ong they are to run.

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VOL. XIV. No. 9. THE OPEN SHOP

MANY STRIKES IN SAN FRANCISCO

The Story of The Carmen's Backdown-Boycotts Galore-Union Teamsters Accused of Scabbing-S. L. P. Making Great Progress.

San Francisco, May 14.—The first of May found San Francisco groaning under the weight of labor troubles great and resulfold.

The midnight bell that ushered in the international holiday called the street car men into solemn conclave at the Alhammen into solemn conclave it to the city bra Theatre, where the fate of the city was to be decided, with regard to means of transportation at least. The rising vered more than the usual number of boycotts enlivening the city streets.
Theatres, newspapers, cloak houses, res-taurants, stables, bootblack stands, all ne under the ban; and the long familiar cry "unfair house" rose clearly

bove the noise of traffic. But that dreaded spectre, the carmen strike, failed to materialize. It had been threatening all the year and the public fear and tren to the first of May when the agreement between the union and the company came to an end. The last week of April was taken up with the negotiations between the United Railroad Company and the Carmen's Union. President Malion of "International Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes" came to town in the interests of the The ultimatum of the company consisted of thirty-nine articles which contained many compromises but remained firm on many compromises but remained firm on the crucial point of the "open shop." The unions refused to instruct any more stu-dents and would not budge an inch on the "closed shop" proposition. "Closed shop or strike" was their cry.

In the meantime the company was stocking its car houses with bedding and provisions and was known to be making

provisions and was known to be making provisional engagements with non-union men from the north, south, east and men from the north, south, east and west. Busses and wagons were also being purchased for the purpose of transporting the new employers to the points where they might be needed, and for conveying to the car houses the non-union cooks and waiters who were prepared to set out at a moment's notice. Moreover, public opinion which was with the carmen at the last strike had shifted over to the company. When at midnight and the company. When at midnight on April 30, the carmen met at the Alham-April 30, the carmen met at the Alnambra Theatre, their position was not an envisible one. They were sworn to strike if the company did not yield. There was no sign of yielding, yet a successful strike, even for one hour, was impossible. In the midst of the excitement acouts out to investigate the company's edure, returned to report that "strike s" were being dispatched from the arters of the United Railroads to the various car lines; and that over 100 its and writers were waiting in a cer-m employment office to be removed in

theatre and address the throng. He begged in the name of the citizens of San Francisco that the strike might be delayed for three days in order to give him time to secure new sions from the company. The car-aught at this relief from their as. His request was granted, and nelave broke up. hin the described time a fortieth

within the described time a fortieth clause was added to the company's "ultimatum," which was simply a re-assertion of what had been said before. The union accepted the "amended terms" and the city drew a sigh of relief. The United Religends had Kallroads had won. The "open shop"

The stablemen's strike, which also includes the hack-drivers and horseshoers, is not so easily settled. It is the result is not so easily settled. It is the result of a deciaration for the "open shop" issued by the Stable-Owners' Association a few weeks ago. The hack-drivers went out last month, but returned to work on the 23d ult., and refused to strike again at the call of the stablemen; but they were looked out on the morning of the 5th inst., because they would not call off their boycotts. The stablemen now complain that the teamsters are scabbing on

The cloak and suit house boycotts seem be intermittent. It is hardly safe to ats whether they are on or off just

hand in the restaurant boycott. A rival sendwich man has appeared in front of Johnson's restaurant bearing a legend, signed by the alliance, to the effect that the beyout is "unjust, un-American,"

in the factory of Kutz & Company. This strike was called in defiance of the Shoeworkers' International organization. The vice-president of that body has come to the city to adjust the difficulty. The Painter's Union is still divided.

Strikes in their various stages of progression are so numerous here that it is mpossible to keep a correct record of them all. But one significant fact is to be noted, viz., in every case the object of the struggle is the question of "closed" or "open shop." The long fight between the Union and the Employers Association seems to be closing in, and it looks as if the unions would be the losers. The Citizens' Alliance is growing more and more aggressive and the unions seems to be giving way. This is especially discourag-ing to pure and simpledom from the fact that San Francisco, owing to backward economic conditions, has always been the

"Mother" Jones is in town at pres ent. She addressed the Labor Council last night in behalf of the miners of Colorado and Utah.

The United Brotherhood of Railroad Employees is holding its biennial conven-ion here this week.

Unaffected by the surrounding excita-

keeps steadily at work. The boys are ment. Section San Francisco S. L. P. holding several street meetings a week, and interest in the movement is on the

Our May-Day celebration was a grand success. It began with music and speeches and ended in a social and ball from which all went home well pleased with the S. L. P.

THE COST OF LIVING. An Increase of 4 Per Cent, in One Year and 41 in Seven.

The cost of living-now considerably greater than it was a year ago-will be an issue in the political campaign. The increase from May 1st, 1903, to May 1st, 1904, is shown in Dun's index number to have been from 98.561 to 102.208. In a bulletin issued a few days ago by Col. Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, the changes in wholesale prices dul-The index numbers of certain commercial agencies and economic authorities, it lished for many years and are based upon a study of current prices. In making a just average and reaching the result, sub-stantially all of the representative commodities that enter into consumption are considered, in quantities apportioned according to their relative importance and

the consumption per capita.

Dun's index number, for example, for May 1st of each year shows an advance from 72.455, in 1897, to 102.208 in 1904, or an increase of 41 per cent. in the cost of living in these seven years. Brad-street's calculations, the results of which are indicated in another way, show an advance from 6.5119 on July 1st, 1896, to 9.0502 on May 1st of this year, or an increase of about 39 per cent. Colone Wright's inquiry ends with the year 1903 comparing the average cost of living in that year with the cost in preceding years and with the average for the ten ears ending in 1899, which he calls 100. It shows that the average relative prices of all the commodities considered was higher in 1903 than at any time in the preceding thirteen years. The advance since 1897 was from 80.7 to 113.6, but at the end of 1903 arising tendency was observed. The cost of fuel and lighting aboved a remarkable advance, being of all the commodities considered was higher in 1903 than at any time in the lowed a remarkable advance, being higher in 1903 by 49.3 per cent, than the average for the decade ending with 1899. For refined petroleum the increase from March, 1893, to December, 1903, was 100 per cent. Colonel Wright's bulletin fills a volume of more than 100 pages. The index numbers of which we have re-ferred bring the statistics down to date and include some expenses of the average family that were not within the scope of his investigation.-The Independent.

> It is a peculiar feature of the present industrial reaction that the cost of living, as to the more necessary and imme-diate articles, has been rising, while wages and incomes are quite generally tending downward. Dun's index number of commodity prices shows the following changes by principal classes since a month and a year ago:

	Mar. 1, 1904.	Feb. 1, 1904.	Mar. 1, 1903.
Breadstuffs	\$20.116	\$17,988	\$17,868
Meats	8,528	8,203	9,607
Dairy, garden	14,547	15,078	13,539
Other food	9,469	9,665	9,405
Clothing	17,916	18,120	16,504
Metals	15,849	15,774	17,085
Miscellaneous	17,190	17,191	17,059
THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE	Commence of the last of the la	Company of the last of the las	Benediction of the last

Totals\$103,615 \$102,028 \$101,067

The advance in breadstuffs within a month is of striking extent, and they averaged higher in price a month ago averaged higher in price a month ago than they did a year ago, though lower than a year ago. Dairy and garden products are higher than a year ago and so are food commodities and clothing, though the position of the consumer here is a little more tolerable than it was a month ago.—Springfield Republican.

Overflow of Apprentices, Grading System, Speeding Up and Piece Work,

Help To Make It Up. An old proverb runs thusly: "Nothing foul can be so finely spun as to be kept forever from the light of the sun." Sad as the fact is, only through material suffering does the working class awake to reality. Long ago did the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance point out the fallacy of the principle that the interests of capital and labor are mutual, underlying the English or pure and simple type of trades unionism. Actual experience all along the whole line of trades unionism is proving the fact that the workingmen in their struggles with the capitalists must organize on class lines-on the principle that the interests of the working class are opposed to the interests of the capitalist class-under the protecting wings of a working class party, in order to win and hold their own. With sledge hammer blows the aftermath of the lithographic lockout, which ended in the signing of an infamous arbitration agreement, is driving

this truth home. At the beginning of the trouble, at a mass meeting in Cooper Union, Coakley, President of the Press Feeders' Union, spilled a few bottles of ink and smashed some water glasses, when, amid flights of vehement oratory, he asserted he would sacrifice his little home rather than sign an arbitration agreement such as was then proposed by the employers. Yet five weeks after Mr. Coakley and Mr. Pritchard, both honorable gentlemen, were touring the country for a worse arbitration agreement, "at their own expense," so it was alleged. Why shouldn't they? Aren't the interests of employee and employer mutual, and in helping the employers weren't Coakley and Pritchard, the two honorable gentle-

men, also helping the employees? During the lockout, orders for lithographs accumulated, especially was this the case with the poster houses. So great was the necessity for filling orders that it is said on good authority that, at the end of three weeks, the poster houses, together with a number of commercial houses, threatened to break away from the employers' association, rather than forfeit their contracts. This was the opportunity of the locked-out men. How was it utilized? A committee, headed by John W. Parker and Edward Stoddard, Presidents of Poster Artists' Associations, went about persuading the locked-out men to sign a worse species of arbitration agreement than that against which they had argued a few short weeks previously. And why shouldn't they? Aren't the interests of capital and labor mutual; and in helping the employers weren't Parker, Stoddard and Kitchelt, like the two other honorable gentlemen, Coakley and Pritchard, helping the employees?

When the lock-out began, the men involved were practically a unit. During the lock-out a so-called "good government club" was formed, composed of foremen and the ultra conservatives. This club theratened to scab it, if the lock-out wasn't ended. Here are its declaration of "principles":

THE GOOD GOVERNMENT CLUB. "The members of this club believe thoroughly in the justice and fairness of the attached rules and principles:

"They believe that in shops operated under such rules, the workingmen will be rewarded according to their skill and diligence, will not be asked or compelled to accept the level of the unskilled and lazy.

"The workingman will again take pride in his own productions as he will not be asked to give less than he knows he is capable of giving. Great talent will have full scope and will be appreciated instead of being suppressed.

"Employers and employees will again live in friendly, honorable relations with one another, and the present ill-grounded suspicion and mistrust will disappear, thus avoiding strikes and lock-outs."

The members of the Good Government Club are denounced in uncomplimentary terms. "Scabs" is the least of the epithets given to them, while "suckers" is not the worst. But why should this be? Aren't the interests of capital and labor mutual; and in helping the employers weren't and aren't the Good Government Clubites, like all the honorable gentlemen already named, helping the employees?
All the foregoing is preliminary to

the aftermath. Now to the aftermath itself. When the arbitration agreement | fooling! Recognize the fact that you be ours.

was signed in "the mutual interests ofcapital and labor," it was generally believed that the conditions prevailing before the lock-out would obtain, with the exception of the clauses providing for arbitration for one year and the increased ratio of apprentices in the pressroom. The artists were delighted; they would regain recognition. So were the feeders; they would be promoted to pressmen But the first disappointment came with the return to work. It was then found that not all were being reemployed. The bosses, availing themselves of the clause allowing for an increased ratio of apprentices to pressmen, transferrers, proofers and engravers, filled the places of the men, wherever possible, with apprentices, young men who had never been in the trade before. The feeders who saw promotion ahead found themselves in the street. Complaint elicited the fact that since the increase in the ratio of apprentices had not been definitely fixed, the bosses, though outraging the spirit of the agreement, acted within the letter of it. And why shouldn't they increase this ratio indefinitely? Aren't the interests of capital and labor mutual; and in helping themselves to apprentices, aren't the employers also helping the employees?

Again it was found in one especially arge establishment in Williamsburgh that the employees had been graded in classes, A, B, C and D, according to alleged efficiency and ability. This thing, which was foreshadowed in the declaration of principles of the Good Government Club, will become general. The employers, so the writer has been informed on reliable authority, are determined to break down the maximum and minimum standards of wages. and the solidarity which makes them possible. They count not only on the Good Government Club and the nonunion apprentices to aid them, but on the competition among the workers themselves, which the gradation will cause. With C and D getting the poorest kind of work, the lowest wages and the first of the lay offs, it is expected that they will spy on A and B, and push them to the limit in order to get their grading. And why shouldn't the employers thus grade employees? Aren't the interests of capital and labor mutual; and in helping themselves by destroying the solidarity of their workers, aren't the employers helping the employees?

The next trump card of the employers -for they have several more up their sleeves-is the intensification of labor It was discovered by many employers during the lock-out that the output of presses could be increased forty per cent by reversing the lay of the stones and speeding up. It is their intention. so several employers have declared, to make this the standard of output within the year covered by the arbitration. The influx of apprentices, the Good Government Club, and the grading system are means to the same end, and are part and parcel of it. Why shouldn't the employers, contrary to their promise to preserve the stability of the trade, intensify labor? Aren't the interests of capital and labor mutual; and in helping themselves by intensifying labor, aren't the employers also helping the em-

Another move will be the introduc tion of piece work wherever possible. Where the grading and contract system does not prevail, and where it is found to be more profitable than any other system in vogue, piece work will be introduced. Employees may protest that piece work is a screw that with every turn lowers the wages that go into the workers pockets. Why shouldn't the employers introduce it? Aren't the interests of capital and labor mutual; and in helping themselves by introducing piece work, aren't the employers also helping the employees?

All sarcasm aside-the litho aftermath plainly demonstrates that the mutual interests of capital and labor do not exist, and that any organization that banks on that principle is bound to be ensuared by arbitration agreements that prevent it from striking while the employers are imposing new methods of exploitation on its members. It is folly to suppose that even a full treasury back of such a principle will help it to win. The L. I. P. had a big treasury as a result of abstaining from strikes for over twenty years. Yet to-day, after only five weeks of lock-out, it is compelled to levy an assessment of 5 per cent for the first three weeks, to per cent the second, and 20 per cent the third, in order to replenish its treasury.

Fellow-lithographers, wake up! Quit

A Troy Audience Learns Wherein Those Of the Past Differ From Those of. The Present

Under the auspices of Section Troy, S. L. P., a lecture was delivered last Sunday eyening, in Tibbet's Hall, by James Connolly. Subject: "Revolts of the Poor-A Neglected Field of Human History."

Comrade Boland was closen chairman. After calling attention to the difference between the capitalist press and the official organ of the S. L. P., The People, Comrade Boland spoke briefly of the competition between the members of the working class, caused by the capitalist system, and defined the position of the Socialist Labor Party, as opposed to the Democratic and Republican parties. He urged the workers earnestly to interest themselves in the S. I. P. which party alone represents their class interest. He then presented the speaker of the evening.

Comrade Connolly said in part: I propose to deal briefly with a few of those great uprisings of the poor against their oppressors, which have marked the course of history; to show their significance, and to show also wherein they resembled the modern revolt of the work. ing class, Socialism, and also wherein they differed from it. * * * I propose to deal with certain social phenomena which the average historian dismisses, with as brief a notice as he can, but which every historian of repute chronicles in no matter how prefunctory a manner.

This means that it is recognized that there has been in all countries, in successive centuries, revolts against that established order of things in which the few benefit at the expense of the many-It means more. There is a common, old and oft repeated, saying, "Whatever is, is for the best." Often used against the Socialists, it is pointless and useless even when accepted. Thus it says that the present order of rich and poor exists, therefore "it is for the best." But then it is open to us to point out that the revolt against the existing order also exists; therefore, by the same line of reasoning, it also "is for the best." When capitalism or social oppression is defended as the result of the growth of centuries, we can point out, if we know the things this lecture hopes to familiarize you with, that the revolt against social oppression was present at the birth of its opponent, and has kept even pace with him ever since.

Comrade Connolly said he preferred to discuss the revolts of the Middle Ages rather than those of earlier periods, as the proofs were more easily obtained. To show that revolts of this kind occurred previous to the Middle Ages, he quoted an instance of a plebeian uprising in Ireland 2,000 years ago, and mentioned the fact that the ancient Gaelic historian, who wrote history in the interest of the ruling class, alluded to it as a rebellion of the common and rascally people of the kingdom; quite like the modern capitalist press account of a working class revolt in our own

Connolly cited the instance of the rising of the peasants of France in 1356, when the feudal class of that country was beaten by feudal England; as soon as the peasants revolted, the feudal class of both nations united and put down the peasant movement with every possible brutality.

The well planned and well organized revolt in England, headed by John Ball

are in the midst of an irrepressible class conflict in which all the sophistry of the capitalist class is used to your undoing, Wake up! Read socialist literature Realize your position and the historic mission of your class. The present dull times furnish the bosses their opportunity. With the busy times the scabs and Good Government will be made to feel the pinch of the shoe that the capitalists have made for them, and they will kick. It is the nature of capitalism to force its own destruction. Then will be our opportunity. Don't utilize it on the same rotten old plan, with the same rotten old leaders. Organize on class lines-on the lines of the antagonistic interests of capital and labor-as taught and put into practice by the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party. Victory will then Sennefelder, Jr.

and Watt Tyler, was then analyzed to show that the people were not classconscious, but depended upon a leader, who, when treacherously slain by King Richard, confidingly accepted their leader's assassin as their ruler, and were by him reduced to a lower stage of servility than before

The speaker then showed how in Bohemia, while Catholic and Protestant feudal factions were fighting for supremacy, the commons revolted, when the rival factions of feudalism united in exterminating the class who had dared to rise. The Peasants War, which began in

the latter portion of the fifteenth century, was ably handled, and, in closing his lecture, Connolly drew a sharp line between the objective point of these old revolutionists and the modern S. L. P., saying that the revolts of the past were in most instances inspired by a desire to go back to Bible times, if possible; practice living together, eating together, etc. etc. while the up-to-date S. L. P. means to advance far beyond the accumulated rubbish of the past, and create new conditions for a new race of men.

A stormy night was no doubt responsible for a small attendance, but the lecture was attentively listened to and thoroughly enjoyed by all present. Questions were answered satisfactorily, and one subscriber for the Weekly People was secured.

Press Committee Section Troy N. Y. S. L. P. May 16.

KANGAROOISM ON THEMSELVES.

Rupture In The Chicago So-called Socialist Party.

Chicago, Ill., May 16-The below clipping from to-day's "Daily News" portrays the situation here in Chicago among the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party. Incidentally it shows that the Chicago wing of the Volkszeitung Kangaroos, here representaby Thomas Morgan, are at their old trick-now among themselves-of resorting to "Kangaroo Court" methods of disorder and anarchy to put upon Socialism the stamp of freakishness and dishonor.

[From Chicago Daily News, May 16, 1904] Dissention Over Platform Has Caused Socialist Party Split in Cook County.

Dissensions over the platform adopted at the socialist national convention at Brand's hall has led to a split in the party in Cook county.

The cause of the rupture is attributed by 'the radical faction, which opposes the platform, to the action of the "conservatives" in holding a "rump" convention of the county central committee vesterday afternoon and ousting the regular officers. Thomas J. Morgan is cre dited with managing the coup by which Secretary Harold Lindgren and Treasurer J. C. Alderson were turned out of power. At this "rump" convention twenty nine persons managed the deal by which E. M. Stangland was made secretary.

Anticipating seizure of the records at Knoche and Lindgren, the deposed secretary, ran at full speed to the place and took possession of them, pending action by a mass-meeting to be held at Ulrich's hall next Sunday. Prediction is made that yesterday's quarrel will spread throughout the socialist party in the United States. F. W. Knoche said it would disrupt it. "All there was to the affair was the

discharge of minority representatives from office and the election of men who are socialists and not anarchists," said Mr. Morgan. "The other fellows are not in accord with our national platform. They believe in physical force and not in an educationl campaign to bring about an adjustment of wrongs."

IMPORTANT TO THE MASSA-CHUSETTS SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ...

Comrades:-The national convention of the party will be held in New York City early in July. Massachusetts will send there five delegates. All sections and members at large are requested to send to the undersigned the assessment of \$1, for each member in good standing, called for by the general committee of the party, to defray delegate's expenses, not later than June 25, and at the same time return monies and unsold Amsterdam Congress stamps, so that the matter may be closed and the money collected remitted at once. Fraternally.

Michael T. Berry, Secretary, Massachusetts S. L. P., 99 1-2 Chestnut street, Lynn, Mass.

E. J. DILLON, OF MARION, THE S. L. P. CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

Growth of State Vote Despite Great Handicaps- Speaker to Tour the Stats -Action on Party Press and National Convention.

> E. J. DILLON of Marion. Lieutenant-Governor: ERNEST VIEWEGH of Bridgeport. Electors-at-Large:

Governor:

The State Committee was instructed to fill balance of ticket and to refer same to membership for approval.

U. P. Stoner, of Claypool. Chris. Schaad, of Evansville.

The Indiana State Convention of the socialist Labor Party came to order at 10.30 A. M. Sunday, May 15, in hendquarters of Section Indianapolis.

Comrades H. Richards and R. Small were elected temporary chairman and sec-

retary, respectively.

Comrades E. J. Dillon and John Burkhard were chosen a committee on credentials, which committee reported the following members entitled to seats in the convention, namely:-from Mariou, E. J. Dillon, M. Duttine and Louis Pfefferle; from Claypeol, O. P. Stoner, and from Indianapolis, J. Burkhardt, Theo, Bernine, R. Small, Hugh Richards and Frank Janke.

Report was accepted and delegates seated.

An order of business proposed by the State Committee was next adopted and the convention then proceeded to elect permanent chairman and secretary, which resulted in the election of Comrades Richards and Janke, respectively.

The convention next proceeded to the

consideration of the platform. Comrade Burkhardt moved to accept the National platform for the State campaign, which motion was carried by an unanimous vote.

The State Committee was authorized and instructed to formulate an address to the working class of this State; this address to be distributed broadcast with platform.

In recognition of the valuable services rendered to the party in the past by our retired State secretary, Comrade Viewegh, the convention voted to give him voice without vote in the convention; though not being an elected delegate.

Comrade Viewegh then gave a verbal report of the work done in this State during the years 1902, 1903.

He showed that in spite of the fact that we were greatly handicapped, through lack of funds, in carrying out our plans of agitation, that our vote increased from 600 in 1900 to nearly 1800 in 1902.

He further reported that during the past two years but three outside speakers could be brought into the State for work, namely: Comrades De Leon, Connolly and Cox, only one of whom (Cox), visited adquarters, 42 River street, F. W. other points than the city of Indian-

After dwelling for a time on minor matters of local interest he made the following report of the financial condition of the State organization for the two years ending this day, May 15, 1904.

Refund to Com. Viewegh on account of error..... 11.47

Balance on hand \$ 8.77 The above report was accepted by the

The question of raising Campaign Fund was next taken up and it will be left to each section to devise its own method of raising funds.

convention as read.

Reports showed, however, that Section Marion has so far pledged \$25.00, Evansville, \$6.00, Indianapolis, \$50.00, with more to be heard from. Member-at-large, O. P. Stoner of Claypool, donated \$1.56 to the fund, which was paid at convention.

The State Committee reported that it intended to send out an agent for the party press and a speaker for four of five months, beginning in June or July, provided the necessary fund can be raised, and all sections were urged to use every honorable means in their power to make our plan a thorough success.

Indianapolis was again chosen the seat of State Committee, and Comrade F. Janke was elected State secretary and

Motion was made that delegate to the National Convention be instructed to use his own judgment in matter of recon

(Continued on page 6.)

IN OPPOSITION TO IT.

Movement in

missioners, viz., the railway problem

(governmental or private ownership);

the tributary problem; the abolition of

the octroi or city tax on food; the sub-

stitution of a progressive income tax:

the amount of income to be exempted:

labor contracts; the industrial and agri-

cultural organizations; the attitude to be

assumed towards the influx of congrega-

tionists expelled from France; the prob-

lem of primary and secondary education,

the really popular school for the masses:

the crusade against alcoholism; the atti-

tude of Socialists towards freemasonry,

etc. The reporters had performed their

tasks conscientiously, and each argument

was of importance to the working

classes, but no time was found for the

bare reading, still less for the discussion

of the report; the whole of the four days

being occupied with the speeches of the

adherents of the extreme parties, and

still more with the introduction of other

two "tendencies" suggested by a Left

Centre and a Right Centre, new "fences'

After the unanimous election of An-

drae Costa, the veteran Republican and

sincere Socialist, and two vice-presidents.

Bissolati was called upon to present the

order of the day to the reformers (or

Reformists, as they are called). It was

"The Congress reaffirms the autonomy

of the Socialists as the party of the pro-

letary class, whose object is its redemp-

tion from the oppressive tyranny of

capitalism; and that it will retain this

character exclusively, whatever direction

the bourgeois government may assume.

It declares, moreover, that, while pre-

serving this distinctive characteristic, it

will lend its support to ministries which

offer sufficient guarantees for the con-

constructed by Ferri.

brief and succinct:

This article is from a capitalist paper, the New York "Evening Post," se correspondent from Ronie, despite his capitalist bias, presents with substantial accuracy the struggle that is going on in Italy between the reactionary and the revolutionary wings of the Socialist Movement. Just because the writer and publisher are capitalists, great is the significance of their recognition of the importance in Italy to the struggle between the "Reformists" and "Revolutionists," and of no little interest is their obvious though suppressed sympathy for the "Reformists."]

Rome, April 24.—The importance of the Socialistic organization in the eyes of this nation may be deduced from the fact that, as soon as the Congress of ialists, to be held in Bologna on the 8th of April, was announced, all the principle journals devoted a series of articles to the discussion of the history of Socialism in Italy: and that, during the sittings of the Congress, the ultra-monarchical Nazione of Florence and the Giornale d'Italia of Rome, relegating the Russo-Japanese war, the advent of the German Emperor, the preparation for the reception of Loubet, even the Nasi scandal and the report of the Benadir inquiry, to the third and fourth pages, gave up the entire first and often the second the discussions of the congress, finng up each day with a leading article on the chances of the prevalence now of this, now of that, party of Socialists. The special interest of the general pub-Lic is explained by the widespread desire to ascertain which party would obtain the majority of votes-whether the evolutionists, headed by Turati and Bissolati, who maintain that the rights and liberties of the proletaries, the amelioration of their moral, mental, and physical litions, can be secured only gradually. by successive substantial reforms, to be attained by working within the limits and by use of the instruments of the social structure as it exists to-day, by taking part in the communal, provincial, and State organizations, by availing of the ace of other parties, by supporting ministry inclined to concede or to adopt a proposed reform, would prevail: whether the revolutionary party, which rejects all such instruments and es no chance for the proletaries save to the destruction of all existing institu-

italist and the borghesia, and the advent to power of the proletaries en bloc.

The ascendency of the revolutionists, though denounced in the last congress at Imola, has been virtually increasing since the direction of the party fell into the hands of Ferri, who succeeded Bissolati as editor of the Avanti, the daily organ of the Socialists in Rome. Not that Ferri has ever admitted himself to be an out-and-out revolutionist, as does Labriola; but his actions prove him to be so, and his influence on the masses, impatient through suffering and credulous through ignorance, has led them to distrust more and more the efforts of the reformers, to incline increasingly to violent measures, to reckless strikes, to impotent resistance resulting in bloodshed and arrests, and to increasing friction with the employers of labor-with the effect of diminishing sympathy for their sufferings on the part of individualists and classes hitherto inclined to assist them. Yet Ferri has never scored a success by his agitation. Moreover, during the "universal strike" at Rome he "sat upon the fence," whereas he might have prevented that disastrous and criminal struggle, detailed in a former letter to the Nation, which resulted in the demolition of its chief author, Parpagnoli.

The convocation of a congress earlier than had been intended was promoted by the chiefs of the extreme sections, and especially by the reformers; seeing that the indecision of the working class and agricultural organizations, produced by the contending currents, paralyzed all attempts to carry out the reforms pronounced urgent and indispensable, and must in the end plunge the masses into anarchy. Ferri, when the congress was decided on, notified his adhesion if, as a preliminary, the absolute unity of the Socialistic party should be proclaimed, and a motion was presented at the opening of the congress. No! said the reformers. First let us state our intentions and programme clearly and sincerely; then if there be a possibility of working together on parallel lines towards the same goal, we shall gladly avoid an open and public rupture, which will, we are aware, dismay the uncultured masses. But if such proclamation of unity is to fetter our determined line of action, make us responsible for doc- quest by the proletaries of those reforms

tions, the total demolition of the cap- plore, then we shall choose separation the most urgent need. As to existing as the least evil, convinced that our polinstitutions, the Congress declares that icy in action will bring over to our ranks the party will continue to work within many who now are wavering between and by means of them, reserving the that action and the unrealized methods right to work for their overthrow if and of the revolutionists (alias anarchists). when they present themselves as an ob-The desire of the Reformists was that stacle to the proletary re-vindication." after a simple declaration of the several methods of the two parties, each being left free to follow their separate paths, the congress would discuss the important questions proposed at Imola to be studied and reported on by special com-

In his brief speech Bissolati referred to the demand of their adversaries that the party should clearly and decisively affirm its antimonarchical character, and propagate the conviction that proletary redemption and monarchy are irreconcilable; but the reformers had already declared not only that the finality of the proletary redemption could not be attained under a monarchy, but that not all the reforms proposed by the radicals in their Roman congress could be carried into execution (for example, the principle of eligibility to all the offices of State, including, of course, that of kingship.)

The order of the day presented by Labriola in the name of the revolutionists was as follows:

"Reaffirming the permanent and intransigent revolutionary character of the party of the proletariat in opposition to the bourgeois state (the term borghesia now comprises all classes outside the proletary), the Congress declares that the transformation of the political organization of the proletariat into a parliamentary, opportunist, constitutional and possibly monarchical organization is a degeneration of the Socialistic spirit. inconsistent with the spirit of class warfare, with the very essence of the conquest by the proletaries of the Government (pubblici poteri). Hence it repudiates collaboration with any other class -not only participation in any monarchical government, but also systematic support of any bourgeois government, whatsoever tendencies it may - evince, even if reforms proposed may be partially useful to the working classes."

Then succeeded an explicit command to combat monarchy in all its manifestations, to pursue the propaganda against it among the masses. The congress was called upon to reaffirm its resolve to renounce none of its offensive and defensive weapons against the Government,

The two orders of the day being put to the vote, that of Bissolati obtained a fourth more adhesion than that of Labriola thus confirming the preponderance of the reforming over the revolutionary theories. Neither, however, having received the absolute majority of votes necessary, the orders of the day of the two Centres were submitted-Rigola's with a marked tendency towards the reformers, and Ferri's with a decided adhesion to the doctrines of the revolutionists save as to the use of violence; and the latter, after a debate in which Turati also spoke with severity and some sarcasm, carried off a quarter more votes than the former, and victory was proclaimed for the revolutionists.

The public discussion of the results of the congress continued with unabated vigor during the interval between its close and the arrival of Loubet; the revolutionists accentuating their refusal to co-operate with other classes by forbidding Socialists to participate even in the ballot between the republican and monarchical candidates for the vacant college of Forll-thus securing the election of the monarchical candidate by eight votes-while the Reformists continue to form and organize sectional and regional committees based on perfect autonomy, so that while all accept the fundamental doctrines of Socialism, Sardinian Socialists provide for the special needs of their province, even as do Milan, Bologna, etc. and all await the presentations of the new organic reforms promised by the Giolitti Ministry. The nominal victory s for Ferri, but the substantial results are for the Reformists, who, by working within and without Parliament for the maintenance of pacific organization, will support the Radicals, the Republicans, and the ministerial party in promoting and carrying into effect the urgent reforms which have hitherto been retarded. The organization of the southern provinces, which Zanardelli had so much at heart, will be seriously studied, and there seems some hope that more success will attend the efforts of the present Ministry than has even been attained by its predecessors. On this the heart of the king s bent, and he not only urges his Ministry on the reforming path, but separately and diligently studies each bill, each reserving methods of violence in case of plan of reform, before giving his signature to any .-- J. W. M.

AUSTRALIAN LABOR CABINET

[The below is a translation of an ar- | ary Australian history. ticle in the Berlin "Vorwaerts" sent to that paper from London. As far as the article goes it is correct and will help American readers to understand the situation in Australia; incidentally it will go far towards removing the false notions that capitalist papers have been sedulously setting a-float whereby the capers of their pet fakir-led pure and simple trades unions are presented as Socialism. The article, nevertheless, is imperfect. By not a line does the fact appear that there is in existence a truly militant party of Socialism-the Socialist Labor Party of Australia; that that party polled 25,000 votes, a strong increase; and that the so-called Labor Party, broadly but wrongly designated as d'Socialist," is so inveterate a foe of the S. L. P. that its representatives caused a law to be passed whereby severe financial sacrifice is imposed upon the S. L. P. before it can appear on the field with its candidates. These facts, known to readers of The People, through the recent article in these columns from the Secretary of the Australian Socialist Labor Party, are an essential background to the article in the "Vorwaerts." The 'Vorwaerts" correspondents from Eng-

size up the situation surrounding them. In a democratic country like Australia, the result of the federal elections could not help but bring about sooner or later a change in the composition of the cabinet. As is well known the result of the election was as follows:

lish speaking countries seem unable to

House of Representatives Government party (protectionists). 26; Opposition (free traders), 27; Labor Party (Socialists), 22, total, 75. Senates

Government party, 8; Opposition, 14; Labor Party, 14, total, 36.

The protectionists in general favor labor legislation: the free traders are liberal individualists, who, of course, expect very little from the development of government activity, while the labor party

endeavors to promote Socialism. The labor party, which is of most interest to us, has only one point in common with the social democracy: both demand an improvement of the conditions of labor, but they differ in their final objects and general views. The Australian labor party has come to the conclusion that the methods of English trades unionism and the revolutionism of European Socialism are not suitable for Australia. It, therefore, has adopted only the economic objects of English trades unionism and the political tactics of European Socialism, to which it has added the ideals and demands emanating specifically from Australian life.

On the program concerning the elections in December, published by Mr. Watson, as president, and Mr. Stewart, as secretary of the labor party, the following appear as the two leading principles:

First-The conservation of Australia for the best elements of the white race. Second-The obtainment of satisfac-

tory conditions of life for the masses-These are the gauges by which all the demands of the labor party are measured; of Socialism and the class struggle there is not and cannot be any thought in them.

The Australian labor party does not presume to transform the present society into a Socialistic one, but rather to call into life an Australian nation which should be a representative of the best Anglo-Saxon virtues. It therefore takes from Socialistic criticism only that which is directed against the suppression of the individual and the oppression of the masses, like the tyranny of capital, concentrated in a few hands, the harsh profit system, etc.

They are not Socialistic experiments, as commonly supposed, but national experiments, which concern Australia; it is the rise of a national democracy and not a Socialistic regeneration of an old society which takes place. This seems to me to be the meaning of contempor-

a solid majority.

The despicable hag even did not dare to

has been revealed in her true colors at

NIEDERMEIER WITHDRAWS.

The case of Franz Niedermeier against Daniel De Leon before the Police Court in the Criminal Courts Building for criminal libel came up yesterday morning and was withdrawn by Niedermeier's it appeared that the complainant had not presented a sworn statement. The complainant was given until yesterday the summons was withdrawn. The com-

The Australian labor party is imbued with this idea and only when this is understood, an understanding of the politics of this party may be reached; when viewed in any other way it appears like a great contradiction.

The Socialists are dissatisfied claiming this idea to be narrow, bourgeois, and of racial pride; the capitalists are dissatisfied, claiming it retards or makes impossible boundless competition, cheap labor and the rapid augmentation of population.

After the above, the fact that the labor party stands nearer to the protectionists than to the free traders, does not require an explanation.

In the first federal parliament of 1001-3-as is generally known, the federation of the Australian colonies took place only in 1900-the protectionists ruled; they formed the first cabinet of the Australian commonwealth and are therefore called the government party. The elections of December 16th did not result in an absolute majority for any of the three parties and the protectionists remained in power for the reason that the labor party mainly is also in favor of protection. Thus the principle of protection was in the majority.

But on questions of social politics these two parties do not agree. The protectionists do not look as far ahead as the labor men. One of the principal demands of the Australian labor party is the introduction of compulsory arbitration courts. The government party favored the labor party only in so far as private enterprises are concerned, agreeing to the establishment of arbitration and conciliation offices for the prevention of strikes in such cases only, but opposing any change as to the present conditions of the laborers employed by the State

This difference of opinion resulted in cabinet crisis on April 20th.

The bill regarding arbitration courts was in debate and the labor party proposed an amendment, including within its provisions the laborers of the State; but as the government declared the amendment unacceptable, the labor representatives united with a part of the opposition and defeated the government with thirty-eight votes as against twentynine. Upon that the cabinet resigned and General Governor Lord Nordcote invited Mr. Watson leader of the labor party to form a cabinet. On April 26th Watson succeeded in forming a ministry, composed of seven labor representatives and one liberal lawyer.

The new cabinet stands unique in the parliamentary history of the civilized world. It is a genuine workingmen's cabinet. Still it is difficult to say, if it was good policy on the part of Watson to form a cabinet without commanding a majority in the federal parliament. It is not impossible that the crisis and the ready support of Watson by the opposition, was nothing but a trick, planned by the two bourgeois parties, in order to demonstrate to the public the impossibility of a labor cabinet. The fact that none of the bourgeois leaders was willing to enter the labor cabinet seems to favor this view. It should be remembered that the two bourgeois parties have fifty-three representatives in parliament as against twenty-two supporters of the cabinet. They are enabled therefore to unseat the government at any time.

Still the Australian labor leaders may be supposed to be clear as to the situation. If it spite of it, they have undertaken the formation of a cabinet, they must have gained the conviction that they will be permitted to at least bring into force an arbitration court law and perhaps also an old-age pension law.

A long lease of life cannot be prophesized for the labor government. The cabinet will do its best to prove the ability of the workingmen to govern and then there will be a dissolution of parliament and new elections. The labor party will then appeal to the country for

plainant Niedermeier is one of the officers of Local No. 1 of the Brewery Union who made the recent contract with the brewery bosses, and against which contracts there has been so much indignation in the ranks of the employes.

RHODE ISLAND STATE CONVEN-TION.

A State convention of the S. L. P. of Rhode Island will be held on Sunday, May 29, 1904 at 2 P. M., at Arnold Post Hall, S4 Westminster street, Prov-

Members from all over the State are requested to be present.

Per order of the State Committee,

From Rags to Diamonds

Development of & Labor-Fakir-Pink- | liberal salary of \$25, which he enjoys | workingmen attempted to put him out, | wagon and driver fell in the river. The | called workingmen's secretariat, but he erton Man and "Labor Leader" Formerly "Bowery Bum" Now Dude-A Metamorphosis At the Expense of Workingmen-National Officers of the

Brewers' Union Apparently Only the Boot-Blacks of the Fakirs-Vile Character of the "Volkszeitung."

From the "Socialistische 'Arbeiter Zeit ung" translated for the "Daily People" by Gotthold Ollendorff.)

N. Y. April 10th. Can there be a more despicable creat-

e than a Pinkerton ruffian?

der ordinary circumstances reply in the gative to this question, when he recalls the horrible murders of working men committed by the mercenary Pink-Still in spite of all this the ranks of

the brewery workers of New York contain a crook, compared to whom the ry Pinkerton ruffian must be con-This crook is a Pinkerton-man and

or-fakir at the same time, his name is Wm. H. Graven and he occupies the positions of Secretary and "Walking gate" of Beer-Drivers' Union No. 23.

this individual some years ago peared for the first time as a delegate he "Joint Executive Committee" of the brewery-workers, he might have served as an artist's model of the typical "Bowery-bum." In rags from head to foot, collarless, unkempt, thus he repre-sented the beer-drivers of New York. None of the delegates present will ever forget the appearance Graven made

How changed all this is to-day! The owery-tramp has been transformed into s 5th Avenue dude, whom no stranger ld suspect of being a beer-driver; or-made clothes have taken the place of the old rags and costly diamonds glitds and shirtbo som, covered with flith before. Surely his former inas a beer-driver has as little to do

as secretary and agent of the union Diamonds are very expensive, especially gems of the clearest water, such as Graven "sports," but-every man has his hobby-and when, after the signing of the pool-brewers-contracts the "boodle" was divided, one may be sure he received his share in full. "Chacqu'un a son gout!"

Graven dotes on diamonds and pearls, Pommer prefers real-estate and sandagger Huber is "tickled" with his position as "walking delegate."

Still such occasional "picayune" resources do not seem to be able to supply the modest wants of such a gentleman as Mr. Graven, and he therefore ekes out tective!

Not long ago, through quite a fe newspapers there ran a report which clearly showed, that a complete system of espionage has been established in the United States, which keeps the capitalists in perfect touch with the labor movement. It is rumored that even the Executive-Committee of the American Fedration of Labor is not free from spies, but without doubt, according to his own declaration, Wm. H. Graven is such a paid spy.

It was in the summer of 1902, when as mentioned before, the corruptionists planned to destroy the Irish Brewers-Union No. 59, because it refused to sanction the miserable pool-contracts. Malcolm's brewery in Brooklyn was singled out as the first establishment where the members of Union No. 59 should be victimized and the first attempt in this regard was made by a Brooklyn corruptionist by the name of Peter Hoffman, who, although a "sleek article," still failed to successfully negotiate with the administration of the concern.

He then addressed himself directly to the workingmen and essayed to induce them to join unions No. 24 and 69, in which he plies his corrupt machinations. By way of answer he was chased out of brewery by a well directed stream

After the lapse of half an hour, Graven, the New York fakir, made his appearance and tried the same game. Exc sted by this persistency, some of the

when he drew a revolver and threatened to shoot down anybody who should approach him, Upon this a policeman was called to arrest him, but Graven exclaimed: "I am a Pinkerton agent and have the same right to carry and use a revolver as any officer of police."

He then showed to the officer a paper after which the latter declined to arrest him and went his way. An affidavit embodying the facts above mentioned, has been made and sworn to before a notarypublic by one of those present, Michael Murphy.

At that time the "Brauerzeitung" took up the matter-since then a special convention of the brewers-union has refused eclaring him to be a convicted rogue to admit him as a delegate and still this great union has not gone to work and put this rascal "out of business." On the contrary, his position to-day is more assured than ever, and the International Secretaries, when in New York, are right glad to celebrate "joyous holidays" with nonest people" of his caliber. It is disgusting!

At the special convention of the brewers-union in Cincinnati, the delegate of Firemen's Union No. 30, openly accused Graven of being in the pay of Pinkerton, upon which Graven threatened to have him arrested immediately upon his return to New York, but thus far he still walks unmolested the New York pavement.

Even during the convention Graven vas unable to repress his Pinkerton-nature. He always appeared armed at the meetings, until by a resolution he was deprived of his revolver, as his neighbors refused to be seated in his vicinity, after, by accident, his gun and cartridges had dropped out of his pocket. Of course, it would have been better logic to throw out bodily the would-be-murderer, for he was not present as a delegate.

As "walking delegate" of the Beerdrivers union, it is Graven's duty to conserve the interests of the members and how well he fulfills this duty the following case will instance:

Some months ago a stableman of F. & M. Schaefer's brewery unloaded ashes into the North river. While guiding backwards, the horse balked and horse,

animal perished, while the driver was charged and complained to the union and then Graven acted in his behalf, securing a reinstatement, after the man had agreed to pay one-half of the value of the horse. Now then, if, as is usually the case, the horse was insured and ing, the latter, by the misfortune of the stableman, has made in the bargain a good "peesiness." Furthermore, it should be born in mind, that a stableman has no business what-so-ever on top of a wagon, and that therefore the entire responsibility rests with the business management of the brewery.

Such a "walking delegate" is surely 'good thing" for the brewery-bosses, and the drivers will have all reason in the world to greatly rejoice, when in the heat of the coming summer their horses will break down! The bosses will find plenty reasons to saddle the responsibility upon the drivers,-they would be very foolish if they would not exploit Graven's "settlement" as a valuable precedent. Of course, it cannot be ascertained, if Graven "made" something by the above mentioned affair, but that his pockets were "lined" in the following described, crooked transaction, can be dollars, which fully explains the enproven.

Beer-Drivers-Union No. 23 had closed it's books-that is, temporarily, on account of the many idle, no new members were to be accepted. But Graven, under the pretence, that they were members of Union No. 31, dissolved by the last convention, smuggled men into No. 23. These men, it was stated, were transferred free of charge, but, as in reality they were not members of any union, they were forced to pay in secret an initiation-fee of ten dollars each to Graven, who, of course, "boodled" the whole money. It really scems, as if the closing of the books has only been a trick for the purpose of making a little money, "on the side!" Beer-drivers when will the scales drop from your eyes?

Quite a decent profit, Graven only made lately and it came about in the following manner:

His union was represented in the so-

induced it to dissolve this connection and rescued with much trouble. The wagon make an agreement with another lawalso was recovered. The man was dis- years' association. This in itself would be nothing out of the ordinary, for the "secretariat" also, is nothing but a manger for certain people. The members of the unions represented have to pay all expenses and in return receive legal aid in wage-cases or similar trivial affairs therefore the brewery lost almost noth- and that is all. In the same way as the "Volkszeitung" is allied with the German labor fakirs, the "secretariat" is of assistance to the official cliques of the un-

> The abused member of a union will vainly invoke the help of the "secretariat," but his tormentors will be promptly protected.

The cases of Valentine Wagner and other brewery-workers of Brooklyn, who were compelled to apply to the courts, clearly prove the truth of the foregoing assertion. But this has nothing to do with this affair, and I will simply state the facts at issue.

The other association, with which the beer-drivers union now connected itself, receives one dollar a year from each member, payable in advance, and of the total amount thus paid, Corruptionist Graven has received, in accordance with an agreement, a commission of over 200 deavors of this "gentleman" in behalf of the change. Naturally Graven considers this as perfectly legitimate business, and threatens to sue anybody, who should doubt it.

Bartered like a drove of cattle for the sake of a percentage! What a beautiful testimonial for "organized beer-driv-

These facts come to light by the offer of the same conditions by the above as sociation to the officers of a bakers-union, but such little things do not disturb the equanimity of the unspeakable Graven. It should be self-evident that also the

"Volkszeitunz" had no remarks to make. Indeed it even did not kick when lately at a banquet of the mixed section of the Central Fakirated Union, the same Graven literally threw it's reporter Hoffman out, while at the same time admitting all the quill-pushers of the capitalistic press.

complain about the ingratitude of such labor fakirs! She knows why. And Graven knows too, why he may treat like dogs the "Volkszeitung" representatives. The prostitute of 184 William Street

last!

attorney. De Leon was summoned last week, but the case was adjourned when to present his sworn complaint. The sworn complaint did not materialize, and

idence, R. I., for the purpose of electing a delegate to the National Convention and to transact such business as may legally come before the convention.

Secretary.

WAGES AND PRICES

wages as expressed in his article, Wages, Marriage and the Church," appearing in The People of Sunday, April 3.]

Just a few words in regard to Concriticism of an S. L. P. speakor stating from the platform that the prices of commodities rise in proportion to a rise in wages, and the Kang's quosacion from Marx which seemed to re-

I remember the case well. It was comrade in Kansas City. His answer rested quite a discussion in Socialist circles and it is well that it is brought to the front again. A great many people read Marx's "Value, Price and ot" over two or three times and think they have mastered the whole economic problem, when, in fact, they have

When Marx says that a rise in wages ans a reduction in the profits of the talist class he first shows what a rise in wages is, using an illustration something like this: If a man is working ten hours a day and the amount of work that he does adds ten dollars to the value of the product, then, if he receives \$5 per day there is \$7 unpaid labor or fit which goes to his employer. If profit which goes to ain chapter, his wages are increased to \$4, while the price of the commodity remains unchanged, there will be an increase of \$1 in his wages and a corresponding decrease in the profits of his employer. it now let us suppose that the wages of the whole working class are increased this amount, giving every worker a rise of 33 1-3 per cent., would not this increase of purchasing power create a de-mand for these same products? Now, if there was a 33 1-3 per cent. greater demand for the merchandise the price ould go away beyond the 33 1-3 per cent., temporarily at least.

The purchasing power of a people must advance before the price of produce can ease, except in cases where the country is embroiled in a fight for foreign markets wherein to unload the surplus ducts which are ever at hand.

Marx says distinctly that when a person buys anything he pays, on an average, its true value. But before saying upply and demand of labor cannot posly equilibrate, on account of the ever creasing displacement of labor by the schine. Therefore labor can never receive its true value under the present

Comrade Connolly's argument is the same as that of the Kangs. He assumes that the wages of the working class increase. The speaker in Kansas City was evidently confused. The Kang asked the question is a good example of the pure and simpler who cannot distinguish between the whole work-ing class and one trade. He thinks that ettering the condition of the memrs of his union he betters the condition of the class.

A Kang once asked me the question:
If the Government owned the Standard vernment owned the Standard Oil Trust would it not benefit the working class, since it would sell them oil at answered that if the working class ald live 17% cents cheaper a head per isy, their wages would be decreased in that proportion. For the workers, as a dass, are only allowed enough of their et to provide them with subsisd to enable them to reproheir kind. All this so-called raising of

he capitalists can only raise prices of a greater demand for pro-a. When there is no demand, prices will naturally be reduced, as products to not increase in value with age, and sts money, or labor power, to keep uses. In the cases of rge trusts the capitalists control the riput, thus making a scarcity in that exiscular commodity, but this can not ently on account of other large espitalists setting up an opposi-tion. Sell they must, or lose their profnt can not lay his goods m the shelf and wait for prices to go up. With a few exceptions the longer seps his commedity, the greater the sac in value. Self he must or go to he wall. Just so with the laborer; he must sell his labor power every week, er go on the tramp. If he goes on a strike there are ten to take his place, If his job is not taken in his own town it will happen in some other place, perinent, and by men belonging to the same

For instance, in the miners' strike in Pennsylvania and Colorado, while the United Mine Workers of America were an a strike in Pennsylvania their brother-unionists in Indiana, Ohio, and other states fulfilled the contracts of the ame thing happened in Colorado, and same than happened in Colorado, and same than happen as long as working. San Francisco, Cal.

[A criticism of James Connolly's views | men allow the labor fakir to make their contracts, compelling them to mine coal regardless of the purpose for which it is to be used, even to the breaking of a strike. And in striking against a small concern it is no better. It is easy to get black legs on account of the high dues which the unions have imposed, prohibiting many from joining. The drawing of the color line, and in some cases even the foreign line has the same effect. Thus with the constantly improved labor saving machine making it possible for children to replace an ever increasing number of men, the working class are bound to receive less and less of the product of their labor and find it ever harder and harder to keep steadily employed. I have stated that products will not

rise in price unless there is a greater de mand through the increased purchasing power of the people. Now to account for an increased purchasing power in company with ever lowering wages seems impossible at first. But let us go back to the panic of 1893-98. We know the real cause of this panie notwithstanding the confused and freakish reasons given by the capitalist press. We recognize the old bug-a-boo, "Overproduction." More had been produced than the workers could buy back. And when Brother Capital found that the retail houses could not pay him for his product because the petty bourgeois could not pay the wholesaler through having no further markets to exploit, he shut down, or assigned to some richer Brother. Thus about 8,000,000 working people were thrown out of employment. They existed in some mysterious manner until the "overproduction" was disposed of. At that period I knew, personally, skilled mechanics, such as moulders, carpenters, engineers, tailors, patternmakers, and lithographers, who gladly accepted work in California, the land of gold, at one dollar per day, only working two or three days a week at that.

These low wages and the eagerness with which the skilled workers snapped up the jobs, made it easy for the American capitalists to compete with the foreign, giving American capitalists greatest impetus in foreign competition.

At this stage of affairs the price of commodities like that of labor was at its lowest ebb. But as these 8,000,000 idle men, or a great part of them, gradually began to get work, there was just that much greater demand for the commodities which working men require. The demand for these products stim-ulated the market and the prices went up higher and higher until they got beyond the worker's purchasing power, and when the Yanko-Spanko war broke out it shot the prices away beyond their real value. The result of this was a great many strikes and a monetary increase in wages, although the workers could buy back ever less and less of their product. And to-day when the pure and implers are shouting themselves hoarse about high wages and the prosperity of Jersey had 150,123. Pennsylvania had the working class, they are on the threshold of a famine amidst plenty in comparison to which the panic of 1893 will eem like a feast.

Now the part which the S. T. & L. A. will play in this will certainly redound to the benefit of the wage slave. The constant agitation of its members will be direct contrast to the pure and simplers, will show that the pure and simple unions are at best only a feeble barrier between wageslavery and coolydom; but right channels they might become a class, in so far as they would teach the worker the only remedy which will permanently benefit him, the overthrow of capitalism, and the establishment of the Socialist Republic.

This same foresight, which is found only in the class-conscious S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A., will prevent them from falling into error as to when it is best to resist on the economic field, thus making impossible a long continued strike Neither will they succumb to arbitration when on the verge of victory. All the energy now lost in impossible strikes, will revert to the propagation of Socialism. Recognizing that political organizations are only the reflection of economic class-interests, we, as class-conscious working men subscribe to the principles of the S. T. & L. A., and spurn with contempt the false position of the labor fakir that the class interests of the robber and the robbed are the same. We, the S. T. & L. A., are part and parcel of the S. L. P., hence it would be an utter impossibility for us to be ward heelers. We are composed exclusively of working men, conscious of our rights, and knowing how to attain them through the sducational facilities of the S. L. P.

and the use of the ballot. FRED SIBERT. STRIKE RECORD

Report Of the Country's Industrial Trouble for 20 Years.

Washington, May 17 .- The official report of the hearings before the House sub-committee of the Committee on Labor, held in April, has just been made public. The hearing was for the purpose of taking testimony bearing on a bill to create a national arbitration tribunal, to settle labor difficulties and strikes, and to define the duties and powers thereof.

The bill creates a national arbitration tribunal of six members, appointed by the President, to be free from direct or indirect pecuniary interest in matters arbitrated, to sit at Washington or elsewhere, as expedient and arbirate controversies concerning wages, hours of labor or conditions of employment involving any commerce with foreign nations or among States or Territories of the United States, when either party to the controversy files a petition of claims and demands, requesting investigation and agreeing to abide by decisions on merit. The hearing or investigation resulted

in the compilation of statistics concerning strikes, lockouts and other labor troubles that are very comprehensive and valuable. There are tables indicating the number of strikes in each State from January 1, 1881, to December 31, 1900; also the lockouts in each State for the same period. Other tables show the strikes and lockouts in the principal cities during the period named, as well as the establishments involved and the number of strikes and lockouts each industry suffered, the number of employes thrown eut of employment in each line of man ufacturing, as well as the total number of men and women strikers, and the results of the strikes and lockouts classified by establishments or lines of business. Additional tables indicate the instances in which the strikers failed to gain their point and when ordered and not ordered by organizations; the per cent. of establishments in which strikes succeeded partly, and failed in strikes ordered and not ordered- by organiza tions; also the results for employes and

the causes of strikes. During the twenty years New York hows the largest number of strikes as well as the largest number of establishments affected, the number of strikes being 6,460 and the number of establishnents affected being 37,845. Pennsylvania follows with 2,846 strikes and Illinois with 2,640 strikes. New Jersey had 805 Gerikes, " As regards establish ments affected by strikes, Illinois follows New York with 20,784, while Pennsylvania comes next with 18,438 strikes, In New Jersey they amounted to 3,209. The greatest number of employees thrown out of employment by reason of strikes is found in Pennsylvania which shows, 1,666,043 for the twentyyear period, New York follows with 1,193,361; Illinois, 850,599; Ohio, 415,-651, and Massachusetts with 348,470 employees who went out on strike. New an average of 83,302 employees who went out on strike each year during

the twenty-year period. The table showing strikes by indus-tries indicates that the coal and coke men had more labor difficulties than in any other line of employment, 1,892,435 of them going out on strike during the period named. This is 31.05 per cent of convincing proof of their foresight, in the total number of employees who went direct contrast to the pure and simplers, on strikes. More than double the numwho boast that the labor problem can ber of men engaged in the coal and coke be solved by them and their kind. It industries struck than the number of industries struck than the number of strikers in all the building trades combined. They furnished 665,946 or 10.91 per cent of the total number of strikers. Those trades ranking next, in the or if guided like the S. T. & L. A. into the der named, as furnishing the most strikers are the clothing men, 563,772; metals strengthening buttress to the working and metallic goods, 511,336; transportation, such as street railway and railway employees, 484,454; tobacco, 251,096; cotton goods, 212,209.

The printers in the entire country fur nished two-thirds of one per cent of the total number of strikers. Paper and paper goods employees furnished only .03 per cent of the total number of strikers; watchmakers, .05 per cent; rope and bagging, .06 per csent; musical instruments, .11 per cent; brewing, .15 per cent: carriages and wagons, .20 per cent; agricultural implements, .23 per cent; rubber goods, .24 per cent; shipbuilding, .57 per cent; telegraph and telephone, .19 per cent, etc.

The total number of employees thrown out of employment in the United States on account of strikes for the twentyyear period named amounted to 6,105,-694, or about 305,300 on an average each year. The wages lost for the entire period amounted to \$257,863,478, and the strikers who lost this amount in wages received by way of assistance from the labor organizations, \$16,174,-793. Loss to employers, \$122,731,121.
On account of the lockouts the em

ployees lost in wages \$48.519,745 and the employers lost \$19,927,983. The em-ployees received assistance from the lapor organizations, on account of lockouts, \$3,451,461. The number of establishments involved in strikes and lock-outs was 127,442, while the number of employees involved in both amounted to 5,610,001.

CONVENTION QUESTIONS

To the Members of the S. L. P:-In thinking over the various questions that are apt to come up at the convention, or should, in my opinion, it seems to me that the following are worth con-

sidering:

1 .- National organizers sent out by the N. E. C., supported by a fund collected for that purpose. The only assured way of establishing and maintaining such, would be to raise the dues. Figuring on a basis of 2,000 members an increase of ten eents per member per month would net \$200 per month, enough to send-out and support at least two good organizers. With an assumed opposition of some permanency two good men (from the shops) could, I believe, be induced to take the stump. As it is now, hardly any one wants to quit a job for a few months work for the party, and it is not unreasonable either. National organizers are hecessary because there is a vast amount of sentiment throughout the country in favor of such a movement as ours and the only way to get it organ-ized is to go after it. If the proper kind of men are sent out they would be the means of encouraging what members we now have. My idea would be to send them principally into localities where we have organizations and places where what we have is weak. The various State Committees could co-operate with the N. E. C. in this matter by contributing finances whenever the organizers are sent in to organized States The sale of literature and subscriptions

and varied enough as to climate to keep them busy throughout the year. 2.—The basis of representation to the National Convention should be based upon the actual membership in the party and not upon the vote of the general public. The reason for this is to specific, for instance: The State of Liinois has a membership of about seven y-five, and is entitled (on account of a 'Fly by night vote") to nine delegates. The State of Missouri has some fifty members and is entitled to but one delegate at the convention. The same in-3.-The construction of the N. E. C.

to the party press would help to main-

tain such a plan. The country is big

The present plan may seem to many to be adequate and the best possible at this time. From what I saw while in New York at a meeting of the N. E. C. the present plan resolves itself into the national secretary for these reasons, first, to begin with the membership of this committee are workingmen (most of them) taken from the shops, who work every day and are naturally tired out when evening comes and are not apt to be in the right frame of mind to de liberate over any matter that is in the least complex or difficult. In addition to this, most of the members of this committee are expected to do various other kinds of work for the party, such as speaking and committee work; second, with the N. E. C., as it is at present, local conditions and internal affairs of the section where the seat is located are apt to be brought into prominence and obstruct the work of organization. As a substitute I would suggest that the N. E. C. be composed of five members, each from five different States that are within a section of the country that contains the most of the party membership, They to meet twice a month on Sun days at a central point. The expense of those members to be borne by the entire membership of the party. To il-lustrate this. At this time under such an arrangement, New York, Massachu setts, Connecticut, New Jersey and Rhode Island or Pennsylvania would each be entitled to one member each. Each of these States could, I believe, send such NATIONAL AGITATION FUND COMa member. The members could attend under such circumstances, with clear minds and the work of the committee would be more satisfactory than at present. All of these States are within six hours ride of New York City, which would be the most central point. The expense of sending would not be very great.

4.-A canvasser for the party press should be sent over the country periodically. The country is big enough and varied enough as to climate to keep him and the national organizers

throughout the entire year. Respectfully submitted.

Fraternally, E. C. Dieckmann. St. Louis, Mo., May 15. s that is -

To the Daily and Weekly People-On the 18th inst., in The Daily People, I read Comrade Dieckman's letter: "Questions for the Convention." I have been watching and waiting, hoping that some one would strike that chord, so that I might get the chance to second the motion, at least. To my way of thinking, our comrade from St. Louis is right, at least on the matter of national organizers and the construction of the N. E. C.

Speaking in a general way, along the line which Comrade Dieckman has covered so splendidly, I wish to say that my experience in Massachusetts leads me to believe that the national organizer -and the more of him the better-is an acute necessity. But before we can do much along the line of keeping organizers on the road for the Party, we

will have to raise the funds to do that. and, for one, I am heartily in favor of the plan proposed, viz.: raising the dues. In that way the expense is equally distributed over the entire membership, and that is the only correct method if we want an organization.

Experience shows me that funds to any great amount cannot be raised for such a purpose by voluntary subscription. It is all wrong. For awhile, when the enthusiasm is high, the money will come from the generous-hearted workers, while the others will let the willing ones put up the cash. In time, the willing ones get tired, as they not only have to put up the cash, but do the work as well, and, as a result, disaster overtakes in the end the most cherished plans that depends for its existence upon such shipshod methods to keep it alive.

I know that many of the members of the S. L. P. are against high dues. They often tell me that it breeds fakirs. For one, I am not averse to high dues; what I am against is the ill use of high dues or low dues either; and as for the matter of its breeding fakirs, I look on it this way: I am strongly inclined to the belief that the only bulwark that the S. L. P. can bank on to keep away fakirs, is an intelligent, perceptive, wide awake rank and file, who will know what ought to be, and will have the courage to enforce what they know to be, right-

From my experience in Massachusetts both as an agitator and as the secretary of the S. E. C., I long ago made up my mind that the only thing to do was to put the dues high enough to meet the wants of the Party, and you cannot provide for these wants on voluntary offerings. Then again, it is well to remember that we are still living under capitalism, and that the men who do our work should be paid for what they do, whenever they are taken away from their trade, and no man who has a trade can afford to leave the shop and go out for a few weeks for the Party, and, when he gets through, have to spend much time and money hunting up another job. This is not the fight of one man, it is the battle of the working class for the freedom of that class; and I know of no good reason why the working class should not pay the bills contracted in doing the work. For one, I am heartily in favor of what Comrade Dieckman says on the matter, and my ideas are based on what I have seen and felt, and not on what I think privately on the

On the matter of the N. E. C. and its construction, his argument is so obvious that I think we can afford to submit the case at this time without argument. I am not so clear on the matter of the basis of representation to the National Convention, but whatever plan will give the largest and best delegation, as equally distributed as possible, I am in favor of.

For one, I am glad that the comrade opened this discussion and hope that the comrades will as far as possible give their views on the matter. It is a matter entire harmony with the necessity of the hour; and the man who kicks are giving a few pennies when they are used to raise the intelligence of his class. in order to free it, is a poor kind of a Socialist, and is of no use in a movement like ours. Fraternally,

Michael T. Berry. Lynn, Mass., May 19.

The matter of the National Agitation Fund Committee has been postponed for final adjustment until Saturday evening, June 4, on which date there will be a meeting of the general committee of Sec tion New York. Organizations that have not yet reported must make returns before that date. Secretary.

Keaders of the People

ATTENTION

How many readers of The People can be depended upon to put in some lively work between now and July 1-the day before the National Convention opens-to secure additional readers to the Weekly People?

Were it possible to arouse all, many thousands of new readers could be secured and great work could be done for the cause of working class emancipation.

But let us all try. Let us produce, in this way, a prelude to the national campaign that will indicate what is to follow afterwards.

For ten yearly subscriptions (or twenty half yearlies), we shall give as a prize:

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For eight yearly subs (or sixteen half yearlies), we shall give as a prize: "The Pilgrims' Shell; or, Fergan the Quarryman," by Eugene

Sue, translated by Daniel De Leon. These splendid cloth-bound books, will be sent postpaid to any one who sends us AT ONE TIME the number of subscribers in-

The Weekly People, per year, 50 cents; six months, 25 cents. Don't scatter the subscriptions over several weeks and expect us to keep track of them, for we can't do it, but send them in one

bunch and get the prize. Use the subscription form below, or report your work by

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PLATFORM SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in Convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

With the founders of the American Republic, we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in

the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty, and of happiness. With the founders of this Republic, we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleuess in wage slavery, is even deprived of the transporter of the correspondence of the co

prived of the necessaries of life. Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule,

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated that the people may be kept in bondage. Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children. Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

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

structive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize, under the barner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and all of the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his facties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

WEEKLY PROPLE

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

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ns of men, go hand in hand, Brethern born in every land, Out of every tribe and place, Pouring on with equal pace, Kindred blood and kindred race, ns of men, go hand in hand!

FOURTH EPISTLE AT THE LAM-REPTIANS-

Having in previous articles knocked three wide breaches into the outworks of Father Lambert's anti-Socialism article, that appeared in the last April 16 issue of the "Freeman's Journal and Catholic Register," we shall now march through them upon his main positions. These are several. We shall first storm a neat and pretentious-looking fort, which is the key to the rest. Father

"The day of individual production is not past, and never will be, so long as anything is produced."

This reasoning, if an assertion can be called a reasoning, is tantamount to saying: "The day of the mastodon is not past, and never will be, so long as there are any elephants." The mastodon may be and is akin to the elephant, neverless, despite the general elephantine features of the mastodon, geologic conditions may and have so changed that the specific and importantly specific geologic conditions that the exist, and todon possible have ceased to exist, and quently the mastodon elephantine type is no more. Exactly so with "inal" production, notwithstanding the fact that production continues.

"Individual production" is a term of technical significance in Socialist economics. Production is said to be "individual" when, given the raw material, the individual artisan can himself produce an article of use. Time was when the raw material, the shoemaker could and did produce a shoe from sole to finish. That time is no more. Whatever may still be going on in some out-of-the-way corner of society, the staple of shoes no longer is produced that way. It now takes at least twenty different artisans to produce one shoe, each workupon a different part of the shoe, and only jointly producing it. What is said of the shoe holds good of all other ples, or lines of industry. Accordy, as a matter of fact, "individual ction" has ceased to be, and someproduction" has ceased to be, and some-thing else has taken its place—"collective production." This is a fact that no int of assertion to the contrary can insay. The mastodon has vanished,

the elephant has appeared. It would be of no importance to exmethod of modern industry, but for the quences of the changed method, and for the false conclusions which he arrives at from his false premises.

What is the resultant of feature of the ge or evolution of production, from the "individual" to the "collective" or operative" stage? The answer is given by Marx in the following sum-

"Just as the offensive power of a fron of cavalry or the defensive power of a regiment of infantry is esly different from the sum of the offensive or defensive powers of the individual cavalry or infantry soldiers taken separately, so the sum total of the nical forces exerted by isolated men differs from the social force that is developed when many hands take part simultaneously in one and missing a midivided operation, such as raising a heavy weight, turning a winch, or re-moving an obstacle. In such cases the ct of the combined labor could either not be produced at all by isolated indilabor ,or it could only be produced by a great expenditure of time, or on a dwarfed scale. Not only have we here an increase in the productive on, but THE CREATION OF EW POWER, NAMELY, THE COLLECTIVE POWER OF THE

In other words, "collective" or "couction produces a larger ty of wealth than the sum of "induction. A pregnant fact form, whose spirit of duplicity and ig-

result to Labor from "collective" production under the capitalist system, where the workingman is paid only the market price of his INDIVIDUAL labor power, is that he is robbed by the capitalist of that additional wealth latent in and that flows from him the moment he is put to the COLLECTIVE work that he is hired for.

And, now, to the storm of the neat and pretentious fort that we have just been but marshalling our columns upon.

Father Lambert grants that "things may be produced by the concurrent action of men," but, he claims, each has "a right to the part that he produced," and he concludes:

"This right he, by contract, cedes to his employer for a consideration called wages.

In other words, if a pistol is put at a man's head and told to surrender his purse or his life, it is the exercise of a right on his part when he planks out his money;

If a man is placed before a pyre into which he will be hurled if he does not renounce his views, his renunciation of his views is the exercise of a right!

The workingman, placed before the pyre of capitalism and with the capitalist pistol at his head, accepts wages (pay for his INDIVIDUAL labor power) and cedes to his employer, among other things, that new power that flows from his COLLECTIVE effort—and that is called the exercise of a "right" and the entering into a "contract"!

Civilization calls the act highway robbery, and it brands the attempt of decking out a manifestation of slavery in the light of an act of freedom as fathomless mmorality.

Scaled by the ladder of the obvious fact that individual production is not to-day the controlling system; forced into by the blows of the clear, though not as obvious, fact that collective labor is more fruitful than individual: battered from within by the fact that the additional fruitfulness of collective labor falls wholly into the pockets of the capitalist; dismantled by the unquestionable fact that nobody contracts to be robbed of what is his; and, finally, knocked to pieces by the fact, a corollary of the preceding ones, that the circumstance of the workingman's ceding his collective power and wealth-flow in return for his individual labor power, is an indication of his economic status being one of

There is a fort or two left. The demolishing of them will be the subject of subsequent epistles.

duress;-in short, stormed and over-

thrown, the key to Father Lambert's

fortifications in favor of the plunder

system of capitalism lies a heap of ruins.

THAT REVOLUTIONARY PLATFORM.

There are those who have sincerely believed the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party, would develop upwards towards the rank of a bona fide party of the working class, in short, towards the Socialist Labor Party. The late convention of the concern—even if it had not overthrown its previous platform, which stuck as close as it could to the S. L. P., and set up a new that flies as far away from the S. L. P. as it daredbristled with evidences enough that the development is downwards and away from Labor. The new platform should leave no doubt. It is a long, nerveless, fiberless, spineless, toothless, incoherent document that sounds like a wail rather than the virile utterance of a class that is pecking at the shell of oppression, and ready to break through. One term-one mand-in the document tells the tale to those who have ears to hear and eyes to see. It is the demand for "land values."

If a revolutionary, a Socialist platform of Labor can think it worth the while to bother with "LAND values," why not with "CAPITAL values"? For what reason only nibble at the land-lord, and not treat the capitalist with equal nibbleness? If the capital is to be appropriated from the capitalist, why not the land from the land-lord? "Socialism means," as this new platform says, "that the tools of employment" shall belong to labor, why not the land on which the tools must stand? If it be said that by taking the "land values" from the land-lord, you practically take from him the land, by what system of reasoning could it be denied that by merely taking from the capitalist the "capital values," his capital would be freed from his clutches, or, in the language of the new platform, "the tools of employment" would belong to Labor? Obviously, if the taking of "land values" will fill the bill as to land, then the taking of "capital values" should fill the bill as to capital. Obviously, by making a distinction-demanding, not the land itself, but only the "land values" from the landlord, while demanding, not the "capital values," but the capital, "the tool of employment" itself. from the capitalist-a distinction is felt. Why is it made? Why the unequal treatment? Is the landlord's posse chance, less of a monun than the capitalist's !- And such a plat-

is hereby uncovered. It is this :- The norance, of cowardice and bombast, is summed up and typified by the demand for "land values," insolently advances itself as "embodying the principles of international Socialism," and holds itself out as "the only proposition for intelligently and deliberately organizing the the country"!

After the coyote's whelp is born it grows; as it gains in size, the unsophisticated may imagine that it is develop ing into a Kentucky stallion. What a delusion! Its development can only be coyote-ward. The more fully developed, the more pronounced is its coyote being. The coyote of the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party, can for identical reasons never reach the Socialist Labor Party stature. Its coyote being has been growing more and more pronounced. It is perfectly clear now; -it will be still clearer with the time.

DID "TEDDY'S SLATE WIN"?

In the hurly over the general elections for delegates to the Republican and Democratic conventions, the fact is overlooked that the political conflict is going on in other than primaries, and for other than ostensible political national conventions. These other conventions are so-called "national trade conventions" and the "primaries" are the respective trade locals. An illustrious illustration of this interesting phenomenon is furnished by the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

The I. B. of B. is to hold its national convention next month in St. Paul, Minn. The I. B. of B. is ostensibly a trade organization; aye, it is one of those trade organizations that has for its device "No politics in Unions!" And yet, the election for delegates to its national convention in at least one important instance, has been conducted essentially as if the delegates were to go to Chicago, that is to the Republican convention. Here is where the interest of the phenomenon centers.

It will be remembered that out of the lap of this Union, the I. B. of B., a question of grave importance arose to "Unionism"-the Miller question. It involved the question of the "open shop," starting with the Government bindery in Washington. It will be remembered that one Miller, employed in the Government bindery, was objected to by the Union; the Union threatened a strike; Roosevelt pronounced himself in favor of the "open shop," that is, against the Union's position; Gompers interviewed Roosevelt to cause him to recede; he refused; whereupon "no politics in Unions" organized labor growled many a growl, and threatened many a gory threat. Of course, the Washington local of the I. B. of B., Local No. 4, had and has the place of honor and of responsibility in this fight. The election in this local for delegates to St. Paul took place. If trades interests alone and nary a political influence affects the officers, what more natural than that a solid anti-Miller delegation should be elected? Was it? No; just the reverse. The anti-Miller candidates were beaten to a man, and among the successful candidates is one Fogarty-THE MAN WHO DEFENDED MILLER ON THE FLOOR OF THE LOCAL!

It may be vile slander; if so, vilely slanderous are the tongues in Washington that are wagging to the tune that "Teddy's slate won!"

"IDLENESS" AND "CRIME."

Here is an ash-barrel gem from the ash-barrel of the capitalist press:

"It has been shown by statistics of crime in the United States that not less than 80 per cent of the population of our prisons comprises persons who have learned no trade or handicraft. These statistics are interesting. They are significant, They show-"

Now what do these truly interesting and significant statistics show? They show two things, two closely connected things:

First, that with the improvement of machinery, skill is being rapidly eliminated from the trades. The skill once needed in the handicraft of the shoemaker, of the spinner, of the weaver, of the carpenter, etc., etc., is no longer needed. Once it required a life-time to "learn a trade": the trade now needs hardly any learning

Second, that the improved machinery being privately owned it displaces, not hours of work, but the workers themselves; and being operated for profit and not for use, shuts down when no profits can be made.

These two connected facts point to a theory, to wit, that unable to earn their living honestly, the avenues thereto being shut to the increasing numbers of tradeless people, they are bound to take to crime. And the theory is confirmed by the statistics. This is what the truly interesting and significant statistics show-the criminality of the capitalist

Now, watch what these truly interest-

ing and significant statistics show to the ONE FOOT ON EARTH AND ONE block-head of the capitalist journalists:

"They show conclusively that idleness s one of the most prolific of all sources of crime"!!!

What this capitalist reasoning shows is that the stomach of the mind of the capitalist class labors under chronic indigestion. It is incapable of digesting the facts that it takes in.

The Western Union, which is a Gould interest, seems to be having its own troubles of late.

The troubles began when the Goulds got an entrance into Pittsburg in spite of the efforts of the P. R. R. to keep it out of that rich tonnage territory. retaliation the P. R. R. ousted the tele graph company from its lines. The light was conducted by anarchistic disregard of law by both parties, and was

then carried to the courts.

How far the present anti-Pool-Room rusade against Western Union is part of that fight is hard to determine. The Postal Telegraph, which superseded the Western Union along the lines of the P. R. R., according to rumor, is to superede Western Union on the Erie Railroad before the year is out.

Tammany seems to have joined in the general pounding of the Western Union. It may be that the "gang" sees no fur-ther than the graft end of it. If the pool-rooms have to pay the new rates or service demanded by Western Union it makes "graft" possibilities smaller. The chances are, however, that Tammany, and through it the public powers, are eing used in the interests of the heaviest battalions of finance.

The P. R. R. with its immense interests centering here and on Long Island-not the least of which is transportation to certain race tracks-may be looking for "share" of that \$5,000,000 telegraph racing business, for its ally, the Postal Telegraph.

The great railroad systems of the West are continually drawing into a loser community of interests. This is brought about chiefly through the directorates of the companies. The innocent public believes that the "competing" roads are ready to cut each others throats, but the fact is that competition is practically eliminated among what rould naturally be regarded as the most

bitter competitors.

To illustrate: James Stillman is a director of Alton, Northwest, Burlington, Northern Pacific, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific.

George Gould is in Alton, Burlington Missouri Pacific, Kansas City Southern, Oregon Short Line, Union Pacific, South ern Pacific and Mexican National. E. H. Harriman in Alton, Burlington

Illinois Central, Kansas City Southern, Mexican National, Northern Pacific, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific and Erie. This list might be much lengthened if space permitted, but enough is given to

how how the predominating interest of one road is represented powerfully in other and supposelly competing systems. Such decisions as that of the Northern Securities has really no effect on these conditions.

The New York Age, organ of the colored race, doesn't appear to take much stock in the Southern claim of the need of white labor. It says:

"There have been offered all sorts of newspaper inducements to Italian immigrants of late to go to the Southern States and do the work which the Negroes have heretofore done. Many have done so, and we are told that Louisiana has a large number of them, and that they are in every way satisfactory. The effort to supplant black labor by white labor has reached an organized stage in the Southern States.

"But the experience of the Italians who bile, is not calculated to stimulate the movement. These settlers have fallen upon hard lines and are looking starvation in the mouth. The newspapers have not stated why this is true. But the Mayor of Mobile and the Italian Consul have been appealed to for assistance.

"The pioneer everywhere has a hard row to hoe."

From all of which it appears that there are other sections than those on the Pacific Coast, to which labor is lured by fake statements.

A trade paper reports little activity in iron. It would be interesting to hear of something in which there is activityoutside of that involved in laying off men and shutting down mills. Even politics seem to feel the general depression, and instead of being tinctured with the usual pre-presidential campaign excitement, are taking on the the aspects of an "off" year. Were it not for the Russo-Japanese war and the virtuous self-sacrifice of the Western Union Telegraph Company affairs would seem to be heading for the land of Wynken, Blynken and Nod. There is little activity in anything. The economic conditions of society are well reflected, as usual, in all its other institutions.

"The American Federation of Labor on the 24th of this month," says Secretary Frank Morrison, "will effect an amalgamation with the American Labor Union, which has been opposed to it for a number of years."

Another case of the lion and the lamb lying down together—with the lamb the inside of the lion-

IN THE AIR.

This office has been furnished with a prospectus of the Medical and Surgical Sanitarium of Battle Creek, Mich. The concern is not a regulation establishment for the curing of disease. With all such regulation establishments "for the curing of disease," the vaster the volume of disease the better they like it: disease furnishes them with work, which means revenue. Is it not so with the Battle Creek Sanitarium. It does not merely seek to cure disease. Its aim is more ambitious. It proposes to eradicate disease; and the language it holds upon the subject is not cast in the mold of the visionary or the freak. As far as it utters itself its language is cast in the mold of sound sense, aye, of science, as may be judged from the following passage:

"The man whose vital tone is lowered by any means which overtaxes or exhausts the nervous system, is in a condition of lowered nerve tone, which means lowered brain tone, lowered mental tone and LOWER MORAL tone."

This is solid foundation, the materialist foundation of reasoning. With one foot the Battle Creek Sanitarium is, accordingly, soundly planted upon earth. But what of the other foot? There must be another foot. One foot we see rests solidly on the fact that the moral tone suffers if the material tone is not sound. So far so good. The next thing is how to see to the soundness of the material tone. The Battle Creek Sanitarium's answer to the question is unsatisfactory. Here is the answer, it is in the shape of a new-decalogue: First-Breathe only pure air;

[How can the majority of the people obey this commandment being compelled to work for a living in the unsanitary air of the shop, mine, mill, etc.?] Second-Drink only pure water;

[How can the majority of the people obey this commandment being compelled either to herd in crowded cities, or, if in the country, to drink water that capitalist society is too stingy to provide for its being kept pure?]

Third-Eat only pure food;

[How can the majority of the people obey this commandment seeing that capitalism adulterates food so extensively and has such power in Congress that all bills against the adulteration of food are howled down as an encroachment upon "Americanism" and "Individualism"?]

Fourth-Take sufficient muscular exercise; [How can this commandment, be

obeyed seeing that the majority of the people either have to take excessive muscular exercise for a living, or are wholly without exercise as "superfluous labor"?1

Fifth-Preserve proper attitudes;

[How can this commandment be obeyed seeing that capitalism compels the worker to assume improper attitudes during inhumanly long hours for a living, or starve under the stigma of "laziness"?]

Sixth-Discipline the mind by proper nental exercise;

[How can this commandment be obeyed seeing that want and the fear of want, coupled to inhumanly long and intense hours of work deprive the majority of the people of the means and the opportunity for mental culture?]

Seventh-Take proper rest and recreation, and sufficient sleep:

4, 5 and 6.1

Eighth-Restrain the passions and [To obey this commandment an effort

of strong moral tone is requisite; the Sanitarium correctly says the moral tone is lowered when the material tone is overtaxed and run down; the previous answers prove that the material tone is necessarily low under existing conditions. How, then, can the necessary moral tone be there to obey this commandment?1

Ninth-Give attention to personal cleanliness;

[How can this commandment obeyed seeing that the working class is huddled into quarters so reduced that cleanliness is out of question?] Tenth-Be temperate in all things;

[How can this commandment obeyed when the majority of the people are driven by capitalism to the alternative of intemperance in work or starvation?] The Battle Creek Sanitarium answers

not these questions. Obviously, the other foot of the concern is in the air. Thus the one half of the concern belies the other and renders it ridiculous. To the extent that disease is eradicable the above Ten Commandments must be obeyed; in order to be obeyed the conditions must be removed that to-day reverse that decalogue and render it impracticable, visionary and freakish: finally, in order to render that decalogue practicable, the capitalist system of plunder, the wage slavery system of produc- 1903, and this was an exceptionally bad | dential nominee.



BROTHER JONATHAN-I wonder why it is the Socialists must season so benign a principle as their with the sauce of class hatred. UNCLE SAM-Do they?

B. J .- Why, certainly they do. Don't,

you know that they preach class hatred? U. S .- No: I don't, and what's more I know they don't. We are organized in our union, aren't we? B. J .- Yes.

U. S .- Why do we do so?

B. J.-Because, if we didn't the employer would skin us worse than he does

U. S .- So, then, you admit that there is a class conflict between us workingmen and the employer.

B. J.-Yes.

U. S .- And is the fact that we recognize the fact a seasoning of our organization with the sauce of hatred? B. J .- No; but-U. S .-- No "buts." The Socialists do

not season their benign principles with the sauce of hatred, but only with the sauce of common sence. B. J .- Will you deny that the Socialists are always saying that they aim at

the conquest of power by the working class? U. S .- No; I won't deny that; on the contrary, I admit it and approve of it.

B. J.-Very well, and what, pray, do you call that if not seasoning a good principle with hatred, class hatred. How can one class win without another

U. S .- It simply can't be done; right you are in that.

B. J .- Now, how can you deny that that sort of thing is a seasoning of hatred. Classes are bad things; where they exist rows, conflict, hatred must be What would be the use of wiping out one class to set up another? U. S .- Now you begin to talk sense.

B. J .- There, then, you agree, don't you, that this setting up one class and setting down of another keeps up class rows and hatred? U. S .- I fully agree that to set up one

class and set down another, and keeping up class distinctions don't set us further n the road towards a humane existence. B. J .- Well, I'm glad to hear you say so. That's all I meant.
U. S.—No; that's not all you meant.

B. J.-What else could I mean?

U. S .- What you said was that the Socialist aim of bringing the working class into power was a seasoning of hatred because class conflicts are bound to continue if the thing is merely the bouncing of one class and the enthroning

B. J.-That's just what I said.

tion must be pulled up root and branch.

pulled up as the most deadly custom,

There is but one Sanitarium that

stands with both its feet on earth. It

is the militant Socialist Movement-in

America the Socialist Labor Party. All

The latest report of the Interstate

Commerce Commission shows that the

number of passengers killed during the

last quarter of 1903 was more than three

times the average killed during the nine

preceding quarters. The report states

that 147 passengers were killed and 1,148

injured in collisions and derailments,

while 28 were killed and 789 injured in

various other accidents. This list is ap-

palling enough, but to it must be added

figures more appalling still-the casual-

ties of employees. Of the trainmen and

other employees, 991 were killed and

11.382 injured. The commission urges

the passage of a law requiring the adop-

tion of the block-signal system on all

railroads within a prescribed period of

The capitalist press, in discussing these

figures, is at a loss to attribute these dis-

asters to any special cause. The demand

of the public for greater speed is given

as partially accountable for the increase

of accidents. Now it is a well known

fact among railroad men that the safety

devices of to-day should practically

eliminate the majority of railroad acci-

dents; but even on the great trunk lines

which have the block system and im-

proved conveyances, the ratio of acci-

NINE years!

dents has increased.

others have, if not both, then at least | dents should be greater.

practice or weed.

means that the victory of the working class would be similar to the victories of all other classes: a change of oppressors. B. J .- That's it!

U. S .- And, if that means anything, A

9

U. S .- And that is wrong.

B. J.-How so?

U. S.-If you drop a lighted parlor match into a box of gunpowder, it will explode, eh?

B. J.-Yes.

U. S .- And if you drop a lighted com non sulphur match into that box-B. J.-It will explode likewise. U. S .- Does it follow from that that.

whatever you drop into that box, an explosion will follow? B. J. ponders. U. S.—If you drop a tumblerful of wa-

B. J .- No, no explosion will then fol-

low. U. S.—And the gunpowder's explosive B. J.-Will be at an end thereafter.

U. S .- Just so in this gunpowder social system that our race has been living in. The successive victories of the sev eral classes were so many lighted matches of different composition dropped into it; "explosions" had to follow; that is, class distinctions, with all the conflicts and hatreds thereby implied had to continue. Why? Because the program that each of these previous classes brought alor with it, and had to bring along with I obedient to the law of its own existence, was a class war program, it was so because they were all based upon a principle that necessitates class war; tha' principle was the PRIVATE OWNER-SHIP OF THE THINGS NEEDED TO EARN A LIVING BY. With the working class it is otherwise; the program that it is bound to bring along with it is the PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF THE THINGS NEEDED TO EARN A LIV-ING BY. Thus the victory of the working class necessarily means the abolition of class distinctions, the wiping out of class wars, the doing away with class hatreds, the laying of the only foundation possible for "Peace on earth, good

will among men." Catch on? B. J .-- Somewhat. U. S .- Thus the Socialist's principles alone are the principles that are not seasoned with hatred, but are seasoned with love; all other political and economic movements, on the contrary, whatever their name, whatever their pretences, are the ones that are seasoned in hafred:

each and all of them cling to the PRI-VATE OWNERSHIP OF THE THINGS NEEDED TO EARN A LIVING BY, consequently, all start from, are built upon, the source of all class hatred. Think this over. year, for in 1901 no passenger was killed in a collision or derailment on the railways of Great Britain, and in 1902

only six were killed from such causes.

The British traffic is many times more

dense than in this country, and the in-

ference would be that liability to acci-

In this country, even upon the blocksystem railroads, there is a tendency to rely more upon the train-despatching system with the consequent misunderstanding of train orders, and the failure of overworked men to comply with them. Where the safety devices are adopted it is not for the purpose of safety, but because their adoption displaces labor. The absolute block system, if followed, should reduce collisions to a minimum; when ignored and trains are run on the despatch system, it must fail, because then more flagmen and trainmen are needed to operate the road and these having been displaced by the block system horrible collisions are the result. The wholesale adoption of train-brakes, automatic couplers, block signal systems and many other appliances are resulting in an increase of railroad accidents because hand in hand with their adoption there goes the wholesale discharge of

Parry's statement that the purpose of his organization is not a war on labor, but a defense of principles, will deceive no one aware of the fact that the defense of capitalist principles is only possible by attacking labor. There is no sense in crying "Peace, peace" where there can be no peace.

labor.

The circumstances attending Hearst's California victory does not argue favorably for his anti-bolt statements. He is fighting too desperately to permit an-

In marked contrast are the railroad accident figures furnished by the British Board of Trade which show but 25 passengers killed during the whole year of other to secure his support as the presi[CORRESPONDENTS WES PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSET WILL ATTACK SUCH MARK TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, MINING WW ENGHATURE AND ADDRESS. MOST STREE WILL BE RECOGNISS.]

THE WAGES OF MINERS

To the Daily Weekly People This is in answer to the inquiry on the wages of miners. According to the coal stics of the State of Illinois, the average yearly wages of miners was in 1903 \$450-00. Deducting Sundays and thirteen holidays this is just \$1.50 per

The following is the annual pay, acern Illinois, the garden spot of the coal fields of Illinois and the United States. It begins April 1, 1903, and ends March 31, 1904, inclusive: April, \$58.57; May, \$43.10; June, \$60.00; July, \$60.00; August, \$62.91; September, \$85.02; October, \$05.25; November, \$83.90; December, \$83.00; January, \$78.75; February, \$68.06; March, \$89.41. Total, \$863.57, or an average of \$16 a week.

This annual pay is among the leaders Few miners beat this, running perhaps over \$1,000, but the big majority go below, as the state average of \$9.00 a week shows. A Miner.

WE STRETCH A POINT AND PERMIT

To The Daily and Weekly Peop National Agitation Fund Committee begs leave to announce in this column, as that final adjustment of the N. A. F. work will be made on Saturday evening June 4, as previously announced ponement having been made neces g been made necessary by ess of the returns on May 1. All returns must be in below.
4. The matter having been postponed a month, no further excuse for delay will All returns must be in before June John Hossack, seceretary.

New York, May 18.

STRIKE AGAINST PLUMBERS ALLIANCE.

To the Daily and Weekly People.-Enclosed find circular gotten out this orning to head off labor fakirs, who are trying to scab against our Plumbers' Alliance, 406, S. T. & L. A. Will do my uttermost to send in article on the matter to The People. S. B. Seattle, Wash., May 13.

[Enclosure.] NOTICE! WORKINGMEN! Do Not be Fooled!

This strike is for more DUES, Wages and Hours have nothing to do with it. An attempt has been made to strike

the Colman Building; the strike declarers would have you believe THAT THE PLUMBERS are NOT UNION MEN, and are working injuriously towards ORGANIZED LABOR

Allow us-the new Plumbers' Union nized Sept. 24, 1903-to explain our

Last Labor Day a few men, controlling the old union, purchased SCAB uniforms from New York, and as there were men who refused to patronize SCAB INDUSTRY by wearing such a GARB, we were, by the leader, declared unfair, and organized the NEW UNION RECEIVING UNION WAGES AND HOURS, WORKING IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF ORGANIZED LA-

Do not be deceived by LEADERS and STRIKE on UNION MEN, who refuse to wear a SCAB UNIFORM or pay DUES TO LABOR FAKIRS. Press Committee:

A. Anderson.

Geo, Swiney. GETTING WHAT THEY VOTED FOR

To The Daily and Weekly People: The P. R. R. shops, situated at Altoons, Pa., have suspended 30 per cent. of their working force, which amounts to someing like 5,000 men. The remaining body men is put on half time, 8 hours and

four days a week.

This will be doubt produce some Socialists of butterfly variety who, of course, will vanish as soon as capitalism comes up smiling again, extending the hands to Brother Labor saying: "Forget your misery. We are still on good terms, we to do some more skinning." ady to do some more skinning."

The above lay off and reduction of

time happened on the 17th of May, 2 weeks previous we got a 10 per cent. wage reduction, some as high as 20 per cent. Kipple, Pa., May 17. C. I.

"DIRECTING," A LA GOULD. To The Daily and Weekly People: The following appeared in the Holyoke Daily Transcript:

"Edwin Gould Here. Edwin Gould, of the famous sons of the late Jay Gould, accompanied by William H. Taylor of New York, were in the city for a brief visit to-day. They came up from Springfield where they re-excised last night on business with the

Gould is a director. At the office of the company no information regarding their visit was given."

An amusing and instructive incident is connected with the above mentioned visit which, of course, it would not suit

capitalist paper to publish.

The superintendent of the Linden Mill who can bow and scrape to the powers that be, as well as anybody, gave it out that Mr. Gould would pay his mill a personal visit and requested that everything look neat and clean. So there was sweeping and a picking up to beat the band. The girls put on their collars and cuffs and ribbons, to look real pretty when his lordship should arrive.

Punctually at 11 a. m. three carriage drove up to the mill doors and all was expectancy. The great "captains of in-dustry" got out, walked into the office, and after resting a few minutes walked out again and off they were to visit some other profit squeezing mill. The superintendent and the mill-hands hadbeen made a laughing stock. But they were given a lesson in how the "direc-tors,", a la Gould, direct, that will do them good and enable them to make a ng stock of the capitalists some day, if they take it to heart.

To The Daily and Weekly People: Just a few words in regard to the discussions headed. "Wages, Marriage and the Church:" I do not approve of attacking theology directly, although we recognize it as an enemy. It is not a matter of whether it is right or wrong to attack theology, but a matter of TACT. If the workers will admit the materialist conception of history, as they must, the logy will crumble of itself. By attack ing theology first we arouse prejudice against our teachings and further arg-uments will be of no avail. It is TACT

fellow-workers the truth but we must know how best to teach it effectively.

As to Bebel's "Woman," I can see nothing wrong with the book. Had Bebel called his work the "Materialist Conception of History" the title would have been equally appropriate.

Yours Fraternally

which counts most in the preaching of

Socialism. Not only must we teach

Gus A. Maves. Toronto, Ont., May 17.

STOCHOLDERS WIPED OUT.

To The Daily and Weekly People: This week the common stock of the U. S. Steel corporation sold at 9, which makes it worth \$45,747,225, compared with its par value of \$508,302,500, and with \$279,-66,3175 its actual selling value on the

local stock exchange.

Excluding the par value and figuring only from its highest market value of per share, the stock has depreciated \$234,819,150 from its high point.

The highest the common stock ever touched was 55 in the early part of 1901. the low point that year being 24, reache on May 9, the day of the Northern Pacific "corner." The high in 1902 was 46% and the low 29%. The top in 1902 was 46% and the low 29%. Last year the high was 39% and the low 10, while this year the high has been 12% and the low

At 9 the common stock is 46 points be low its highest figure and 15 points be-low the price during the Northern Pacific panic in 1901. Yet it possesses voting power and through it control of the Bil-lion Dollar Corporation can be main-

One of the 37,000 stock-holders of the big corporation said the other day in speaking with a newspaper man:

"It seems to me that it will require the cash of this year and all of next

year for the Steel Corporation to drift with the depressed trade and safely round the turn into prosperity. It will then take at least one year for the corporation to recover from its losses of 1903 an this year, and another year under prosperous conditions to properly build up its surplus. This means that it will be 1908 at least, and probably longer be-fore we who own common stock can expect any return on it."

To the Socialist this plain talk from a middle class steel stockholder means much as it goes to show that in a trifle much as it goes to show that in a trifle over three years the giant capitalist John Pierpont Morgan has practically wiped out close to 80,000 members of that class, if we take into account both common and preferred stockholders. More power to him says, New York, May 18.

THE PAY OF PARRY'S EMPLOYEES. To the Daily and Weekly People .-

At this time the members of the working class should not fail to note the events that are transpiring in different sections of the country. If they do they cannot fail to observe many indications of the lower standard of existence which is being imposed on the working class by the capitalist class, a condition that will continue until the working class earns to use its most powerful weapon, the ballot, as advocated by the S. L. P.

series. Writing Paper company in I herewith enclose a clipping from the light they are heavily interested. Mr. Lynn News of May 16, which I think

will explain President D. M. Parry's attitude toward labor and also call attention to one of the events above referred

Lynn, Mass, May 16. (Enclosure) "\$3 A WEEK TO FEED 13.

Parry Employee Tells Why He Deserted Family at Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 14 .- 'I did the best I could, your honor,' said Charles Wright to Judge Whallon when charged with deserting his wife and children. There are eleven children, nine of them minors, and all living at home.

"The man, guant and careworn, stretched out his long arms and looked appealingly to the judge as he told his

"'I did the best I could,' he continued I work for the Parry Manufacturing Company. I work hard and do all I can get to do, but I don't make much. Sometimes I draw \$6 or \$7 on pay day, and after I pay my helper I have \$5 or \$6 left. But times are better now and I have more work than I had last winter. Then I often had but \$3 left after the helper was paid, and there have been pay days when there was only \$1.50 in my envelope. I do piece work and sometimes there is little to be had." "Wright and his wife quarreled and he left home. She said he spent his earn-

drink after feeding and clothing thirteen persons on such wages,' he said. 'Last winter I walked all the way from our home in Haughville to the factory. I walked back every day, too. It was cold and I was tired, but I couldn't afford to spend money for car fare.

"He said some of his sons were able to work, but did not. Judge Whallon told him the little children needed his care and he must go back. A fine of \$100 was suspended.'

"BATTERY DAN" FOUND UNEM-PLOYED TOO NUMEROUS FOR HIM.

To the Daily and Weekly People.-"Battery Dan" Finn, Tammany leader of the First Assembly District, in a speech delivered last week said: "Boys, I am tired trying to get jobs for you all. My advice is for you to get on the Civil Service list, that is, get number 3 or 4 from the top, and then I can help you out otherwise it is foolish of you to bother me seeking positions. I find my hands tied and the advice given you to-night is the only way out.'

Judge Finn deserves the thanks of the class-conscious worker for the very can-did way in which he tells the Tammany voter what he is up against at the present time. H. S. Low.

New York, May 14.

IN "THE CITY OF HOMES" AND

DELAWARE.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—
In the Philadelphia "North American," Wanamaker's strictly capitalist sheet, there appears in the issue of the fith inst. the statement that in the city of "Brotherly Love" there are 66,000 weavers out of work.

Last year they struck for fewer hours same rate of pay, and lost. The result was a tough one, many families were unable to meet the landlord's demands, which means in Philadelphia that you lose your furniture as well as your home; no putting your goods on the sidewalk, which we all know is bad enough, but they put the poor tenant on the sidewalk and sell the furniture over his head. Sixty-six thousand weavers out of work (we don't dare dwell on the many thousands in other trades) means that fully ten housand

rill lose all they ever had. Philadelphia is an "own your own home" city. A speculator will put up two or three hundred frail, miserably built shacks, costing, with the lot, about \$1,200 apiece. The poor man buys them for \$2,400 a piece, paying anywhere from \$250 to \$500 down, the balance as "rent." At the first failure to meet the note falling due out goes the "owner," his furniture is seized-and the country prosperous, and "there are two jobs to every man."

Down here in Delaware they are strictly middle class farmers and mer-chants. If you can't get \$1 a day (big pay), work for 50 cents. I've been arguing socialism indirectly. They'd mob me were I to come out flat. I've made one believe that the farmer was a day laborer and nothing more. I am going to send the Weekly into five homes here when I return to dear, old Gotham, the foremost city in the country, the only true centre from which to reach the masses and teach the word of Marx and Engel. I don't dare start the wedge until my return.

The political condition of the people is lower than low. The negro is a ublican" at election time. A condition affairs exist that in any other part of the civilized world would send the perpetrators of the crimes that have rown the voters here into the present state of corruption into prison of long

The "voter's assistant law" legalizes the patting of two men in the ballot box under the Australian ballot system. It's like thise John Brown has been bought for 25 dollars. How are we to see that the goods are delivered? The Governor appoints an assistant from each party. I am a "Union" republican

captain. I tell John Brown to ask for Hank Smith when he enters the polling place. Hank enters the booth with my chattel slave, marks his ballot in the Union column and hands the voter (?) a button. The button is worth \$25.

The fun comes in when the voter (?) gets the wrong button, for if he doesn't know "Hank" why they'll work a "ringer" on him and out he comes with a Democratic button. But the "Demos" will come down with five so it doesn't matter so very much.

While they are in this terrible state of ignorance Socialism cannot be taught. They must be educated, tho' our Salt Lake City friend objects to high class literature and translations in the ly, which are the best means of reach ng the hearts and minds of our students. The "best" families down here tell

you of their family tree, and to hear hem tell it they are a superior race, tho' I can't see it. Maybe its 'cause am nearsighted, but one instance will There was a very close election in a certain village. It was so close that \$40 was paid for one vote. A schoolteacher in the village had two days be fore election refused to play ball with the team because a negro was on the same, but I saw this same "Southern gentleman" (?) with his arm around a igger's" shoulder (and a bad "nigger' at that) plying him with drink, playing "good fellow" all around. But et us get New York and the rest will follow. Yours fraternally, Willow Grove, Del., May 12.

To The Daily and Weekly People: We expect to have good results from Deleware within the next decade. With the incoming of Northern capital and labor, a change in the laws and customs of the old families is inevitable. We have the "blood" proposition to deal with, and though the belief is well grouded that just so long as your grand father was an old settler, you are a superior being, yet we find the daughters of the old families "intermarrying" with Northern men whose grand daddies are unknown quantities.

pitiable. In nine families out of ten the wife works either at seamstress work or tailoring, and during the seasons pickng and packing berries and peaches.

The farmhand is becoming poor. In fact very few good farms can be bought The land agent do well, but most of them are cheats. At Dover, the capital, an ex-convict has the largest business in the State, buying and selling farms. All readers of The People are warned against the sharks. The writer has in nind a case where a farm bout \$1,000 was sold for \$5,000.

lashes across their bare backs for the larceny of a \$2 revolver from a drunker farmer. The whippings are public exhibitions of this State's inability to deal with the question. The pillory is another form of punishment, a prisoner being condemned to stand one hour in the pil lory, fifteen lashes, and any length of time from a day to 20 years in jail.

I am securing subscribers from an honored member of the 23rd A. D. New York, which are to be filled out with the names of men throughout this county return to New York to-morrow to help in my small way to open the eyes of my fellow slaves to the teachings of Mary and Engels, so that the vote may be rolled up to the 200,000 mark at No-

To the Daily and Weekly People.-In the column "News from the Field of Capital," under the caption "Four Concerns, Same Incorporators," in the Daily People of Wednesday, May 11, there apcity that are proceeding on somewhat similar lines—they own and control stores and factories under assumed names.

move on the part of the capitalists to divert attention from the Marxian theory on the concentration of wealth. If the members of the Socialist Labor Party will watch this game of the capitalists, they will find that this will be practiced by them more and more as we go along. It would also be well for those who proclaim the theory of the diffusion of wealth to look into this. I am glad to see the editors of our party organ noticing these things. I enclose clipping to be republished so

that those who overlooked it may have a chance to read it. New York, May 15.

(Enclosure.) FOUR CONCERNS; SAME INCORPOR-

ATORS,

Newark, N. J., May 10.—Four concerns, organized to deal in grain and hay istration and Trust Company.

The names of the four corporations are the Cadillac Grain Company, the Euclid

the other two of \$50,000 each. The amount paid in by the incorporators for each concern is \$1,000.

GRUENINGER VS. KRAFFT.

To the Daily and Weekly People: Some time since, I furnished our comrades an account of how the Kangaroo candidate for the office of Mayor of Jersey City, N. J., had been withdrawn because of a trifling charge, viz. swindling a "genosse."

I am now in possession of further information on the subject-of course I don't want any of our comrades to speak of it, excepting in a low whisper, for if the kangs should hear of it, I, too, might be placed on trial before the Solons who tried the case which is destined to be a precedent for all time to come, and probably for some time after, the case of "Grueninger vs. Krafft." Like the "Eichmann" case in which,

after The People had pounded the kangs nearly six months before any action was taken-and then gave two sentences, one in secret, suspending the delinquent for the term of his official life, viz: three years-and the other public, for the benefit of the "verdamnite de Leoniten" expelling him-so in the above case. After the matter had leaked out, after its publication in The People, and after a challenge by its editor at a public meeting held opposite the kangaroo headquarters in Jersey City, the Solons for trial.

adjournments were had by both sides belearned judges, nor do I know whether patented, but I would like to post capitalist judges and jurors to closely inform themselves about it before attempting to use it in their own business, If you could possibly print it in a corner where nobody would be likely to see it, do so, for I would not like to be the victim of a suit for aiding and abetting an infringement of a copyright or a patent-so here goes:

"Report of Grievance Committee. To the Marsupial County Committee-

"Fellow Kangs and Kanglets:-Your committee appointed to investigate the charges brought by Kang Grueninger against the very and right Rev. Kang Krafft, charging the said Krafft with bamboozling him out of some pictures of our God marked with Vs. Xs and XXs to wit, some forty dollars, good and lawful money of the United States, do, after due and weighty deliberation and frequent libation, find the said defendant the very right Reverend Kang Krafft, well known in Hoboken, Jersey City Timbuctoo and Kalamazoo,' to be 'morally guilty ' and we therefore 'censure our Kang Grueninger for maliciously in forming some of the De Leonites; and we regret that the name of our very worthy friend and Comrade Krafft was ever taken from the ticket."

It is needless to say that the decision was received with great applause and the club nearly covered its expenses by the sale of extra libations that evening. George P. Herrschaft.

Jersey City, N. J., May 13.

OHIO STATE CONVENTION.

Comrades:-The Socialist Labor Party of Ohio will hold its State Convention in Cleveland, Ohio, on May 30 (Decoration Day), at Section Cleveland's Hall 356 Ontario street, top floor, (German American Bank Building). Convention will be called to order at 9.30 a. m. sharp.

It is to be hoped and expected that be largely represented. Members at large and adherents and sympathizers of the S. L. P. are cordially invited to attend and to avail themselves of the excursion rates prevailing on all railroad lines on Decoration Day. Visitors from the State who are not

acquainted in Cleveland will be gladly met at the depot by a committee if they notify the undersigned of the time an depot of their arrival. Committee will be recognizable by the party button and small red badge.

Any further information wanted, you

can receive by addressing .

Richard Koeppel,

193 Champlain Street, Cleveland, Ohio. OHIO SECTIONS AND MEMBERS-AT

Owing to lack of funds, your S. E. C. is obliged to call for contributions to defray the expense of sending our dele-gates to the national convention.

James Rugg, Secretary. 1925 Osage St., Cleveland, O. FOR GENERAL ORGANIZER.

To all District and Local Alliances Members at Large and Sympathizers of the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance Greeting:-

You are urgently called upon to con tribute toward the establishment of a fund for the purpose of enabling the S. T. and L. A. to place a General Organizer in the field at the earliest possible date. Every effort looking to that end should be made.

Address all contributions to John J Kinneally, Gen. Sec., S. T. and L. A., 2-6

OFF - HAND ANSWERS ETTER-BOX OFF - HAND ANSWERS
TO CORRESPONDENTS * [NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.]

H. A. N., CHICAGO, ILL.—The fact | PEOPLE should discuss theology or not is confirmed that Gaylord, the S. P. State before we are all clear upon the field that organizer for Wisconsin and delegate to theology covers? his party's late so-called national convention, has stated that "Socialism is not R. V., NEW HAVEN, CT .- Get ready

the issue this year," Draw your own for a wholesale sell-out by the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic lead ers. They know their movement will collapse this year. J. F. K., BOSTON, MASS,-See above

to J. A. M. Toronto. What the manages of THE PEOPLE may decide regarding the Eugene Sue translations after the campaign, we cannot now tell. During the campaign the Weekly's space will be needed for other matter. "INQUIRER." CHICAGO, ILL .-- Bar-

ney Berlyn just lives for his coffin. That

is the ideal to which he trims his sails

When he dies he will be entitled to \$556 from his cigarmakers union, as his coffir and funeral expenses. To make that ideal safe all his political convictions bend. It is an illustration of how union, unless dominated by Socialism will dominate the "Socialist." P. K., BERLIN, GERMANY.-First,

Be there, by all means. Second, The information was given by two men who were in Paris.

W. G. T., LOUISVILLE, KY.-That is not the way to judge Word H. Mills. The man believes with his party in boring from within, Probably it is the only thing in his party that he believes in. And he practices his belief. He is boring from within his party. Let him

E. C. D., ST. LOUIS, MO .- In national campaign times engagements for speaking should be made with the N. E. C.

E. L. M., GIRARD, KANS .- You have been answered in the Letter Box.

R. P. R., SEATTLE, WASH.; P. F., MILWAUKEE, WIS.; A. W., NEW YORK; H. S., VIGUS, MO.; T. F. L., DENVER, COLO.; W. R., ALBANY, N. Y.; S. K., NEW YORK; S. O. C., COLUMBUS, O.; B. G., TRENTON, N. J.; F. J. K., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.; T. A. C., BROCKTON, MASS; S. N., SANTA CRUZ, CAL.; R. T. S., PITTS-BURG, PA.; W. B., ST. LOUIS-Matter

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

The total number of subscriptions to the Weekly People for the week ending May 20, was 194. This is a decrease in the figure of the preceding week. This total no doubt, reflects the "hard times." What with lay offs and reduced time on all sides, the members of the working class are chary about subscribing to any papers. Nevertheless, the "hard times" ould not prove a drawback to us, in fact, they should be used to show the working class the necessity of finding out the cause of their troubles and reading our press, with this view in end. A quarter thus spent will save them millions in the future, not to speak of the suffering that will also be avoided

The "hard times" do not offer any ob stacles to the comrades of Belleville, Ill. They send for the subscription list, and state they are going to pass the 100 mark in their town. They are holding weekly outdoor meetings and otherwise pushing the party press and agitation. Section Cleveland has organized a canvassers' club on a new plan, the details proven successful. Finally, the New York S. E. C. has engaged Comrade J. T. B. Geariety, to canvass the larger industrial towns in the vicinity of Rochester This is the true spirit. Get to work! Go out and hustle! Use the "hard times" as they should be used, viz, for our party press and against capitalism!

The following workers sent more than five subscriptions: T. N. Jackson, Buffalo. N. Y., 8; G. S. Jenning, E. St. Louis, 10; 34th A. D. N. Y., 11; J. T. B. Geariety, Rochester, N. Y., 11; Frank Fulton, Lawrence, Mass., 11; Section St. Louis, 13. These workers show what can be done despite the "hard times" or, possibly, because of them.

The following amount of prepaid cards were sold: Section Cleveland, \$4.00; 34th A. D., \$1.25; John W. Newman, St. Louis, Mo., \$8.00; Section Troy, \$4.00; 23rd A. D. N. Y., \$9.00.

The Daily People is publishing serially, excepting Sundays, De Leon's tran-slations of Eugene Sue's stories, "The Mysteries of The People, or The History of A Proletarian Family." The readers of The Weekly People, who derived instruction and delight from "The Pilgrim' Shell," would do well to subscribe to The Daily People in order to secure the stories now appearing. They are of the same high standard and value as "The Pilgrim's Shell,"

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

"The Pilgrim's Shell or Fergan The Quarryman," De Leon's translation of Eugene Sue's powerful sociological novel, was received from the binder last week and delivered to subscribers. The book is without doubt the most beautiful pub-

lication issued by the Socialist press of this country. The binding, quality of paper, typography, and the general en-

News Co, now has two books of recent publication to dispose of, the other being

Adam Marx, of New London, Conn. acknowledges receipt of 24 Bebel's "Wo-

The plates for Franz Von Sickingen are now ready. 500 advance orders of 50 cents each must be on hand before publication will be begun. Send them in

lets on "The Unemployed." thousand. Push them along, now's the time to do it.

Regular meeting of D. A. 49 was held in Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reads street, on Thursday evening, May

chairman.

Comrade McCormick, of L. A 274 was elected temporary secretary.

The secretary was instructed to write to Comrade Haulon in reference to books

All of the local alliances reported holding fairly good meetings, and now that the fine weather was coming they expected to hold out-door meetings for agitation purposes.

General Secretary John J. Kinneally volunteered to go and see Secretary Baer of D. A. 49 and secure minutes book.

next meeting the document prepared by Comrade French. There being no further business, meet-

Collinsville, Ill., May 17. ings at saloons, but he denied it. case was brought before the aforesaid NORTHERN CAPITAL IN DELAWARE "There isn't much left to spend for Holyoke, Mass., May 18. I am not informed as to how many J. A. M., TORONTO, ONT .- The an-WAGES MARRIAGE AND CHURCH fore the gun went off, nor how much foaming knowledge was imbibed by the me comrades evidently do not read acquirements under "Official Notices," their final decision was copyrighted or

The poverty of the middle class is

Saturday two men were given fifteer

vember's election. Yours for Victory, Camden, Del., May 16.

MANY CONCERNS. FEW OWNERS ought to pay particular attention to. I know of at least four concerns in this

It seems to me that this is a new

filed articles of incorporation in the county clerk's office yesterday. In each instance the incorporators are Walter H. Sloane, Albert J. Morgan, Robert Clyde, Charles J. Neale and Edward Elsworth and the principal office in this State is given as at 525 Main street, East Orange the headquarters of the New Jersey Reg-

Flour and Grain Company, the Fort Orange Grain Company and the Chesapeake Grain Company. The first two have an Kinneally, Gen. Sec., S. T. and I suthorized capital of \$25,000 each, and New Reade Street, New York.

D. R., JERSEY CITY, N. J .- The adlress "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism" is to go into one single issue of THE PEOPLE. Requests have come for its publication in that way. Impossible to suit everybody's wishes. W. H., NEW YORK .- Wonder not at the "grotesque single taxism" of the plat-form of the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party. It dares not tell the farmer that it wants his land. Hence

E. J. W., NEW YORK .- Can you not have patience? The capitalist's line of battle does not consist wholly of the freaks and frauds who run the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party. The S. L. P. shot must rake the whole line. One shot a week at the bogus Socialists is quite enough. Their late convention will be riddled with one shot a week, point after point. Have patience

its talk of "land values." It is a .se of

fly-paper run riot.

nouncement has been expressly made that the Eugene Sue stories are to be discontinued in the Weekly because the ap proaching campaign will require the space for campaign matter; and it was tated they will continue in the Daily, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. One of these stories is now running in the Daily, "The Infant's Skull; or, the End of the World." It was commenced on Monday, the 13th. TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN .- Attention is hereby called to the fact that

the letters in the discussion on "Wages. Marriage and the Church" are wandering more and more from the question. The contributors are beginning to discuss one another. For instance, the central question is not whether THE PEOPLE should discuss theology or not. That question is legitimate in the discussion but only econdarily so. The first question on that head is whether the "hits-back" by THE PEOPLE were theologic or not. Of what importance is it to decide whether THE

semble, are very good. The appearance of the whole book is striking. The price, 75 cents a copy, is small for the book. With The Pilgrim's Shell the Labor

Bebel's "Woman Under Socialism." Members and friends are urged to aid in creating a demand for these two works by applying for them at newsdealers and libraries. Give the full titles of the books, together with the names of the authors, translators and publishers. Persistent effort along this line, will bring the books before the reading public.

man Under Socialism" on May 19, and says: "I have sold several already." The book is an easy seller at \$1.00 a copy and any comrade canvassing for it, will find it so. Apply to N. Y. Labor News Co. for terms to canvassers.

Attention is called to the party leafdustrial Crisis," "Some Things A Workingman Should Know," "Arbitration,"
"The Social Effects of Machinery," "Old and New Trades Unionism." etc. In these times of idleness, strikes and curtailment, they will be found to the point. 15 cents a hundred assorted. \$1.25

. D. A. 49.

1904. Comrade Orme, of L. A. 42, was elected

Minutes of previous meeting approved

of L. A. 1563.

It was recommended to lay over until

ing adjourned at 10.55 p. m. E. J. McCormick, Secretary p. t.

setts and the nation.

our class.

we be present at their picnic on May 30,

Comrade Joseph F. Malloney, our late

candidate for president, will address the audience assembled on that day.

So comrades, do what you can by your

presence, and by spreading the knowledge

of the holding of this picnic among our

members and the working class, and thus

aid the movement for the liberation of

ATTENTION BRANCH TROY.

headquarters, 351 River street, for pur-

pose of considering and investigating

omrade James Connelly in the matter

GERMAN PARTY ORGAN.

Comrades-Our German Party Organ,

the "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung"

has in the last few months made some

list, but not yet enough to have the pa-

per on a paying basis. Until the sub-

scription list of the "Socialistische Ar-

beiter Zeitung," by energetic and sys-

tematic work of the comrades, is raised

to a point where the paper is self-sus-

taining, the party must cover the de-

been carried by the members of Section

Cleveland. With other large expenses on

its hands, Section Cleveland has asked

and Canada to donate such prizes. When

all give a helping hand the burden is

comparatively small. All presents should

be sent to the undersigned address and

the same will be acknowledged in the

party press. As soon as a sufficient num-

tickets to all Sections for disposal. The management of "Socialistische Ar-

beiter Zeitung"

Secretary.

final action.

ber of prizes are at hand we will ship

193 Champlain street, Cleveland, O.

BERRY WINS AGAIN.

Reduction of Verdict.

[Special to The Daily People.]

Boston, May 21.-In the case of

Michael T. Berry of Lynn, versus Jerry

E. Donovan, of Haverhill, in which the

defendant moved for new trial and the

reduction of the amount of the verdict

rendered April 15, by a jury in the Su-

perior Civil Court, Essex County, where-

in the jury found for the plaintiff in the

sum of \$1,500, Justice Chas, A. DeCour-

The case will now, in all probability,

go to the full bench of the State for

The plaintiff Berry, a shoeworker, who

was and is a member of the Socialist Labor Party, was discharged from his

employment in a Haverhill shoe factory

then the walking delegate of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union.

the firm H. B. Goodman & Co. and the

union, which called upon the firm not

to employ any person who might be "in arrears for dues, or for disobedience of

union rules, or laws, or for any other

cause." Plaintiff was not a member and

refused to join said union, and was dis-

charged because Donovan threatened a

strike in the shop.

The contention of the plaintiff was

that the contract was against public policy and void when the rights of third parties intervened.

THE GREAT SOUTHWEST.

The Southwest is looming up as the

coming agricultural section of the coun-

try. There is more diversity of crops in

Texas and the territories than in any

other section. Wheat, corn and cotton

grow side by side, and cattle can be

raised more easily than elsewhere. Rice,

too, is becoming an important crop. This

country imports thousands of tons of it

a year, but Texas and Louisiana, it is

predicted, will be able before long to

supply the demand. Railroads are rapid-

ly developing ports on the gulf and in

ten years more the great Northwest may

If you receive a sample copy of this

paper it is an invitation to subscribe.

Subscription price: 50 cents per year;

25 cents for six months. Address Weekly

People, 2-6 New Reade street. New York

be dwarfed by the greater Southwest.

There was a contract existing between

tische Arbeiter Zeitung."

actions are an attack on the party.

Secretary Massachusetts S. L. P.

Michael T. Berry.

HATTONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE— Heary Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA —National Secretary, P. O. Box 350, Lon-

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.

2-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NEW YORK STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting was held at Daily People Building, May 14, Kihn in the chair, and all present, except Santee.

Communications: From J. J. Corcoran, Lynn, Mass., returning N. A. F. mat-ter. From Section Albany reporting suspension for 6 months, and fine of \$15, of J. J. Corcoran, for misuse of funds, and requesting replacement of 27 due stamps. Letter filed, and secretary instamps. Letter filed, and secretary in-perfected to replace stamps and com-municate contents of Corcoran's letter to Section Albany. From Sections Syra-cuse, Schenectady, Richmond, Rochester, Buffalo, Troy, New York, Westchester, and Scandinavian sending votes on state delegates to National Conation. Referred, with votes re-ved at previous meeting, to Comrade Emil Wegener who was appointed a com-mittee on tabulation. From Section Rochester, two resolutions for National, Convention. Referred to N. E. C. From Organizer Reinstein requesting voting blanks. Filed. From Comrade Geariety, of Rochester, inclosing addresses and pointing out the possibilities of organizing a section at Batavia, doing agitation at Medina, Geneva and Brookport. and offering his services for same. retary reported having engaged Geariety to go to Batavia for one week, on the to go to Batavia for one week, on the understanding that upon the results of his labors there would agitation in the other places depend. Action endorsed, letter filed. From Ernest Leske, Rockland Lake, N. Y., making application for member-at-qlarge, Referred to Section Essex County, N. J., of which the applicant is an expelled member.

couraging typewritten report of work done in sending communications to Weekly People readers in unorganized parts of the State. Report was ac-

parts of the State. Report was accepted as one of progress.

Secretary reported following additions to N. A. F. fund: Syracuse, \$20.26; Rochester, \$24.87; Buffalo, \$35.73; Troy; 19 cents; Newburg, \$5.53; New York, \$77.00; Scandinavish Section, \$21.00; Schenectady, \$18.59; Richmond, \$2.10; Beldner, \$2.10. Making a total of \$260.73

Financial report for April was sub-mitted as following: Receipts, due stamps \$74.16; mileage, \$18.54; total \$02.70. Expenditures: due stamps, \$70.-50, stationary, secretary, \$1.03, postage and studyies, \$1.11; total \$72.14. Balance \$50.50. Adopted. Draft of call for per capita was read and erdered april to sections.

and ordered sent to sections.

It was decided to issue a call for the It was decided to issue a call for the election of delegates to a State Convention of the S. L. P., to be held in the Daily Peoipe Building, on July 7.

The secretary was instructed to write to Secretary of State for list-of efficers to be filled at the next state election.

The matter of arranging an agitation-tour of the state was laid over until

the first meeting after the National Conention of the Party.

A draft of a call for action in behalf

of the Weekly People along the lines adopted by the Illinois S. E. C. was read and ordered published.

It was decided to recommend to Sec-

It was decided to recommend to Sections that wherever lay offs, shut downs and strikes take place, the Party leaf-lets on crises, trades unions, arbitration, etc., be distributed. This will result in a good deal of timely and appropriate

Justus Ebert, Secretary. MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL COM-

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL COMMPTTEE.

Regular meeting of General Committee,
Massachusetts S. L. P. at Boston, Mass.,
May 22, called to order by the secretaryComrade L. H. Englehardt of Everett,
elected chairman in the absence of Comrade Frank Keefe, the regular officer.

rade Frank Keefe, the regular officer. Roll call showed Berry, Murphy, Greenman, Englehardt, Sweeny, Neilsen and Mortenson present, and Keefe, Fitzgerald and Young absent.

Records of previous meeting read and secepted. (At this Juncture Comrade Keefe made his appearance and took the chair). Credentials of Comrade Richard Murphy, delegate from Lynn, accepted and delegate seated.

ommunications: From Lovell, on agi-ion matters. Referred to secretary. om Lawrence, sending vote on the d secretary question. Vote recorded, i correspondence filed. From New ed correspondence filed. From New edford sending money for delegates, c., and ordering stamps. Attended to accretary. From Fall River, sending to n paid secretary question. Vote corded, correspondence filed. From pain, sending vote on the matter of paid

Old and Well-Tried Remedy

secretary, and on treasurer of general | THE DAILY PEOPLE HOMESTRETCH | Grove on Saturday, July 16. It is but committee; correspondence filed and vote recorded on both question. From Law-rence, sending for dues stamps and asking information on important matter, which Section Lawrence desires to have referendum vote of Massachusetts S. L. P. upon. Attended to by secretary and lence filed. From Somerville, sending vote on paid secretary matter, and on treasurer of committee. Vote recorded and correspondence filed. From Boston, sending vote on same matters. Correspondence filed and vote recorded. From Gardner, on local conditions. Attended to by secretary, and his action endorsed. From Holyoke, on general party outlook; filed.

Report of committees: Auditing committee report on the report of agitation committee of 1903. It was accepted. Report ordered printed and sent to secions and contributors.

Secretary reports on the general situation in the State and submits for the action of the committee a circular letter to be sent to sections, and asks that it be new business, after the letter had been referred to the agitation committee. New business: Ordered that the vote

now being taken on the matters of paid secretary, treasurer of general committee, and delegates to national convention, close, and that the vote on these matters be reported by the secretary, at the next regular meeting, June 12.
Ordered that secretary write secretary

of Greater Boston Entertainment Committee requesting that that body begin at once the work of running entertain-ments for the benefit of the party and report the work done, or in anticipation, to this committee. Adjourned.

Michael T. Berry, Secretary General Committee, Mass. S. L. P., Lynn, Mass.

MISSOURI S. E. C.

Bilebarrow in chair. Feltman absent without excuse. Communications: From Kansas City,

relation to party matter and advising pledge on State Agitation Fund. From Minden Mines, from L. Raysdale, Topeka, from R. Hood, Minden Mines.

Ways and Means Committee reports that appeal to People readers has been printed and is ready for distribution; also reports pledges received as follows: K. C. \$42.00; Minden Mines, \$6.00; Rags-dale, fifty-five cents, and Danforth, Mo., The State Executive Committee in-

tructed the State secretary to issue call for a Mass State Convention to be held on July 16 at 8 p. m., at St. Louis, Mo., for the purpose of nominat-ing a State ticket for the election of November 8, 1904; and to transact such other business as may properly come be-

Financial report: On hand, \$3.46; receipts, \$4.32; total, \$7.78; disburse-

ment, \$4.07; balance, \$3.71. George Danner, Recording Secretary. St. Louis, Mo., May 16.

CALL FOR NEW YORK STATE CONVENTION.

To the sections of the Socialist Labor Party in the State of New York!

Comrades-You are herewith called upon to elect delegates to the regular State convention of the Socialist Labor Party, to be held in the Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, N. Y. City, on Thursday, July 7, to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer and Surveyor, one Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, and thirty-nine electors of President and Vice-President; and to transact such other business as may properly come be-

The basis of representation to State conventions in New York is one delegate for each section and one additional delegate for every 500 votes cast within its jurisdiction.

The wages and expenses of delegates nust be borne by the sections sending

It is hoped that every section will be fully represented, and that the convention will be worthy of the great State and the great cause which it represents.

For the New York State Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party,

Justus Ebert, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, N. Y.

CONNECTICUT STATE CONVENTION

The Socialist Labor Party of Con-The Socialist Labor Party of Con-necticut will hold its State convention on Monday, May 30, 1004, at the head-quarters of Section Hartford, 892 Main Street, top floor. Convention will be called to order at 9 a. m. The basis of representation is one delegate at large and one for every 10 members in good standing or major fraction thereof. Sections should instruct their delegates to report all available candidates for the State tielest in their representation.

to report all available candidates for the State ticket in their respective districts and to hand in a complete report about the work done and the standing of their respective Sections.

Bections are requested to send a full delegation in order to enable the convention to transact its business.

For the Connecticut S. E. C.

A. Gierginsky, Secretary.

186 Governor street, Hartford.

UNDER THIS HEAD WILL BE PUB-LISHED ALL DONATIONS MADE FOR THE LAST FINAL EFFORT TO CLEAR UP THE BALANCE OF THE DEBT ON THE DAILY PEOPLE PRINTING PLANT, THAT BALANCE, ON NO-VEMBER 15, WAS \$4,643, PLUS IN-TEREST. WATCH AND SEE HOW THE FIGURES OF THE "HOME-STRETCH FUND" GET UP TO IT.

Previously acknowledged \$4,174.60 P. Kretlow, Berlin, Germany.... V. P. B., Chicago, Ill..... K. Georgevitch, Schenectady, N. 1.00 Y. W. M. Bopp, Brooklyn, N. Y....

GENERAL ORGANIZER'S FUND. Previously acknowledged\$157.40 L. A. 325, Les Angeles, Cal 3.00 23d A. D., N. Y., S. L. P. L. A. 140, N. Y. (Weekly Contributions) John J. Kinneally John Leahey J. Newman Jos. P. Johnson F. B. Sullivan Pearson Bartel L. A. 42, Yonkers, N. Y. Carraher

Total to date\$168.10

E. McCormick

THE WEAVER'S STRIKE. The strike of the members of L. A. 392, North Vassalboro, Me., having been declared off, no further contributions will be required.

Previously acknowledged\$81.60

L. A. 373, Lawrence, Mass 1.25 23d A. D., N. Y., S. L. P. 1.70 J. M. Tierney, Scattle Wash 1.00 Samuel Rohrbach, Reading, Pa. . . 1.00 Total to date\$87.05

GENERAL COMMITTEE

Section New York, Socialist Labor Party. On Saturady, May 7, 1904, 8.30 p. m., regular meeting was held at 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan. Chairman, A. Francis; Vice-Chairman,

Minutes of the previous meeting were

dopted as read. Six new delegates were seated.

Four new members were admitted. Party Press Circular number six was eccived and referred to the Assembly Districts.

A letter from the National Executive Committee on the question of assessments for international delegates' expenses was received and referred to the Assembly

Acting upon a call from the National Executive Committee to secure a hall for the national convention the following members were elected to make arrangements: A. Francis, S. Winawer, F. Brauckmann and L. Abelson.

The organizer reported the result of the general vote on the question of the seat of the national convention as follows: New York, 185; St. Louis, 26; Boston, 2.

The action of the organizer in engaging Grand Central Palace for Thanksgiving Day Festival was indorsed.

It was decided to enforce the rule at general party meetings, that membe must show cards in good standing. Adjournment followed.

A. C. Kihn, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA S. E. C.

To whom it may concern: The seat of the State Executive Com-

mittee has been removed from Pittsburg to Philadelphia, with Louis Katz, 232 Green street, Philadelphia, as Secretary, to whom all communications for the S. E. C. must be addressed.

Respectfully,
P. C. Tesson, Ex-Secretary.
Pittsburg, Pa., May 22, 1904.

SCANDINAVIAN SOCIALIST'S

PICNIC.'
To the Members of the Socialist Labor
Party of Massachusetts:—On Monday,
May 30, the Scandinavian Socialist Club
of Boston, will hold their annual picnic or Boston, will hold their annual picnic in Amory Grove, Roxbury. It is the duty of the members of the S. L. P. to help makes this picnic a success, at least by their presence. It is an old saying, and a true one, that "a friend in need is a friend indeed."

And the Scandinavian Socialist Club has often befriended the S. L. P. and its members have done more than our own, in many instances, to make events run off for the benefit of the S. L. P. a success financially.

These men and women, some seventy-five of them Socialists, with Socialism in their hearts, as well as on their lips, have been responsible for much of the money that has been used to keep the work of the party going in this State.

And they are now aiding the S. L. P. in holding a pienic for the benefit of the campaign, which will be held in Amory

INDIANA'S TIÇKET a slight mark of respect on our part, for the debt of gratitude we owe to the Scan-dinavian Socialist Club of Boston, that

(Continued from page 1.)

struction of the National Executive Comand assist in making it a success; mittee. Motion lost.

especially so when we know that the proceeds will be used in propagating the programme of the S. L. P. in Massachu-The following resolution was then moved and adopted:

Whereas, Section New York, S. L. P. has stated that it would be advisable to have members of other sections beside Section New York on the National Executive Committee; therefore be it

Resolved, That the National Executive Committee be composed of members of Section New York and elsewhere.

Although no action was taken by the convention on the matter of party press, the subject however brought forth a lively discussion and it was the expression of the entire convention that the Daily People should and must live and that every effort should be made to increase There will be a special meeting of Branch Troy, S. L. P. Sunday May 29, at the circulation of the Weekly People, that it is not only a power in agitation and propaganda, but that it would also reduce the cost of production of the daily issues.

of Wages, Marriage and the Church, and Comrade Hugh Richards was next also to decide whether his attitude and elected delegate to the National Convention with Comrade E. J. Dillon as alter-All members should make it a point to nate, both being elected by acclamation.

The convention then proceeded to make nominations as above

Comrade E. J. Dillon, who was nous inated for governor, is a resident of Marion and a glass-blower by trade. He is an able representative of the working headway in regard to the subscription class, and has been in our movement for nine years.

A vote of thanks was tendered the ladies who had spread a refreshing lunch for the delegation, and which was heartily enjoyed and relished during the noon recess and after the final adjournment in the evening,
A collection was taken among those ficiency. The bulk of this burden has

resent for the benefit of Campaign Fund which netted \$6.45. Convention then adjourned.

Frank Janke, Secretary.

and received the consent of the N. E. C. Marion, Ind., May 22 .- E. J. Dillon to arrange a general beznar and prize our candidate for governor, was arrested division for the benefit of the "Socialiswhile asserting the right of free speech at the corner of Fourth and Washington We expect to have a large number of streets. The charge against him was "obstructing a public highway." The matter will be tested in the courts. prizes for this occasion and would the efore call upon the comrades and sympathizers throughout the United States

SECTION ALBANY. Section Albany, Albany Co., N. Yohas opened its \$1d headquarters at Van Vochten Hall. Room 7, 119 State street, and will hold its regular business meeting every Monday at 8 p. m. All those who claim to be S. L. P. men and are willing to join are invited to attend; also sympathizers willing to help finan-

TO THE READERS OF "THE PEOPLE" IN SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Indorsed by N. E. C., S. L. P., National Section San Antonio, S. L. P., holds open-air agitation meetings every Saturday night, 8 o'clock, on Main Plaza. All live topics of the day are discussed there by a competent speaker from the working class standpoint. Don't fail to at-Donovan Fails To Secure New Trial and tend, and bring some friends or shopmates

FRISCO S. L. P. HEADOUARTERS.

Section San Francisco's headquarters and free reading rooms, located at 610 Montgomery street (between Clay and Washington streets), third floor, room 23, are open every day in the year,

Section business meetings every Monday night at 8 o'clock. Comrades and sympathizers are requested to call.

cey, before whom the case was heard, has denied the motion of the defendant Do-SOUTH HUDSON OPEN AIR MEETING Section South Hudson of New Jersey will hold its first open air meeting at Five Corners, Jersey City, on Friday, May 27, at 8 p. m.

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Cosime Note, M. D. Cloth bound, leid antique paper, 277 pages. Price, \$1.00.

A pleasing and entertaining story, in which the New Orleans of to-day, with its poverty, misery, disease and crime, is changed, in a same and scientific manner, into a healthful, beautiful Paradies for man. The aim of the book is to

1. That medicine, as practiced now-edays, is immoral, and that doctors, gen-erally speaking, are but imposters, and 2. That the road wherein now marches

medical science in order to fight out diseases, is wrong.

-2. That Socialism alone can permit medical science to destroy all kind of

4. That man, living according to the laws of nature and of hygicus, things that under Socialism everybody could do, may reach an age twice as great as

is now considered exceptional.

5. That old age as we know it is a normal evolution of the body, but the result of diseases more or less apparent. 6. That Socialism is not a quest the stomach for some people, but is a question of the health and happiness of all people.

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