carry the war into the enemy's own country, is taking a leaf from Sammy Gomper little book. Sammy, when danger threatens his little Federation, immediately organizes an opposition organization in the trade or locality affected. He doesn't blieve in reforming the labor movement from within; not he!

Mr. Burke Cochran, who is now safe in the arms of Tammany, was very harsh in speaking of the wrongs that are being inflicted on the Filipinos and of the way that the Republican party is robbing them. Mr. Cochran as a lawyer and promoter, has gotten a few tens of thousands of dollars out of the tobacco business. Why does he not turn his eloquent voice against the Why does he not manufacturers who are robbing the workers in that industry, and who growing rich from the poverty and the of these people, who are now

THE FOURTH OF JULY!

The entire Américan people will to-day celebrate the one-hundred and twentysixth anniversary of the Declaration of Much has happened since Independence. that epoch-making instrument was first issued to the world. Vast changes have occurred which have made the American republic something wholly different from what its founders planned it should be: and which have caused such great contrasts between their aims and their realization as to make them worthy of review and study.

If we look abroad we will find that

the embryonic nation of more than a century ago, then the advocate of libreceiving as such the aid of friendly nations, actuated and spurred by the necessities of its ruling classes in the struggle for world markets, has become the disciple of despotism, ignoring the appeals of republics and destroying the lives and liberties, of the semi-savages situated in distant islands and oceans. The embryonic nation, then battling for existence, has become the dominant nation. Possssed of unequalled natural resources and of a working class unsurpassed in virility, efficiency, inventiveness and productivity, it has conquered economically the nations once arrayed against it in bloody conflict, making them subservient to the superior political, financial and industrial institutions of the American capitalist class.

If we look at home we will see the

States expanded from 13 to 51, inclusive of territories; the population from three to seventy-six millions, and wealth from less than one to over seventy bil-We will see that the pioneer agriculturalist has been superseded by th capitalist industrialist; while chattel slavery has given way to wage-slavery. The small cross-roads shop and the stage coach have been replaced by the mammoth manufactory and the consolidated railroads. The good old days of comparitive individual wealth and station, when men disdained to wear the badge of servitude and proclaimed themselves 'free and independent" are gone. tocrats and paupers and uniformed lackeys and employes of the wealthy class and corporations are seen in their stead. Self-reliance and individual initiative have been made obselete by associated effort and corporate enterprise. Person-al independence has given way to capitalist dependence, economic independence to industrial interdependence. The middle class is being wiped out; while trusts and communities of interests are substituting consolidation for competition. Economic classes have arisen, whose conflicting interests are reflected in the op-posing policies of political parties and in the opposing organizations of capital and church and the state have labor. The become class institutions, and capital and labor irreconciliably hostile. Industrial warfare is frequent and bloody clashes occur between these opposing economic interests, resulting in Pitts-burg "riots," Chicago "Anarchist" hang-ings, "Battles" of Homestead and "Bull Pens" of Wardner! Such, in brief, has been the internatioa-

al and national progress of this country during the one hundred and tweaty-six years that have elapsed since the Declaration of Independence was first made.

Whither is this progress leading? Directly to Socialism. It is leading to a condition of affairs in which the American working class will realize that in the language of the platform of Socialist Labor Party, the right to life. liberty and the pursuit of happiness is impossible "under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, liberty and of happiness." It is leading to a condition of affairs in which the working class of America will repeat in the language of the Socialist Labor Party that

"With the founders of this Republic, we hold that the true theory of polities is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics s that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in com-

It is, finally, leading to that condition of affairs in which the American working class will realize the destructive action of failures and crises on one hand, and the constructive tendencies of trusts on the other and organize themselves accordingly under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party.

All hail the day!

FAMILIAR LANGUAGE.

"The Social Democratic Herald" in closing its fourth year of existence, feels called upon to make some remarks de, rogatory of the Socialist Labor Party, and eulogistic of the movement which it ("The Social Democratic Herald") represents. "The Social Democratic Herald" describes that movement as a successful protest against "the old narrow fanaticism of the socialist Labor Party," and as a movement that has through its libattractive propaganda cast its foreign-born restrictions and made cialism native to the soil and the Socialists something more than a sect, that is, a party. The language of the "Social Demo-

eratic Herald" sounds familiar:the Socialist Labor Party has heard it often before. It is the language of every movement of compromise and confusich that has been wrecked in this within the past twenty years. ountry It was the language of the George, the Nationalist and the Populist move-ments, every one of which is now dead and buried beyond the hope of resusciatation.

Every old Socialist will recall how, at the Syracuse convention in 1887, the anti-Socialist delegates, led by Henry George, when alighting from the train at the depot waved American flags to distinguish themselves from the Socialist delegates. The George delegates represented a movement that was not "fanatic" but liberal attractive and native to the soil and that aspired not to be a sect, but a party. Where, oh: where is that movement now!

Then came Edward Bellamy with his Nationalism and his "New Nation," in which he proclaimed the nation as the among the worst paid in the country? | primary and only unit to be considered | country.'

in the socialization of industry and property; and in which he ridiculed the S. L. P. platforms "that are drafted on the other side of the Atlantic." movement was also non-fanatic, liberal attractive and native, aiming to be not a sect, but a party. Oh, where, is that movement now!

The next was the Populist movement. Here we have the king pin of them all. This movement was born and bred of the so-called backbone of the nationthe farming class-and supported by organized scabbery at the Omaha conven-tion. It became truly a party. This party in 1892 polled 1,042,028 popular votes and 22 electoral votes. It was non-fanatic, liberal, attractive and native to such a degree that its advocates everywhere sought to induce the "foreign-born" Socialist Labor Party to forego its existence and unite with it just as the surviving single taxers and nationalists had done. But the S. L. P. declined. Where, oh! where is the Populist movement now? Gone with the single taxers, and the nationalist into the grave which fusion with the Democratic Party dug for it in 1896.

Now comes the Social Democracy. with the identical lauguage and tenden-cies. It is so liberal that it can fuse with Republicans, Citizens and Demoerats. It is so attractive that politi-cians of the old political parties, like Coates, Lieutenant-Governor of Colora-do, and candidate for the Gubernational nomination of the same state have joined it to help them realize their ambitions. It is so native that it is repeating the experience of all the nativistic movements that have preceded it, and will go down to wreck and ruin and its corrupt practices, just as they have done.

In the meanwhile the workingmen in the S. L. P. will continue on the "old, narrow" way by means of which they haves urvived the George, the Nationalist and the Populist movement, means of which they will survive "the

Social Democracy.'
To those who are lured by the temporary success of the Social Democracy can be no hope until the rude awakening occurs. Then they will find that that movement like its predecessors was bound to fail, being composed as it is of a heterogenous and crooked conglomeration whose very success will be their own undoing.
History repeats itself. Watch and

work.

HOW THEY LIE!

The publishers of capitalist newspapers, like all liars, need long memories. The Sun Publishing Company, especially, appear to be sadly in want of this requisite to successful prevarication. On May 20th, the "Evening Sun" published the following little item:

"A Philadelphia statistician com-putes that 147,738 anthracite miners rendered idle by the strike order, lost in wages the first week \$1,130,526.

The DAILY PEOPLE of the following day, in commenting upon this computation, observed:

"This computation is somewhat at odds with the statement of the operators that the miners were paid from \$4 to \$5 a day. According to the computation, the rate is less than \$8 a week; or about a dollar and a quarter a day.'

Not satisfied with thus having made the operators and itself ridiculous,-for the Sun Publishing Company supported the operators in their statement regarding the miners' daily wages,-the Sun Publishring Company has repeated the performance, with far more laughable results.

In yesterday (June 30) morning's

the following appears:

"MINERS SEEING THE WORLD.

They Are Well Off, So Why Shouldn't They Take It Easy While the Strike Lasts.

A former anthracite coal miner, who left the Pennsylvania mines several years ago and now has a good job n this city, said yesterday that many striking miners from the district around Wilkes-Barre have recently passed through New York on their way to Engiand. Several parties of miners sailed two weeks ago to see the cor-onation, intending afterward to travel through England and Wales.

Most of these miners are well-to-do, owning their own homes and having comfortable bankrolls besides. While the strike lasts they are determined to enjoy themselves. According to the New York man, they would be able to exist in comfort for a long time to come without work, but they are very likely to become restless and anxious to return to the mines." The Irishman who said "Liars must

have long memories," evidently was acquainted with the publications of the Sun Publishring Company. A long memory is badly needed there.

The reported destruction of the western wheat crop does not augur well for lower prices in food stuffs. It is an economic fact that, excepting in absolute monopolies, such as the government has in postage stamps, it is impossible to maintain an artificial price for any considerable period, and that when it is instituted. there will be, in the course of time, a compensation that will wipe out the previous excess. While there was no doubt some manipulating of the prices in the recent rise, in the price of meats, the maintenance of those prices show that the increase was due to other causes than the "octopus." One of the causes was a shortage of fodder, and another was a shortage of prime young steers. If the destruction is as complete as pictured, several articles on the list will go higher. and those which have already risen will maintain their position, if not go above it. This means a shortage of bread as well as meat.

Cronie has taken the oath of allegiance Time may yet make hm another Wheeler or Gordon, and see him, as a supporter of the English, and because of that alliance, win back a fortune greater than the one that he lost "in the cause of his



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

Brother Jonathan-This quarrel beween employers and employes tires me. Why should they not get along nicely together? Now, here is a man that expreses my views exactly. Joseph D. Weeks says, "The true relation of employer and employed is that of independent equals, uniting their efforts to a given end, each with the power, with-in certain limits to determine his own rights, but not to prescribe the duties of the other." Now, that is what I call sound common sense.

Uncle Sam-I call it arrant nonsense. B. J.-Would you prefer either ito prescribe the duties of the other? U. S .- Not at all.

B. J .- Would it not be better if they. as independent equals, united their efforts to a common end?

U. S.—Yes, by far.
B. J.—Then my Weeks is right.
U. S.—Your Weeks is a jackass. See here, Brother Jonathan, supposing you wished this moment to go to Chicago, were it not fine if you could find your-self there just as soon as you wanted, without having to go through the trouble

of traveling? B. J.-Yes, indeed. U. S.-But would your wishing the thing change the fact that it was impossible?

B. J.-Not a bit.

U. S.-Well, it is just so upon the subject of wishing for friendly relations between Capital and Labor, and wishing that the two should treat as independent beings.
B. J.-But why? U. S .- When does one become an em-

B. J.-When he has no capital to be

his own employer. U. S.-Exactly. Furthermore, without

capital a man must starve today, unless he works for another. It follows that when you say "employe," you say "de-pendent man." How idiotic, then, to speak of an "Independent Dependent Man!"

B. J.—It is, by Jove.
U. S.—For that reason, I say your
Weeks and those who babble like him,
are jackasses. The man who takes employment from a capitalist is that capitalist's slave; he cannot treat and be treated by him as an independent man; and the capitalist will every time exercise his superiority, and "prescribe" to that man.

B. J.-But what is to be done?

U. S .- Make the workman actually independent. This can be only when he owns the capital necessary for production. That he can't do unless the capital is owned by the whole people. Capital is a social institution; it must be owned by society. The private capitalist must 'In his place must be put the public capital, or the Co-Operative Commonwealth. All other attempts at a solution of the problem are silly patchwork, and look like holding a horse back by

B. J-Well, Weeks is a jackass, sure enough. U. S .- And so is his whole tribe of kidglove reformers.

Those good "Socialists" who still hold to the idea that any part of Socialism can be coaxed away from capitalism by fine arguments and sweet words, are receiving a beautiful object lesson in Holy-oke, Mass. There the people voted in favor of municipal ownership of gas and electric light for city and private use, in 1896, and ratified the vote in 1897 by a still larger vote, and to this day they have not got it, and are not likely to have it for another year. The business which takes a capitalist concern about a week to push through the various legal channels, has taken the people, as a municipality, nearly six years. The cost for litigation has been over \$100,000, and twenty volumes of arguments have been published pro and con on the case.

President Roosevelt at Pittsburg had what was more than a kingly escort, and more than a royal guard, with which to make impressive the "proof his highness through his domain of Pittsburg. This royal splendor was for the purpose of proving to all men and all nations that Democratic simplicity is best, and that the rough homespun character of the "revolutionary fathers" finds expression in the mummery of the sons. Where ington himself, an aristocrat by birth, training, instinct and accident of time, would have found the proceeding more than he would care to ceuntenance, Roosevelt, who poses as a plain, straightforward man, finds that such a show is just Democratic enough for him, and the servility of the crowds, and the plaudits of the multitude are his due-for firing out the postmistress whom the wife of the dead McKinley begged him to keep, for his insulting comparison between the members of the working class and cow punchers. for his work in behalf of the club, for his fighting the battle of San Juan at a distance of 15 miles from the scene of action, or some other great and glorious trait or deed. The growth of "Democratic simplicity" among our presidents is greater even than the upward growth of the cow's

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

As to the S. T. & L. A.

First-What should be the attiade of the S. L. P. on the subject of the economic organization of Labor? Should it hold such organizations to be needed, or to be

wholly needless?
Second—What is the present attitude of the S. L. P. towards the pure and simple trades organ-

Third-What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. towards pure and simple organizations?

orth-Does the S. L. P. need the S. T. & L. A. to expose and overthrow the pure and simple organizations?

Fifth-Does the connection of the S. L. P. with the S. T. & L. A. strengthen or weaken the So-cialist Movement, and in what

[The Roman figure over each letter indicates the numerical order in which the letter was received since the debate started under the Curran system. The Curran letter inaugurating that system is

numbered Letter I.
No contributions to the discussion have come in this week. Notice is hereby given that, with the issue of the DAILY of the last Monday in August, the 25th, and of the WEEKLY of August 30th, these columns

will be closed to this debate, and will remain closed until after election, the space being needed for campaign mat-ters. After election, if so desired, the debate can be resumed .- ED. THE PEO-

With Pompous Words Mitchell Evades a Debate.

To the DAILY AND WEEKLY PEO-PLE: Inclosed find reply to challenge sent by us to the fakirs of the U. M. W. of

Fraternally LOUIS MARIEN

Secretary L. A., 288, S. T. and L. A. Brisbin, Pa., July 1st, 1902. (Enclosure.)

Office National President.

UNITED MINE WORKERS OF Hotel Hart, Wilkesbarre, Pa: June 26, 1902.

Mr. Louis Marien, Secretary L. A. 288, S. T. and L. A., Brisbin, Pa. Dear Sir and Brother: Your favor dated June 24th, with challenger to debate from L. A., 288, S. T. and L. A., is received.

Replying will say that my time is so thoroughly consumed with the affairs of our organization that it would be impossible, even if I desired, to absent impossible, even if I desired, to absent myself from the strike districts where I

in now engaged.

The proposition which the members of L. A. 288, desire to debate is so ridicu-lously absurd that I could not condescend to seriously consider the proposi-tion to meet a class of men who know so litle of bona fide trade unionism as even question for one moment the United Mine Workers of America. which every person knows to be th largest single trade union in the world.

With best wishes to your members, I m, Yours truly, JOHN MITCHELL, President U. M. W. of A.

(The Challenge.) Brisbin, Pa., June 18, 1902. To the Officers of the United Mine Workers of America.

Gentlemen: Local No. 288 of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, whose members are all coal miners, does hereby challenge any representative you may name (Mit-chell, your president, preferred) to meet them in debate. The question to be.

Resolved, That the United Mine Workers of America is not a bona fide labor organization The Socialist Trade and Labor Al-

liance to take the affirmative and the United Mine Workers of America to take the negative side of the question.

We will meet you at any time, at Bris-bin, or vicinity; the only condition we impose is that you give us two weeks notice of your acceptance of this chal-lenge so that we will have ample time to advertise the debate in the public press and by posters. Hoping to have the pleasure of soon meeting your com-mitee for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements, we remain

FRANCIS LOVE, President. Erie, Pa., Kangs Boom a Democratic Candidate.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE.-On Tuesday evening, June 24th the Central Fakirated Union of this city, led their pure and simplers, dupes, et 200 in all, out on parade. This central body is composed mostly of kanguroo grafters and freaks.

At the same time there was being held here the Democratic State Convention with several thousand boom-ers and delegates, in attedance. There were three candidates for the nomina-tion of governor; Pattison, Guthrie and Kerr. The bogus "Socialist" parade, under the guise of "organized labor," was late in getting started. The delay was caused by a disagreement as to whether the banner,—"Kerr for Gov-ernor," should be borne in the parade. It was about 9 o'clock when the parade with red fire and a brass band. A large number of boys were given a herein. "Such banners as "8-Work, 8-Hours Pleasure, 8urs Rest," "Kerr is the Staunch and ue Friend of the Workingman." the Out Mutual Phones," were dis-yed. Among those who were in the ade, were Klenke, Kangaroo organ-got. It made no difference what party to last thirty years.

izer: J. J. Reid. Kangaroo Secretary: Warde, late Kangaroo Candidate for Mayor; and their present Candidate for Assembly, and many lesser lights of the bogus.

Boys were hired to distribute during the parade the enclosed hand bill. It responsible men; that they individually speaks for itself. The kangs try to plead ignorance in regard to this circular, but it was printed in "The Erie People" office, and Garren, the Editor, is a Kang.

this move of the bogus and their 3,000 votes cast at the last City Election. Pattison was to be the Candidate for Governor, as was stated months ago. Watch the slump in those Three

Thousand Kangaroo Votes, on Novem-L. M. C. Eric, Pa., June 29th.

(ENCLOSURE.)

KERR The Laboringman's Choice.

Ninteen widows and orphans in Homestead are casting longing eyes on the laboring men of the state.

Ninteen graves in Homestead bear Robert E. Pattison towards organized labor.

Organized labor in Erie recognize that they must look to the Democracy for aid. But organized labor refuses to support the man who, as chief ex-ecutive of the state, shot down our brothers in cold blood.

Broken Republican pladges, violated Republican agreements can be borne by labor better than the bayonets of a Democratic governor.

Organized labor of Erie demands the executive who knows labor's wants and stands ready and willing, as he always has, to recognize labor's just demands. Such a man is JAMES KERR, OF CLEARFIELD.

The only coal operator in the state who has always recognized labor wants and has been the staunch and true friend of the workingman.

Section Chicago's Lively Campaign. To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE.—As conditions in Chicago are becoming heated and as a recital of them may be of interest to the Comrades elsewhere, we send these lines and thus add our mite toward smoking out the kangaroo and all that crew of traitors and give hope to the militants on the firing line against capitalism and its hangers-on.

First of all, we wish to say that Section Chicago is recovering that which was lost at the time of the kang movement. We now have an active membership; and as we have a new headquarters at 118 Fifth avenue, 3d overlooking the Elevated Railroad, one of the most prominent down town streets of the city, we are arranging to hang out a large sign to show the working class that we are still doing business on the same line.

We have a printing outfit at our headquarters, and, as the room is 14x24, well lighted, and we have a lease fo year, and as the Comrades have subscribed yearly all the rent, with picnic due in July, which we hope to make a success, we are in a bette position to give Capitalism a hard fight than we have been heretofore. We are up against a hard proposition here, with a fall campaign on, and with about 10,000 signatures required to on the ballot. But as militants of the Socialist army, we are not dismayed We will continue to fight on till we conquer.

We have some Comrades here who are splendid speakers; and we have many who are promising candidates for future honors; young men who impress the observer as though their whole heart was in the work.

The meetings held at 83 E. Madison last winter, brought out many interesting points as well as person not to mention freaks. One of the latter is named Wilson. He was formerly a janitor at 187 E. Washington street, and paid our hall a visit one Sunday, just for the purpose of telling us about the future. Rot was freely given out by him, but he was informed that the future could take care of itself; we wished to improve our conditions now. Well, some time later, our May Day Committee deposited with Mr. Sky-Pilot, \$5.00. But when we arrived to use the hall, of which he was janitor, we found he had flown, and not a candidate who will come before we were out five dollars. As he he lieved in the unity of Socialists, he demonstrated his belief by uniting with our five, we suppose, just to help the cause along. But late as it was, we looked up another hall, had a good meeting, and received four applications for membership.

The next most interesting personage was Mr. Kaplan, late of Boston who now runs a grocery store in our midst, and who has been charged with stealing \$68 from Section Boston. This man was present at one of our Sunday meetings and as he had been talking loudly about the mistakes of the S. L. P., and as the Comrades knew of was allowed the floor for ten (10) minutes. This time was extended twenty-five (25) minutes. During his talk, Kaplan defended the tactic of the S. L. P. as being correct on the question of the labor fakirs. He also stated he could talk in favor of the S. T. & L. A., with minor objections, but he stated that it was unjust to hold him responsible for the action of his party. Kaplan then took up the question of Section Boston's money In his opinion it was dead wrong discuss that question in public without giving him a chance to reply. Kap lan also stated that he would meet the S. L. P. in debate to discuss the whole or any portion of the party question. As Comrade Sale was speaker of the day, he replied to Kaplan. His reply was, in effect, that the S. L. P. KNEW that the 'Socialist' Party was party of TRAITORS, and he asked Kaplan what he thought the S. L. P was composed of,—Knaves and Fools? For them to ask us to forget the fact that Kaplan and others had stolen our money and then have nerve enough

to ask us to shake them by the hand

or to go to a Unity convention, was an indication that they took us for both. Sale said that the S. L. P. never for-

or individual Kaplan had given the money to, it was S. L. P. money and no one else had any right what-so-ever to it. As to the fact of his wanting a debate, Comrade Sale replied that the 'Socialist' Party was not a party of and collectively had disclaimed responsibility for the acts of Carey, Mc-Cartney, Eichman, and that bunch of fakirs who are casting discredit on the fair name of Socialism; they, in their official organ, "The Worker's Call," had published a statement to the effect that the S. T. & L. A. was an organization of scabs; that the S. T. & L. A and S. L. P. challenged them to prove the charges and had selected a committee to arrange a debate, writing them two letters. Before we received a reply, though, the correpublished in the WEEKLY PEOPLE.

"That party," said Sales, "must first publish that correspondence and of-ficially select an opponent to represent that party in the proposed debate, if that is possible." Sales further said that it was of no benefit to debate with Kaplan as an individual.

Well, as we expected, we have not heard a word from that great "party." But now, as we are carrying on an open air campaign, our speakers meet Kaplan and he demands a retraction of our charges from them. Those who can read Mr. Kaplan, know that he is making a big bluff. His shallow mind is like unto those of the other intelectuals of his great "party," unable to grasp the points our speakers have made. If they have grasped these points, their actions indicate that they are only developing "different tactics." It is quite common for capitalistic poiticians, when cornered, to want to bet but "Mr." Kaplan is the Socialist (?) who flaunts twenty (20) dollar gold coins in the faces of workingmen, to win a crowd's support.

Another incident occurred in the 33d Ward branch of the "Socialist" party. There is a young Pole here, who is an organizer of the Polish Alliance who, some weeks ago, attended a meeting of that branch. As they were going to hold a convention, they requested him to urge his organization to send delegates to it. He refused to do so and asked them how they could request his organization to send delegates when they did not recognize them or pay them dues? that it was for "the benefit of Socialsm;" which he denied. -

These incidents in connection with the fact that Mr. Collins said if the S. L. P. continued to get after them. there would be some heads punched, indicates how they feel. No wonder they would like us to change our tactics. But they, one and all, can rest assured, that as they started this trou-ble, we are going to keep it up until they are tired of it and the S. L. P. is master of all it surveys and the

principles of Socialism are in power. In closing, we ask all honest workingmen and women to join us and we extend a hearty welcome to all those who wish to make use of our headquarters at 118 Fifth avenue. W. B. Chicago, Ill., June 26.

Colorado Democrats and "Socialists."

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE.—According to the capitalist press (Denver Post, June 29th), there is a circular letter addressed to the members of the 13th general assembly of Colorado and to members of the Democratic party, emanating from the "Soof Leadville, Colo., relative to the so-called Socialist party convention to be held at Colorado Springs, July 4th, which reads in part as fol-

"You probably know that this convention is called by the laboring peo-ple of the State regardless of party affiliations. Judge Owens will probably be the nominee for governor on the ticket named by this convention, and in this connection we ask of you, if you can consistently do so, by all means, if possible, be a delegate to this convention and assist in the nomination of Judge Owens. He needs no introduction to you at my hands; everybody knows where he stands. While perhaps there are other candidates whose names will come before the convention, who may be good men and true, yet we venture to say there is the convention that can COMMAND THE SUPPORT that Judge Owens can in this State, irrespective of political parties. Let us make the battle cry "Teller and Owens: On to Victory!"

Think of the popular men this party is attempting to foist its nominations upon: Senator Henry M. Teller, the Republican who bolted that party's convention in '96, owing to the silver issue; Frank D. Owens, a local reformer Demo-Pop; and Lieutenant-Govern-or David C. Coates, Populist-Democrat-Fusionist politician, labor fakir,

But they hit the nail squarely on the head when they say: "This conven-tion is called by the laboring people of the State REGARDLESS OF PARTY AFFILIATIONS"—providing you properly construe the words, "la-boring people."

Think of the definiteness of purpose and consistency of this party, part of whose mouth-pieces are at intervals scoffing at fusion and swearing that the party is clear of it, asking assemblymen and Democrats indis-criminately by circular letter to be DELEGATES to THEIR convention. With this conglomeration of ciples" the wisest could not tell if that

party was victorious.

When the working class wants Socialism and knows what it is, they will vote for the constant and definite exponent of that doctrine, the Socialist Labor Party. CHARLES H. CHASE, Denver, Colo., July 1st, 1902.

SCOTTISH COLLERIES COMBINE. Glasgow, July 6.—Twenty-three Lan-arkshire colleries have decided to amalgamate with a capital of £3,000,000. The combined output will be 6,000,000 tons a

LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

W. C., WOONSOCKET, R. I.—We repeat that you or your section must be at fault if either you or it have never received a semi-annual financial report of the N. E. C., as such reports are printed in the WEEKLY PEOI'LE as fast as they are issued. In support of this assertion, you are referred to the files of the WEEKLY PEOI'LE for the year 1898—1992, which were the years of which you say you have were the years of which you say you have been a member of your Section. In the WEINLY PEOPLE of February 26, 1809 you will find the semi-annual mancial re port of the N. E. C., covering the period from July 2, 1898 to January 2, 1899 signed by A. S. Brown, treasurer. This report is duly audited and attested by the auditing committee of Section New York, consisting of A. S. King and Eber Forbes. consisting of A. S. Kiug and Eber Forbes.
In the WEEKLY PEOPLE of March 11,
1900, there appears another report covering the period from July 3 to January 1,
1900, again signed by A. S. Brown and
audited by Ephriam 8iff and Eber Forbes,
as committee for Section New York. During the month of June, 1900, the convention of the Socialist Labor Party was held
in New York, and the books of the N. E.
C. for the four preceding years were again
audited to the satisfaction of the committee appointed for that purpose by the
convention. In the WEEKLY PEOPLE of
Feb. 9, 1900, there is another report covering the period from May 26 to Dec. Feb. 9, 1900, there is another report covering the period from May 26 to Dec. 29, 1900, signed by Eber Forbes, as treasurer, and audited and attested by Joseph Scheurer and Emil Mueller, as a committee representing Section New York. On July 27, 1901, still another report covering the 27, 1901, still another report covering the period from December 29 to June 29, 1901, was published in the WEDKLY PEOPLE, signed by Eber Forbes, treasurer, and A. D. Wagmann, Emile Mueller and Joseph Scheurer, auditing committee of Section New Yerk, Finally, in the WEDKLY PEOPLE of February 1, 1902, there appeared a report covering the period from June 30 to December 28, 1901, signed by Forbes, treasurer, and Wegmann and Mueller, auditors. The report for the first six months of 1902 will soon be forthcoming.

If you will consult the above issues of the WEEKLY PEOPLE, you will be convinced, it 4s hoped, that there is no desire to evide your questions by resorting to diplomacy.

to diplomacy.

Regarding your other questions, they are all covered in the statement which the National Executive Committee is about to issue in answer to the Pierce pamphlet and which members will receive.

This office is not responsible for what happened at the Rhode Island state convention. Refer such matters to your state organization, as we decline to become involved in them.

D. K., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—William S. Dalton is a member of the Tenth Assembly District, Brooklyn.

As to the matter upon which you wish to be made clear, it is impossible to do as you request until you make clear what the matter is to which you refer.

J. R., ST. LOUIS .- Value is determined the average human labor socially neces-y to produce a given commodity. Sup-and demand regulate prices, but not ply and demand regarders value.
Read Karl Marx's "Value, Price and Profit," published by the New York Labor

TELEPHONE CALL. N. Y. CITY.—Under the statute of limitations of the Code of Clvil Procedure, State of New York, you can not, in a case of negligence, sue the city for damages for an accident that happened six years ago. Section 380, Code of Civil Procedure, says: "The following actions must be commenced within the following periods after the cause of action has accrued." Section 383, sub-division 5, same code, says: "Within three years, an action to recover damages for personal injury resulting from negligence." From this you will see the time limit has expired in your case.

B. F., POTTSTOWN, PA.—As an answer to your question involves some research in French and German socialist literature, it is unayoldably delayed until next week.

NEW ENGLAND FACTORIES.

A Half Century's Changes in Condtions of Operatives. Lawrence, Mass., July 5 .- When the

New England factories were established the operatives were drawn from the families of the farmers in the immediate vicinity. These operatives felt an unusual degree of pride in their labor, and resented the employment of any foreigners in the mills, to such an extent that a strike was started in one of the Lowell mills owing to the employment of an Irish woman as scrub woman.

The advent of the Civil War caused an overturn of conditions and many foreigners entered into mill life to stay. The immigrants from England first secured a foothold in the textile establishments, and were followed by Irish, Gerand French. Practically all the unskilled labor to-day in cotton and woolen mil's is being performed by Art menian and Greek laborers.

In the past no attention was given to the question of ventilation, while at the pesent time ventilation is one of the important matters of mill management, as the operatives will turn out more and better work if the air in the room is

In many factories it was the custom for the proprietor to go among the male help and sell them a drink of rum, deducting the cost from their pay. Such a course would be regarded as suicidal by modern manufacturers, who are ever on the alert to secure as employes temperate people

The hours of labor, then thirteen or fourteen, have been reduced gradually to ten or less by legislation, but the operative of to-day produces from 20 to 30 times as much as the old-timers.

The looms were clumsy affairs, slow running, and one loom required all the attention of the weaver. Now by improvement in cotton looms one weaver can run twenty-eight or thirty high-speed ooms, and go home to dinner leaving the looms all running. If a thread breaks or any accident occurs, a patent stop motion stops the loom before any damage

Despite the advancement of science and industry the mill worker of to-day is not as well off as the old time weaver. In the early days the worker's wages permitted some of the comforts of life while to-day they can barely eke out a miserable existence on the wages paid.

Carnegie, in declining a public office. told the Scotchmen that "My work lies on the other side of the Atlantic." year, representing one-fifth of Scot- Andy is right. It lies there, but it is land's entire output The coal available never taken up Work, with Andy, is under the amalgamation is twiculated always a matter of lies, as Andy never

CAPITALIST PILOT FISH.

The Missionary Steering the Exploiters in New Guinea. ..

To be an up-to date missionary is a real good thing: It pays handsomely, and is well supported by capitalists, especially those who are the most merciless sweaters. The missionary travels first-class around the world especially the Yankee brand. One named Geil was in this city some months ago at the "Simultaneous Mission," and is now in Melbourne performing the same programme. During the interval he enjoyed himself in traveling; here is what he says about New Guinea: The Angus Mission he describes as

the first effort in New Guinea to civillize and Christianize the inland savages. A tract of aout 300 acres of land has been purchased, upon which over 1,000 rubber trees, and some twentyfive varieties of bananas and other trees have been planted, the work having been entirely done by the inland tribes. "These people with whom Mr. Schlenker has made friends have built him a house about 1,000 feet up the hillside, on the rolling ground, which comprises the misison settlement. It was worth the journey inland to get the view obtainable from the house. The savages carried up 70 large timber poles for the house. Some of them were so huge that it required fifty or sixty men to get them up. Three hundred natives put the roof on in six hours.

"Mr. Schlenker received me cordially. At the table I asked for bread and he replied, 'We don't have any luxuries like that here. Try some dried bananas.' All the provisions and stores have to be carried from the coast on human backs, or floated some of the distance on rafts.. It is about twentyfive miles distance inland, but when you come to ride it is about seventyfive. I used up two shirts going in and out, for the thick scrub tore my clothes to pieces. "The mission is being shrewdly con-

ducted. Every savage who works gets paid for it. In a journey of some eight miles further inland than the settlement we came upon some savages not connected with the mission. At the sight of us they started to run away, but Mr. Schlenker called them back, gave them an axe, and told them to make a raft for the big white chief (meaning myself) to cross the Kempvelch river, on which he returned. To my amazement we found when we got back that four large trees had been cut down with one axe, and the raft made, including an exalted chair in the middle to prevent the big white chief getting wet. When Mr. Schlenker first became located in the district there was not a village near. Already one whole village has moved across the river, and eight others are on the way. The whole thing is an experiment, but I believe it is going, for Mr. Schlenker is acting with great wisdom."

Labor does not produce all wealth, we are told; well who did all this, Geil or the natives? This "wise" German is breaking them in to work for the capitalists, who will go to New Guinea, and if they can induce the natives to work for salt, what a prospect is opened up of a rich harvest of profits for the "investor." "Not worth his salt"will have a new meaning. If the natives could understand it, missionaries are but the moulders of wageslaves, and this their capitalist masters know full well .- The People, Sydney,

CO-OPERATIVE EFFORT.

From Karl Marx' "Capital." The colossal effects of simple co-opera-

tion are to be seen in the gigantic structures of the ancient Asiatics, Egyptians, Etruscans, etc. "It has happened in Etruscans, etc. times past that these Oriental States, after supplying the expenses of their civil and military establishments, have found themselves in possession of a sur-plus which they could apply to works of magnificence or utiltiy, and in the construction of these, their command over the hands and arms of almost the entire on-agricultural population has produced stupendous monuments which still indicate their power. The teeming valley of the Nile... produced food for a swarming non-agricultural population, and this food., belonging to the monarch and the priesthood, afforded the means of erecting the mighty monuments which filled the land.....In moving the colossal statues and vast masses, the transport of which creates wonder, human labor almost alone, was prodigally used.... The number of the laborers and the concentration of their efforts sufficed. We see mighty coral reefs rising from depths of the ocean into and firm land, yet each individual depositor is puny, weak, and contemptible. The non-agricultural laborers of an Asiatic monarchy have little but their individual bodily exertions to bring to the task, and the power of directing these masses gave rise to the palaces and temples, the pryamids, and the armies of gigantic statues of which the remains astonish and perplex us. It is that confinement of the revenues which feed them,, to one or a few hands, which makes such undertakings possible." This power of Asiatic and Egyptian kings, Etruscan theocrats, etc., has in modern society been transferred to the capitalist, whether he be an isolated, or as in joint tock companies, a collective capital-Co-operation, such as we find it at the

dawn of human development, among races who live by the chase, or, say, in the agriculture of Indian communities, is based, on the one hand, in ownership in common of the means of production and on the other hand, on the fact, that in these cases, each individual has no more torn himself off from the navelstring of his tribe or community, than each bee has freed himself from connection with the hite. Such co-operation is distinguished from capitalist co-operation by both of the above characteristics. The sporadic application of co-operation on a large scale in ancient times, in the

middle ages, and in modern colonies, repose on relations of dominion and servitude, principally on slavery. The capitalistic form, on the contrary, pre-sup-poses from first to last, the free wage laborer, who sells his labor power to capital. Historically, however, this form is developed in opposition to peasant agriculture and to the carrying on of independent handicrafts, whether in guilds or not. From the standpoint of these capitalistic co-operation does not manifest itself as a particular historical form of co-operation, but co-operation itself appears to be a historical form peculiar to, and specifically distinguishing, the

capitalist process of production.

Just as the social productive power of labor that is developed by co-operation,

appears to be the productive power of capital, so co-operation itself, contrasted with the process of production carried even by small employers, appears to be a specific form of the capitalist process of production. It is the first change experienced by the actual labor-process when subjected to capital. This change takes place spontaneously. The simul-taneous employment of a large number of wage-laborers, in one and the same process, which is a necessary condition of this change, also forms the starting point of capitalist production. This point co-incides with the birth of capital itself. If then on the one hand, the capitalist mode of production presents itself to us historically, as a necessary condition of the transformation of the labor process into a social process, so, on the other hand, this social form of the process presents itself, as a method employed by capital for the more profitable exploitation of labor, by increasing that labor's productiveness. In the elementary form under which

we have hitherto viewed it, co-operation is a necessary concomitant of all production on a large scale, but it does not, in itself, represent a fixed form character istic of a peculiar epoch in the development of the capitalist mode of produc tion. At the most, it appears to do so, and that only approximately, in the handicraft-like beginnings of manufacture, and in that kind of agriculture on a large scale which corresponds to th epoch of manufacture, and is distinguished from peasant agriculture mainly by the number of laborers simultaneosly employed, and by the mass of the means of production-concentrated for their use. Simpe co-operation is always the prevailing form, in those branches of production in which capital operates on a large scale, and division of labor and machinery play but a subordinate part.

Co-operation ever constitutes the fundamental form of the capitalist mode of production; nevertheless, the elementary form of co-operation continues to subsist as a particular form of capitalist production side by side with the more developed forms of that mode of production.

MASSACHUSETTS S. E. C. MASSAURUSEITIS S. E. G.
Meeting held at 1165 Tremont street,
Boston, June 29. E. A. Mason, Chairman. Six present, 'Five absent. A. E.
Jones and Nils Fuglestad excused. Communications from members at

large in Medway, Milford and Maynard. asking for dues, party literature and giving general information. Prom Pittsfield, sending in on call of

committee all unsold stamps; also order-ing strike leaflets; Lowell, on indebtedness, of Section and forwarding 27 auxiliary stamps. Fall River and Malden ordering strike

leaflets. From Medford, Malden, Somerville, Lowell and Beverly, senoing names of nominees for the State ticket. From Lynn, asking for copy of Grievance Com-mittee on the Gibson case. Action-to be referred to the secretary of the com-From O'Fihelly, on activity of mem-

bers in Abington. Also general information, and one from same comrade, forwarded from New York criticizing Party organizations in the State. Action-Com mittee on annual report of S. E. C. to make a separate statement in answer to above communications , for presentation at the next State Convention of the Party. From F. Keefe, P. H. Grady, J.

O'Fihelly, M. T. Berry, T. F. Brennan, J. A. Henley, Charles Stoeber, J. Sweeney, John A. Anderson, R. Bateman, T. H. Condon, accepting nominations for State ticket, and from the following comrades, declining nominations: Stevens, Raasch, Bresnahan, Brophy, Malloney, all of Boston; Walsh and Oldham of Lynn; S. J. French, George Yoke, A. E. Jones, St. Cyr and Ruther of Ho?lyoke; E. E. Chester, C. A. Christensen, H. B. Lang, H. Hoepke. No further letters of acceptance or declination having been received, the Recording Secretary was instructed to send out list of nominees who have accepted for a final vote, the same to close August 10th. Holyoke: On methods to be pursued in

ominating candidates for Congress. Action-notify them that a communication from S. E. C. will send full information relative to conventions and nominations. Lowell: Requestig that indebtedness

on DAILY PEOPLE and Paris Assess ment and Auxiliary stamps be cancelled, as the present members of the Section cannot account for them. On motion the 23 auxiliary stamps due this committee were cancelled, and that loss of DAILY PEOPLE and Paris Assessment stamps be referred to N. E. C. Lawrence: On holding caucuses. Moved

that Section get indorsement of propositions from three Sections, and will be sent to Sections of the State for acceptance.
On motion of the Financial Secretary,

the following was adopted: That all DAILY PEOPLE and Paris Assessment stamps, also all cash received for the same up to date, be forwarded to the N. E. C., with a general statement of all stamps of above denominations outstanding, and request that the account Financial Secretary reports sale of

dues stangs since June 8 as follows: Section Lawrence, 20; Fall River, 18; Lynn, 25; Boston, 25; Somerville, 10 Everett, 25 dues, 40 auxiliary; and Filosa, member at large, 13.

From Section Boston, donation, \$55.

Expenitures \$1.00, WEEKLY PEO-

PLE to Maynard, Mass., and \$1.92 postage for Recording Secretary EDWIN S. MAYO.

Recrding Secretary.

DIRECTORY OF ... TRADES AND SOCIETIES.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P .- The County Committee, representing the Sections, meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets every third Friday at 8 p. m., at 93 Prospect street, Jersey City. Secretary, George P. Herrscraft, 93 Prospect street, Jersey City.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. and L. A., meets every first and third Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary, Ed McCormack.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. hall, 802 Main street. S. T. & L. A. LOCAL No. 307, Hartford,

Conn., meets every second Thursday at S. L. P. hall. Visitors are welcome. SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets second and fourth Sun-

days of each month at 10 o'clock a. m., at

235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scandinavian Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren." SCANDINAVIAN . SECTION . Branch 2, meets first and third Sundays of morth

at St. Louis hall, 443 Atlantic avenue,

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

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., headquarters and free reading room, 205 1-2 South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., 107 1-2 North Main street. The People agent, L. C. Holler, street. The People agent, 205 1-2 South Main street.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR Party meets every second and fourth 349 State streetETAOINETAOINON Saturday evenings, at S. L. P. headquarters, 349 State street, Ernest T. Oakley, Organizer, 17 Wooster Pl. Westville branch meets every third Tuesday, at St. Joseph's hall. Visitors welcome

SECTION CLEVELAND, O., S. L. P., holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 356 Ontarlo street, top floor.

SECTION SOMERVILLE, S. L. P., headquarters 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 Eric County, S. L. P., meets first and third Saturdays, 8 p. m., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee street. Everybody welcome. PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345.

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

SECTION CHICAGO, S. L. P.—Head-quarters 118 Fifth avenue, (third floor front). City Central Committee meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. State Committee, meets every second and fourth Thursday at 8 p. m. Visitors welcome. W. Berns, Org., \$46 W. Taylor street.

SECTION CANTON, O., S. L. P., meets second and fourth Sundays at 2 p. m., in Union hall, 118 North Pledmont street. All are welcome. Discussion invited

SECTION SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, S. L. P.—Headquarters, 1514 First avenue, near Fike street. Meets Wednesdays, S. p. m. S. T. & I. A. neets Mondays at S. p. m. Wm. H. Walker, Financial Sec'y, 733 Fif-

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ous Sores. PRICE 50 CENTS. Be careful in ordering right number. LIBIT SOAP: For preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, cleansing

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-W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Colborne street, London, Ontario.

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

NEW YORK STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the New York State Executive Committee was held on Monday, July 7, 1902, at 2-6 New Reade street, Comrade Ebert in the chair,

The minutes of the previous meeting rere adopted as read. A letter from F. were adopted as read. A letter from F. Kochendorfer was read, asking for Jacob Alexander's letter, which was written about Feb. 1, 1902, notifying Kochendorfer of his expulsion. The secretary reported having granted the request, as the said letter belonged to Kochendorfer. This action was endorsed by the com-

A letter was read from F. W. Gerner informing the S. E. C. that Sharp's Hall, corner Washington and Columbia streets, tica, N. Y., had been secured for the State Convention, and that the price for same is \$6.00. The secretary was instructed to write Gerner to secure the most suitable and prominent place possible for the holding of our State Con vention, even if the expense was greater than that named.

The financial report for June was received as follows:

RECEIPTS. Balance on hand May 3, 1902 ... \$70.15 Section Auburn, List 47..... 2.00 West, Co., Br. Pleasantville, List Sec. N. Y., 34 & 35 A. D., List 18 1.00 Sec. N. Y., 34 & 35 A. D., List 18 1.00
Sec. N. Y., 2 & 4 A. D., List 2. 1.75
Sec. Newburg, List 56. . 1.75
Sec. Renssalaer Co., on acct... 9.50
Sec. N. Y., 28 A. D., List 15. 3.25
Sec. N. Y., 30 A. D., List 16. . 2.08
Sec. N. Y., 20 A. D., List 30. 1.05
Sec. West. Co., Peekskill, Lists
61 and 62. . 1.80

189.50

1.60 2.35

EXPENDITURES. Dues Stamps\$70.00

Balance June 30, 1902..... 115.55

Agitation Queens County......
Postage and Sundries.....

189.50 A letter was received from Section Schenectady requesting that arrangements be made to have delegates attending State Convention stop over in that city for agitation purposes. It was de-cided that as soon as the list of dele-

sire to participate. The secretary was instructed to here-with call upon all Sections throughout the State to report the election of dele-gates to the State Convention as soon as

develop a plan of agitation as desired by Schenectady and other cities that may de-

the same takes place.

The Secretary was instructeed to prepare credential forms and send same to Sections as fast as notice of election of delegates is reported. Sections sending delegates to the State Convention are requested to prepare propositions settling the matter of an equitable representation in the next National Convention, as it is for the State Convention to decide how that representation is to be made.

A committee of two was then elected to draft an answer to a communication professing to emanate from the Rhode Island State Convention. The answer was adopted and the secretary instructed to send a copy to Thomas Curran; also enter same on minutes and publish same in the DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE. The answer follows:

"This committee brands the proposi-tion professing to emanate from the Rhode Island State Convention, alleged to have been held some time in April, and of whose proceedings the Party in general has no knowledge, as a kangarooic attempt to gain control of the S. L. P., in that it favors the calling of a snap convention by unconstitutional

r Party, Art. VII, Sec. 1, on National

bor Party, Art. VII, Sec. 1, on National Conventions, provides as follows:

"'A national convention of the Party shall be held every fourth or presidential year; but if five sections in three different States so demand, a general vote shall be taken as to holding a special convention. A general vote shall decide as to the place, but the date of a convention shall be fixed by the National Executive Committee."
"Acording to this proposition the ma-

"According to this proposition the ma-jority of the Sections, AND NOT THE MAJORITY OF THE PARTY MEM-SERSHIP, will determine whether this snap convention is to be held or not. This proposition, made by professed demacrats, needs no further comment.

"This committee also brands the state-

This committee also brands the statements accompanying the proposition, es-pecially that alleging confusion and chaos in Section New York as false and malicious, and issued for the purpose of destroying THE DAILY PEOPLE."

Adjournment followed, MUELLER, Secretary.

CANADIAN S. L. P.

Regular session of the N. E. C. held at London, Ont., June 30th, with F. J. Darch in the chair. D. Ross absent

Minutes of last meeting read and

confirmed. confirmed.

Communications—Received and read from—DAILY PEOPLE concerning publication of matter from Section Vancouver. The secretary was instructed to reply to this communication, showing copy of constitution, showing that matters referred to by Acceptable Vancouver are constitutionally Section Vancouver are constitutionally dealt with; from W. Griffiths, Vancouver, also Section Vancouver referring to

actions of members.

It was decided to revoke Section Vancouver's charter and call on the present organizer to reorganize section.

From Section Toronto regarding the

arrest case, and containing receipts of money paid the lawyer, to the amount of \$35 by Comrade Woodley. The treasurer was instructed to send

Comrade Woodley this amount; also to state that in regard to a Party Organizer, the N. E.C. is of the opinion that all funds should be turned in to the National Defense Fund. From Section Hamilton for organizing a section in Brantford, the secretary was instructed to send literature and notify them to send Comrade Roadhouse or Gordon there ot look up the matter. From Winnepeg, applying for a char-

ter, which was granted.

Reports: The following report of the money contributed to the Defense Fund was sent in by the treasurer June 30th. 1902. Moneys received up to date:

Per Section London\$25.07
Per Section Vancouver 7.15
Per Section Hartford, Conn. ... 2.56 Per 16th Assembly District, N. Y Per Sunday Subscriptions

The secretary was instructed to write organizer of Section St. Thomas asking f the Section is still holding meetings; also all Sections to proceed with the Defense Fund as Section London has so far exceeded them all. Philip Courtney, Recording Secretary.

WANTED

Bright young man, with some literary ability, must be a member of the S. L. P. Apply in writing only, to E. J. DAILY PEOPLE. 2-6 New Reade street.

PITTSBURG S. L. P. LECTURES. Workingmen of Pittsburg and vicinity are invied to attend the regular lectures which will be delivered under the auspices of Secion Allegheny County, Pa. at the County Headquarters, No. 510 Wylie avenue, Pittsxurg, Pa., every

July 13-Ed. Markley, subject, "Prosperity; before and After Election Day." July 20-H. A. Goff, subject, "The Philisophy of Socialism."

July 27-Val. Remmel, subject, "Why

American Workmen Should Be Social-

Aug. 3.-Wm. Adams, subject, Socialist Labor Party Compared With All Other Parties." Aug. 10.-Thomas Lawry, subject,

'Capitalism or Socialism?" Aug. 17.—Ed. Messner, subject, "The Middle Class and the Working Class." Aug. 24.-P. C. Tesson, subject, "Why he Working Class Should Vote For Candidates On the Ticket of the Social-ist Labor Party."

Aug. 31.—James A. McConnell, sub-ect, "Scientific Socialism." ject,

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN CHI. July 10-Milwaukee avenue and Ellen

July 11-Halstead and Maxwell streets July 12-Milwaukee ave and Mantina. Slark and Eric streets; 111th street

and Michigan avenue.

July 14—Madison and Ada streets,

July 15—Clark and Eric streets; Milwaukee avenue and Roby street. July 16-Clark and Chestnut streets;

47th and State streets.

July 17-Halstead and Maxwell sts.; Clary and Erie streets. July 18-Milwaukee, avenue and Ellen

July 19-Milwaukee and Powell ave-Pullman-Nineey-second and Commer-

cial streets.

Meetings start at 8 P. M. S. L. P. AGITATION IN CLEVE-

LAND.

Open air agitation in Cleveland, O. on Public Spuare.

July 12th—Speakers—Kircher and Diu-

July 19th-Speakers-Gable and Kir- John Lidberg, St. Paul, Minn.

July 26th-Speakers-Dinger and Kir-John D. Goerke, Organizer.

THOMAS' TOUR. The following is a schedule of dates for a tour in the Yough Valley by W. H. homas: Blythedale, July 11.

Beuna. Vista, July 17.

DAILY PEOPLE MONIES.

Received in answer to circular letter of DAILY PEOPLE Trustees, from June 1st to 30th, 1902. These announcements will be published monthly. Section Los Angeles, Cal. \$10.00 30th A. D., N. Y. City.

34th A. D., N. Y. City.

35th A. D., N. Y. City.

5th A. D., N. Y. City.

5th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

D. A. 15, S. T. & L. A.

The next regular meeting of the Pittsburg District Alliance, No. 15, S. T. & L. A., which will also be the first meeting of the new delegates elected for the term commencing July 1 and ending December 31, will be held at 10:30 a. m., ters, No. 51 Wylle avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.
Election of officers for the ensuing term

will take place at this meeting, and all delegates are requested to be on hand. Wm. J. Eberle, Organizer.

CANADIAN DEFENSE FUND. For the purpose of maintaining the right of assemblage and free speach on the streets and thoroughfares of the Dominion.

\$45.43 D. Ross, Treasurer, N. E C. London, Ont., July 5.

A WARNING.

The Sections of the S. L. P. are herewith warned against a second edition of the Pierce circular, this time purporting to emanate from the S. L. P. of Rhode Island, although neither the State Executive Committee of that State nor any one of its Sections are given as authority, the men signing the same professing to act for an alleged state convention, the proceedings of which have never been made known to the Party at large. Although professedly acting for a convention held some time in April, the signers of the document follow up the work of the Pierce production which was issued in the middle of June, and do so with the same purpose-to stampede the Party membership into an abandonment of the DAILY PEOPLE by lying statements as to its condition.

Afraid to follow the regular course provided by the Party's constitution, they try to lampoon the Party into a Kangaroo convention, without the formality of a constitutional general vote, and, in the true style of the lawyer- Kangaroo of yore, they threaten dire consequences to the organizers of Sections who refuse to become a part of their treasonable action.

Keep cool. The S. L. P. is all right and will know how to deal with those who try to stab it in the back. The statement of the N. E. C. on the Pierce ampoon and the condition of our paper will go out to-day. It will disprove most conclusively the bald assertions made by the conspirators.

HENRY KUHN, National Secretary.

New York, July 7th.

D. A. 10's PICNIC. The first grand picnic under the aus pices of District Alliance 19, S. T. & L. A., was held at Oak Island Grove, Revere July 5. The following are the events that took place, with the list of prizes and their winners:

100 yard dash-First prize \$5; won by E. Kelly, of Ispwich. Second prize \$3; won by J. A. Dole, of Lawrence.

One-quarter mile running race—First prize \$5; E. Kelly of Ispwich. Second prize \$3; won by J. Myers of Revere. Hop, step and jump-First prize \$3; won by George Armstrong, of Boston. Second prize \$2; won by C. Carey, of

Lowell. Distance 40 feet., Standing jump-First prize \$3; won by George Armstrong, of Boston. Second prize \$2; won by E Kelly, of Ispwich. One-eighth mile running race for boys First prize \$2; won by James Trimble,

of Lynn. Second prize \$1; won by John Ahern, of Lynn. There was also an interesting game of baseball between the S. T. & L. A. and the S. L. P. Prize \$10.

Music was furnished by Gillon's Or chestra for those who desired daucing while others enjoyed the sport.

LAWRENCE, MASS.

Section Lawrence has elected the folowing named comrades: Sam J. French, Aifred Holt, and John Howard as delegates to an agitation committee for the purpose of conducting the agitation in the 5th Mass. Congressional District during

the coming campaign. Section Loell and Woburn are requested to elect a similar number of delegates to attend a meeting for the purpose of forming the committee. The meeting will he held in Weavers' Hall, 313 Common Street, Lawrence, on Sunday, July 13, at 2:30 P. M.

SPECIAL FUND. (As per circular letter, Sept, 3d, 1901.) Previously acknowledged \$6,242.41 Section Monroe Co., N. Y.

6.264.91

Edward Dittrich, Cashier.

L. A. 189, PITTSBURG.

July 11th at 8 p. m. There is business of importance to be disposed of and every member should attend at headquarters, 510 Wylle avenue.

FOR MASSACHUSETTS.

The Scandinavian Socialist Club of Boston will give a Picnic on Labor Day, Sept. 1st, 1902, in Armory Grove, Roxbury, one-half the proceeds to go to the DAILY PEOPLE and the other half to be divided between the Massachusetts State Committee and the Boston City Committee.

The Scandinavian Club has always made a great success of their picnics and with the aid of all the comrades we ought to be able to make this one an even greater success than in the past.

For the Committee,

Dyer Engu, 1196 Tremont St., Roxbury, Mass.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA. The next regular meeting of the County

Committee of Section Allegheny County, ing of the new delegates elected for the term commencing July 1 and ending De-cember 31, 1902, will be held at 10:30 a. m., sharp, Sunday, July 6, at the county headquarters, No. 510 Wylie avenue, Pittsbuhg, Pa., and all delegates are requested to be on hand.

Wm. J. Eberle, Organizer.

UP-TO-DATE PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 2 NEW READE ST., NEW YORK IN PENNSYLVANIA.

A Call For Immediate, Determined and Energetic Action on the Part of All Readers in Pennsylvania.

Comrades:-Some time ago a plan was devised by the State Committee to raise funds to carry on the Gubernatorial Campaign of the Socialist Labor Party of the State of Pennsylvania, and Do nation Certificates were sent to all the readers of the Party organs in this

The plan was endorsed by the State Convention, held at Eric, Pa., on May 30, but up to date the total cash received has not been sufficient to cover print ing and mailing expenses, and we there fore call upon each and every memb and sympathizer to immediately settle down to the work of disposing of the Cer tificates and remitting the cash to the State Committee without delay.

But four months remain in which to

onduct the present campaign. Calls for speakers are already coming in from arious parts of the State and it is the duty of each and every reader to contribute his share of energy and finance to enable the State Committee to make the necessary arrangements to conduct a more extensive, vigorous and aggres sive agitation than ever before in this State. Every effort brings us nearer to the Socialist Republic.

Never mind the other fellow. You do your duty and it will induce him to do

A few cannot do all the work alone It takes the combined and vigorous work of all. Let each one sim to be among the first and not among the last to add their names to the list of active workers in the ranks of the Socialist Labor Party. Fraternally, WM. J. EARLE, Secretary.

No. 510 Wylie avenue, Pitsburgh, Pa. P.S.Receipts to this fund will be published weekly hereafter. The following amounts have been received to date: E. F. Lake, East Pittsburg.... \$2.50 Hayden Morgan, Allegheny..... J. L. Szlupas, Scrapton..... Otto Marowsky, Wilmerding.... 2.50 J. M. McCormick, Pittsburg..... 2.50

Hayden Morgan, Allgheny..... Frank Forshaw, Belle Vernon.. S. R. Rager, Braddock Capaldi Pasquale, Erie..... Jaseph Mullin, Richland Centre.. 1.00 Alex Reid, East Pittsburg..... Hayden Morgan, Allegheny Hayden Morgan, Allegheny 1.50 Hayden Morgan, Allegheny Cerl Hausman, Pittsburg..... 1.00 Hayden Morgan, Allegheny Hayden Morgan, Allegheny Peter Forster, Wilmerding 2.50 Hayden Morgan, Allegheny Mattia Troviane, Pittsburg..... E. R. M., Pittsburg..... C. E. Keinard, Phoenixville..... Wm. Daniels, Vandergrift Celestine Strona, Philadelphia.... J. B. Baritell, Dysart..... Wm. Frank, Pittsburg..... F. M. Feirst, Pittsburg...... R. Koeppel, Cleveland, O..... O. Gumbinger, New Brighton.... Battista Froba, Irwin..... C. F. Leak, Altoona..... F. Spaulding, Altoona..... vin Mountain, Kipple..... M. Shirber, Philadelphia..... 1.00 August Specht, Jacobs Creek

Hayden Morgan, Allegheny A. Manchester, Pittsburg..... J. F. McGowan, Pittsburg..... C. F. Welde, Dagus Mines..... 2.20Hayden Morgan, Allegheny..... W. S. Louther, Pittsburg..... D. C. Wismer, Richland Centre.. G. Mollar, Ellwood City...... Hayden Morgan, Allegheny.... G. Hoocker, Lackawanna..... Hayden Morgan, Allegheny

H. A. Goff, Jr., Pittsburg..... Hazlet, Pittsburg..... F. A. Uhl, Pittsburg..... 2.50

Total\$71.60 FAKIRISM RAMPANT. How Schenectady Workers Are Befuddled by "Lenders." An open meeting of the Machinists of Schenectady was held at Centre Street that the carpenters themselves would Opera House on Monday evening, June pay their own increase of wages. (It The speakers of the evening were

George Mullbury, third vice-president of the I. A. M., and Thomas McGovern, of Structural Iron Workers' Union. William Lamp, of the local union of machinists, acted as chairman of the meeting, and introduced as the first speaker of the evening, George Mull-

bury, who spoke for almost fifty minutes and gave his solution of the labor prob-lem. It will be well to note that the position Mullbury took was directly op-posite to that taken by O'Connell, president of the I. A. M., when he (O'Connell) addressed an open meeting of machinists in Centre Street Opera House O'Connell stated that he had not come

here to interfere with the rights of the employer; that he recognized the fact that the employer had rights, as also had the employee; and that the interest of the one was the interest of the other. This being the position of O'Conell, it must keep the average listener guessing which is which, when Mullbury stated on June 3 that there was no mutual interest between capital and labor; that the object of the one was to get as much labor possible; and that the object of the other was to do as little as possible, and get as much pay as possible. This contra-diction in positions is a beautiful puzzle for the (IM)pure and (not too) simplers

Mullbury used up much valuable time in giving an account of the wonderful way he conducted the machinists' strike in Chicago, with a strong emphasis on "the great self-sacrifice" on his part in the cause of labor. He also sprung some stale jokes, which the horny-handed sons of toil loudly applauded.

One specimen of his trenchant wit may be quoted. It consisted in relating the old chestnut about a fellow who be a pair of pants and on finding them too long and complaining thereat, his vari-ous relations all secretly concluded to

shorten them, with the result that after his mother, his sister, and his wife had each cut three inches off the legs, the pants looked like 30 cents. The point he anted to make was that if the fellow had been contented to buy yoonyun "pants," they would have fitted him and

thereby have saved much tribulation. Mullbury was followed by McGovern, who advised that political discussion be taken into the union meetings, and he expressed the wish that the country had 10,000 men such as Eugene V. Debs, whom he called a hero and a martyr in the cause of labor.

As an example of the knowledge Mc Govern has of the machinist trade, he called it the most skilled trade of any and lauded up the machinists on the won derful skill they were required to show. Then as a remedy to build up the local unions of machinists, he said members o the locals should show kindly interest in the non-union men in the shops, walk home with them, invite them up to their lodge rooms, show them their pool tables, and all the paraphernalia of the wonderful pure and simple organization, and by that means convert the non-believing to a sense of their shortcomings, and incidentally contribute toward supplying

Greasy Sammy's meal tickets. One' brilliant gem of McGovern's was the statement that in times of a depres sion in trade wages would go down, but that the wages of the union men would only be reduced in proportion to the wa ges of the non-union men and as the union men would be getting at first a higher wage, they would, in spite of reduction, still enjoy higher wages than

the non-union men.

- McGovern also came out as a strong advocate in the interest of the Union La bor League, and he caused to be distributed a union label memorandum book which had fac similes of the various crafts that have a label. He also gave sketch of the manner in which Structural Iron Workers built up their organization and increased their wages from \$2.75 for ten hours to \$4.05 for eight hours, and ended with a strong ap peal to the machinist to "Go thou and do likewise," but as did Mullbury, he left them there with no advice as to how to use the ballot.

These features, with a free use of cuss words, were all that need be noted of this meeting, except the fact that after attempting to solve the labor problem and using up a lot of high-flown oratory, McGovern left his listeners in the dark as to how to use their political power, and excepting the few of the Red Button Brigade who were present, no one is a bit nearer the solution of the labor problem by what was said at that meet-ing than before they attended. It would be well to note the meeting

held by the local union of carpenters and joiners in Centre Street Opera House. Their principal speaker was Mr. Eugene Odell, and the stage was also decorated with many of the leading political lights who are looking for a graft.

The meeting was called for the purpose

of showing the carpenters the necessity of an eight-hour work day.

Odell being introduced, he stalked up to the front of the stage with a broad smile on his face. He said, "Brothers, when I arrived in your city today I was surprised to learn of its vast improve ments, and I also notice everybody seems to be happy, which I suppose is due to the painters having won their eight-hour

He told how the carpenters of New York City were organized, and gave figures to show what benevolent men they were-regular philanthropists. He said in New York City the wages are fifty cents per hour; they work eight hours per day, and half holiday, Saturday.

The carpenters in New York City, he said, by having half-holiday Saturdays were giving away \$2 per week each or \$104 per year; and he thought that those within his hearing could see how the organized carpenters were doing deeds that should be recognized.

Odell told the carpenters when they presented their request to the bosses for an eight-hour work day, if the bosses did not wish to grant it to them, the carpenters should simply revert back and show them (the bosses) how they would not be anything out of pocket, for if they paid more for labor they would charge more for the house, and the man who hired the house would make up the difference by the increase he would be charged for rent, Odell thereby inferring must have made Eugene's head swim to figure out such a wonderful mathematical problem. He must have the brain of a

Such is the teaching of the pure and simplers. Does anyone wonder why the minds of the rank and file of the pure and simplers are befuddled? It only goes to show how much need there is for the workers of Schenectady to awaken and study the question of politics and economics, to the end that they may see the only solution of the labor problem, which is the solution that is expounded and consistently propagated by the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance in the economic field and the Socialist Labor Party in the political field. This solution is the one and only solution that means the full enjoyment of the whole results of man's labor.
When this solution is accomplished,

then and then only can a worker be able to realize the promise of life and liberty and the pursuti of happiness Wage workers of Schenectady, wake

up; shake off the fetters that are being fastened on you by your pure and simple labor leaders. L. A. 337, S. T. & L. A.

copies of a notorious sheet because it contained a gross and insulting caricature of Edward VII. A noted ian, in an interview, says that the English themselves are the chief purchasers of this filth. The French do not care about it, but like good shopkeepers are willing to furnish it in unlimited quantities. It is pointed out that the larger portion of the salacious-journals and pictures are sent to England and America. It is the same in this as it is in vice; the supporters of vice are the ones who "are merely curious," or who wish to have their goodness shocked at the base ness of other persons. The Comstock

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