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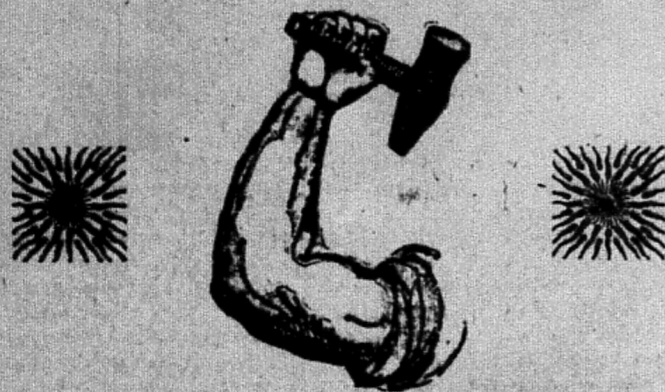
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NATIONAL CONVENTION SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

NOMINATIONS



FOR PRESIDENT
Charles Hunter Corregan

PRINTER

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FOR VICE-PRESIDENT
William Wesley Cox

MINER

COLLINSVILLE, ILL.

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

With the fall of the gavel wielded by National Secretary, Henry Kuhn, the Eleventh National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party was called to order in this city, at 9 a. m., Saturday, July 2, at the Grand Central Palace. A large and enthusiastic gathering of S. L. P. men and women were in the hall when the convention opened, whose appearance constituted a display of physical and mental vigor that was inspiring indeed to the observer with hope and confidence in the future of the only genuine revolutionary movement of the working class as manifested by the Socialist Labor Party.

The convention hall was an ideal one. High and white in ceiling, wide and long, decorated in green, with hanging curtains in red at the windows, carpeted, and furnished with hardwood benches on the side, and with raised canopied platforms at the end, the delegates occupying the center of the floor, each seated at small folding tables, amid plenty of light with the spectators present, an impressive picture.

Unlike the alleged Socialists' national convention, held at Chicago recently, it was predominantly working class. The sky-pilots, fraudulent contract-making and labor secretariat lawyers, bourgeois capitalist politicians, reverend wife-swappers, mining stock peddlers and other persons with "idiosyncrasies" of a like character, together with the graft-seeking supporters of scab-herding unionism of the A. F. of L. type, or any other type, were conspicuous by their absence. Banquets to defile and boom the political value of certain personages were cut out, as were time-consuming speeches and procedure. Practical accomplishments in the interest of the working class was the desire and the result. Finally perfect candor regarding conditions and the outlook, and hope, confidence and enthusiasm prevailed.

The convention was composed of 41 delegates and four alternates, representing 18 States and three fraternal delegates, two from the S. T. and L. A. and one from Section Toronto, Canada. They were as follows:

Chas. H. Chase, of Colorado; Meyer Stodel, Connecticut; W. W. Cox and Olive M. Johnson, of Illinois; Hugh R. Richards, Indiana; James Doyle, Kentucky; Robert W. Stevens, Maryland; M. T. Berry, James A. Bresnahan, Morris E. Rafter, John Sweeney and Thos. F. Brennan, of Massachusetts; Frank A. Bohn, Peter Friesema, Jr., Melko Meyer and Herman Richter, of Michigan; Chas. W. Brandborg, of Minnesota; Wm. Bilbarrow, of Missouri; A. J. Boland and

George P. Harschaff, of New Jersey; Chas. H. Corregan, Daniel De Leon, Richard W. Gaffney, P. De Lee, L. A. Boland, F. E. Passonno, Anton Metzler, J. J. Kennelly, Boris Reinstein, C. A. Luedecke, T. Walsh, A. C. Kihn, C. F. Brauckmann, of New York; Paul Dinger and John D. Goerke, of Ohio; D. Rehder, of Pennsylvania; John J. Duffy, of Rhode Island; Frank Leitner, of Texas; H. Muller, of Virginia; and F. R. Wilke, of Wisconsin. Alternates: E. C. Dieckman, of Missouri; P. C. Christensen, of Ohio; A. A. Grant, of Pennsylvania; George Hasseler, of Michigan.

Fraternal delegates: From Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance, Arvid Olson, S. J. French; Alternates, O. Barthels, Ernest Diazzone, Section Toronto, Canadian S. L. P., Chas. A. V. Kemp. This made a total of 18.

FIRST DAY'S SESSION, SATURDAY, JULY 2.

After a few introductory and welcoming words by the National Secretary, and upon his call for nominations for temporary officers, Wm. W. Cox, of Illinois, was chosen temporary chairman and Charles H. Chase, of Colorado, temporary secretary. Cox assumed the gavel without any waste of words, and the convention was at work.

A credentials committee was next elected consisting of C. H. Corregan, of New York; M. T. Berry, of Massachusetts and Hugh R. Richards, of Indiana. A short recess was then taken while the convention was awaiting the report of the credentials committee.

Upon reassembling, a large and beautiful bouquet of flowers was presented to the convention by the wife of Comrade Charles A. V. Kemp, the fraternal delegate from Section Toronto, of the Canadian S. L. P. The acceptance of the bouquet was attended with a hearty round of applause, expressive of the convention's appreciation of the delicate sentiment conveyed by the gift.

The credentials committee reported receipt of the credentials of the above-named delegates, and recommended that the delegates named be seated and that the alternates and fraternal delegates be given seat and voice in the convention.

Upon the acceptance of the committee's report, a question arose as to the eligibility of L. A. Boland, of Troy, N. Y., and his credential was referred back to the committee to report later. The committee retired, took evidence and returned with the recommendation that Boland be not seated but that he be given the opportunity to speak in the event of the matter of his position being brought up later in the convention.

In the interim of waiting for the report on the Boland credential the fol-

lowing committees were elected: On Rules and Regulations—B. Reinstein, F. Passonno, H. Richter, G. Harschaff and J. A. Bresnahan. Committee on Constitution, W. W. Cox, Wm. Bilbarrow, Melko Meyer, Paul Dinger and B. Reinstein. On Platform and Resolutions, D. De Leon, John Sweeney, Olive M. Johnson, P. Friesema and R. W. Gaffney.

When permanent organization was affected, F. R. Wilke, of Wisconsin, was elected chairman for the day and Frank A. Bohn, of Michigan, vice-chairman. Charles H. Chase, of Colorado, was made permanent secretary of the convention. Samuel Winauer, member of Section New York, S. L. P., was chosen to act in the capacity of Sergeant-at-arms and page during the session.

A committee on the attitude of the Party toward trades unions was elected consisting of delegates Corregan, Berry and Cox. One on Appeals and Grievances, Stevens, of Maryland, Boland, of New Jersey and Doyle, of Kentucky. The electing of a committee on Party Press was deferred until after the hearing of the reports of the National Executive Committee and the Party's Editor which was to begin after the noon recess. An auditing committee comprising Leitner, De Lee and Friesema was elected. One on Mileage was made up of delegates Bohn, Brandborg and Muller.

Messages of congratulation were received from the 16th A. D. S. L. P., New York, the Progressive Socialist Club and the Ladies' Branch of the same, and from revolutionary members of the Excelsior Literary Society, which were greeted with applause.

The reading of the report of the National Executive Committee took up the greater part of the afternoon session. The report is begun in this issue, beginning on second page.

After the close of the report the matter of the eligibility of L. A. Boland was again brought up as a result of a motion of John J. Duffy, of Rhode Island, made on the theory that the report of the credential committee was not sufficiently thorough or complete. F. Passonno explained briefly the attitude of Section Troy in the matter and Boland was given the floor to speak in his own behalf. While Boland was speaking, six o'clock, the hour to which the hour to which the hall had been engaged, arrived and the convention adjourned to meet again at 9 a. m. on the morrow. The various committees meet in the evening at the headquarters of Section New York, in the Daily People Building, to discuss and act upon the duties assigned to them.

Delegates who were not elected to committee work spent the evening in the company of local comrades, getting acquainted with the city or taking part in agitation work.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION, SUNDAY, JULY 3.

The second day's session was called to order by Secretary Charles H. Chase at 9:30 a. m. sharp.

The chairman and vice-chairman chosen for the day were August Gilhaus of New York and Frank Leitner of Texas. Chairman Gilhaus, in a few brief words, brought the convention down to business in short order. The first matter taken up was the eligibility of L. A. Boland of Troy, to a seat in the convention, the assemblage went into committee of the whole to consider the matter. Boland was requested to proceed with his statement, the discussion to be under a fifteen minute rule, Frank Passonno presenting the views of Section Troy in the case. A general discussion ensued after which the convention decided to permit the seating of Boland as a delegate. The following resolutions were presented and referred to the committee on constitution: One by L. A. Boland, to the effect that all members of the party be required to be wage workers. One from P. De Lee, to the effect that a clause be inserted providing for the abolition of the custom of allowing sections to obtain literature on credit from the Labor News Company. A resolution handed in by Hugh R. Richards of Indiana, requesting the convention to definitely declare its attitude on the subject of the Materialist Conception of History, was referred to the committee on resolutions.

When the convention reassembled after the noon recess. The committee on rules and regulations reported receipts of resolutions and recommend that all committees be requested to as far as possible, carry out the plan of having

printed a sufficient number of copies of each resolution recommended by them for the consideration of the convention, so as to enable them to distribute copies to the delegates at the session previous to that at which they were to be reported for action, and thus give every one a chance to study the various questions before acting upon them. This recommendation was concurred in.

The report of the party editor, Daniel De Leon, was the next business called for, and this occupied a considerable portion of the afternoon session. The report was lengthy and comprehensive and in beginning it De Leon stated his reasons for presenting it in the manner he did. He referred to the extreme importance of the matters involved, stating that the ownership of the party press by the party itself, produces a peculiar situation requiring special action. Because of this ownership, De Leon explained, the questions of the disposition, management, attitude, etc., of the party press tend toward the party constitution and look to the necessitating of changes therein and also in the arranging of the form of the N. E. C., and its relation to the institution of the party press. The ownership of the plant and the directing of the policy of the party press by the party, he declared, reflect themselves upon the organic law of the party. Hence, this importance of dealing with the matter in the most thorough manner. The experience upon which to base our judgment for guidance in future action is already at hand. The party has made it on one hand with its own press and the Kangaroos and Social Democrats on the other, have made some for us with their privately owned papers. Thus, there is an ample fund of knowledge upon which to draw in the work of deciding upon the details of the course to be pursued.

Further on De Leon spoke of the so-called Connolly matter, meaning the discussion on Wages, Marriage and the Church, initiated by James Connolly. In opening this question, De Leon declared that properly speaking there was no such thing as a "Connolly matter," but there was a duty on the part of the party editor who was elected to voice the sentiments of the party membership in the carrying out of which the personality of that editor or of Connolly or anyone else had no part whatever. De Leon explained the origin and development of the discussion and presented all the documents in the matter, including those which had not been published, pointing out from their incorrect and misleading contents why those unpublished had been allowed to remain so up to now.

After De Leon concluded a committee of five to investigate and report on the party press was elected. The committee consists of Frank R. Wilke of Wisconsin; Thomas F. Brennan of Massachusetts; Hugh R. Richards of Indiana; Frank A. Bohn of Michigan and John D. Goerke of Ohio.

It was decided to hold no night session, for the double reason that a third session would only wear out the delegates and unfit them for knocking down to work on time in the morning and besides would be unfair to those who had committee work to do in preparation for the morrow and would thus be unable to take part in the deliberations. After the vote on this had been taken, a letter from the California S. E. C. was presented, regretting inability to send delegate, expressing heartfelt wishes for success, and asking for a decision as to what course to follow in the event of legal complications preventing the membership in any State from retaining the party designation, and in such case, what name it would be advisable to adopt during a campaign. This was referred to the committee on constitution.

A resolution presented by F. R. Wilke of Wisconsin, was also referred to the constitution committee. Wilke's resolution called for the transfer of the Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung from Cleveland to New York, bringing it under the control of the national organization and publishing it at the party plant, and also the election of new editor for German party organ.

The committee on Party Platform submitted the draft of a platform for consideration and it was voted to order it published in the Daily People next day and that the question of its adoption or rejection be the first order of business at the opening of the morning's session.

THIRD DAY'S SESSION, MONDAY, JULY 4.

Interest was chiefly centered in the discussion of the Party Platform and the matter of instructions to the Party's delegates to the International Congress at Amsterdam, at this session. After the convention was called to order, Hugh R. Richards of Indiana and James A. Bresnahan of Massachusetts, were elected chairman and vice-chairman respectively.

The adoption of a Party Platform was the first order of business and the draft submitted by the committee was taken up and discussed paragraph by paragraph. The meaning and interpretation of each were thoroughly debated and finally a few minor corrections having been made, the Platform was adopted as a whole.

The Platform, as adopted, appears at the top of this page.

The debate on the Platform took up the time until noon and following its adoption, the committee on resolutions reported on the matter of instructing the delegates to the Amsterdam Congress. One recommendation was:

"That the N. E. C. be authorized to issue credentials to the International Congress to Party members in good standing who may be in Europe at the time of the Congress and are ready to represent the Party."

This was concurred in. The advisability or otherwise of instructing the delegates was then thoroughly discussed. The prevailing sentiment seemed to be that owing to the peculiar conditions connected with the Congress, and the unknown contingencies, now impossible to foresee, that may arise, the delegates would need a certain amount of latitude as representatives of the S. L. P. in guiding their actions on the situation presented to them. A substitute resolution was offered by Bilbarrow, which stated that should the International Congress declare for a policy along the lines of the so-called Kautsky resolution our delegates withdraw from said Congress and immediately publish their reasons therefor. This was not accepted, the convention finally voting to accept the resolution submitted by the committee, which were as follows:

"Resolved, That the delegates of the Socialist Labor Party of America to the International Congress at Amsterdam, in 1904, use all the influence and effort possible to make the honest comrades of the less developed countries comprehend the enormous differences in economic and political conditions, for example, in Germany and the United States, and to secure the repudiation of the Kautsky Resolution; and to receive the assurance of the elimination from future International Congresses and other representative bodies of the movement of delegates and representatives of Kangarooism, Millerandism, Hyndmanism, etc., and the acceptance of representatives only of the class conscious Socialist Labor Party of the respective countries; and, be it further

"Resolved, That as to the matter of possible withdrawal or not from the convention the Party's delegation be allowed the latitude of their own judgment as officers of the Socialist Labor Party."

This business disposed of, a number of resolutions were submitted and referred to the proper committees. One from Melko Meyer looking toward making it mandatory to publish in the Party Press, communications submitted by members, the same to be followed where necessary by a criticism showing where in such articles erred or deviated from Party principle or logic. Another from the same delegate opposing the raising of dues. One by August Gilhaus, proposing to establish a fund whereby members could contribute ten cents weekly for the purpose of carrying out a scheme to increase the circulation of the Weekly People.

By M. T. Berry of Massachusetts a resolution was introduced for the better facilitation of business in future sessions, prohibiting delegates from speaking more than once to the same motion and also providing for the previous questions on a two-thirds vote. It was referred to the committee on rules and regulations.

The committee on resolutions reported adversely in the matter of the Indiana resolution anent the Materialist Conception of History, on the ground that the sense of the resolution was already being carried out as far as necessary. The report was concurred in. The committee recommended in the matter of a

PLATFORM

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

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

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

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

resolution relating to the Massachusetts delegation, submitted by J. J. Duffy of Rhode Island, that it be referred to the N. E. C. for investigation. This also was concurred in.

After the passing of a motion made by D. De Leon of New York, instructing the delegates to be around sharp at nine in the morning, and another by J. J. Kinnelly, reducing the noon recess to one hour in future, the convention adjourned at two p. m. Every one then went to the celebration of the Daily People's fourth anniversary at Glendale, except those who had committee work to perform and had to prepare for submitting reports when the convention reassembled next day.

FOURTH DAY'S SESSION, TUESDAY, JULY 5.

John D. Goerke, of Ohio, was chosen chairman and D. Rehder, of Pennsylvania, vice-chairman. Meyer Stodel, of Connecticut, was excused from further attendance, owing to his having received a message informing him of sickness in his family.

The committee on rules and regulations reported favorably on the resolution submitted by M. T. Berry on the previous day, and with some slight changes recommended its adoption. This was concurred in by the convention, the resolution as adopted providing that no person speak more than once on a motion and not more than ten minutes each, excepting the mover, who has the privilege of closing the debate. The putting of the previous question is provided for on a three-fourths vote.

The auditing committee requested information as to the extent of its duties as such and was instructed to the effect that it is empowered to audit all books including those of the Daily People, the Labor News Company, and the National Secretary.

The committee on the attitude of the Party towards Trades Unions presented its report and it was ordered printed in the Daily People for action to-day.

After a resolution submitted by Paul Dinger intended to confer upon future conventions the power to judge of the qualifications of their delegates in case of their eligibility being questioned, had been referred to the committee on constitution, it was decided to adjourn to 1 p. m. in order to give the various committees a chance to prepare reports.

Just as the convention reassembled a telegram was received from Section Lynn, Mass., sending congratulations, etc., to the National Convention. Later a similar message was received from Paul Kretlow, formerly of Chicago, but at present in Berlin, Germany.

The business of reports of committees and action upon same, occupied the time of the afternoon session. The Committee on Appeals and Grievances

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

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

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

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

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

through Robert Stevens reported that it recommended the referring of the so-called McGinty case to the State Executive Committee of California, which was concurred in.

The committee on constitution having reported progress a half hour recess was taken to enable it to report definitely upon a number of amendments to the constitution submitted to it. After the recess a long discussion was had upon the questions of language branches and the regulation of the issuing of Section charters in cities and counties and that of providing that three-fourths of membership of Sections be wage-earners or members of the wage-working class. A proposition on the latter subject submitted by Paul Dinger was that "the qualification for membership in the Party be that the applicants depend on their wages for a living. No one shall be admitted as a member of the S. L. P. who is an employer of labor except by a unanimous vote of all members of the Section." An amendment by Wilke of Wisconsin, included the words "as members of the wage-working class" which he stated would include the wives of workmen who did not happen to have to go to work for a living. This was seconded by Olive Johnson, for the same reason.

One by Berry, of Massachusetts, on the non-wageworker question provided "that no such person be admitted except by vote of the S. E. C. of the States or where no S. E. C. exists, by vote of the N. E. C.

These and other matters upon which the committee reported were recommitted.

Article II, Section 8, was amended with the words "Every Section shall elect a standing Grievance Committee of three members which shall investigate all charges and difficulties in the Section and report its decisions." This was proposed by Julius Hammer.

Another amendment carried which was submitted by Frank Leitner, provided that Section 12 of Article II read as before with the addition of the words "by the Section which suspended or the State Executive Committee should such Section cease to exist or in the absence of such committee, by the National Executive Committee."

On recommendation of the Committee on Constitution two Sections were added to Article II as follows:

"Sec. 21 Acquaintance with the current affairs of the Party being essential for an intelligent discharge of the duties and responsibilities of Party membership, each Section shall relentlessly insist on each member being a regular reader of a weekly Party organ, except when none such is published in the language spoken by the member, and the

Continued on page 6

Report of the National Executive Committee to the Eleventh National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party

INTRODUCTORY.

When, in the year 1900, the report of the National Executive Committee was written, it could truly be said that the history of the Socialist Labor Party of the preceding four years had centered around its trade union policy, the working out of its uncompromising, revolutionary position, which scorned temporary advantage at the sacrifice of principle, and which, finally, culminated in the Kangaroo rebellion of 1899. That event clarified the atmosphere. The opportunist and the revolutionist parted company; the former to pursue the apparently easy road to mushroom growth, at the end of which lie demoralization and destruction, the latter content to travel the stormy, thorny and narrow path a truly militant movement is bound to pursue, preaching the class struggle in all its purity, encountering and overcoming difficulties undreamed of and, all the while, in the face of a storm of vilification and abuse, added to by internal disturbances, holding steadfastly to the line of action the S. L. P. had mapped out for itself.

In order to clearly comprehend the full scope of these difficulties, one must bear in mind that the industrial conditions in this country, during the main portion of the period covered by this report, made against rather than aided a movement such as ours. The Spanish-American war, with its resultant acquisition of Porto Rico and of the Philippine Islands, had given a great stimulus to American industry; American capitalism entered the field of international competition in a most formidable way, so that the "American invasion" became a standing topic in the press of every European country and a cause of fearful apprehension to every capitalist nation on the face of the globe. The outlet thus afforded to American products in the world's market went far to stimulate industry at home. The baneful effects of the capitalist system were softened, temporarily, the working class were more steadily employed, and, although increases of wages were on the whole more than offset by an increased cost of living all along the line, the general effect of such a condition of affairs was to blunt the edge of the revolutionary impulses of the great body of the working class and render them prone to acquiescence in a condition which they considered tolerable.

But to-day, in the year 1904, this condition of "unparalleled prosperity," to quote the language of the capitalist press, has come to an end and what we are now facing, and in fact are in the midst of, is an industrial depression the extent, duration, and general effects of which are apt to be in keeping with the high development of industrial capitalism of our day, and bid fair to out-do all we have experienced before. Thus, if during such a period of industrial activity ours was up-hill work, it should logically follow that under conditions the working class of the country are now facing, they will be more ready to receive and conceive the great truths the S. L. P. has to convey, albeit such a state of affairs imposes upon us new duties, greater effort and ever more earnest endeavor.

THE PARTY PRESS.

If, as has been said, the history of the S. L. P. for the four years preceding the national convention of 1900, centered around the Party's policy, it can with equal truth be said that its history of the four years just passed centers around its press. In the year 1900 on July 1, the Party had launched the Daily People, a most momentous undertaking, in the lap of which lay concealed struggles, trials and tribulations undreamed of by most, if not all, who were present at the paper's birth. So closely interwoven is that paper with all the Party has been since and is to-day, that the bulk of the space in this report must be given to set forth matters and events which, at first blush, may seem to belong under other heads, yet upon closer scrutiny will be found to have flown from the fact that we had a daily paper such as it is, and such as it could and had to be under the conditions prevailing.

The convention of 1900, held less than a month prior to the launching of the Daily People, had to deal with the form of administration to be given to the paper. It did so under the shadow of the legal complications then existing, which had resulted in an injunction against the members of the N. E. C., obtained by the Volkzeitung corporation. This state of affairs made it desirable to free the N. E. C. from any direct connection with the publication of the paper, lest it be drawn into the troubles the N. E. C. were involved in. A separate administrative

body, designated as the Board of Trustees and composed of three members, was created. These men were Hugo Vogt, Peter Fiebiger and Joseph H. Sauter. The starting of an S. L. P. daily paper necessarily had to be much of a leap in the dark. No one could tell to what extent the field was ripe for such a paper, nor could any one foretell the exact nature of the opposition that was to be encountered, all of which made it impossible to determine beforehand the scope on which it was best to start. It was soon found that the ripeness of the field had been entirely overestimated; that the opposition to the paper manifested itself in ways unforeseen, Labor Fakirs, Capitalist politicians and Kangaroo newsdealers uniting to keep it off the newsstands, prevent the getting of advertising, or working for the withdrawal of such as had been secured; that, therefore, we could not hope to have either the circulation or the income hoped for at the beginning, and that to continue along the lines the paper had been planned was impossible. We had then eight pages daily and sixteen pages on Sunday, which implied a correspondingly large force in both the editorial and mechanical departments. We had also, for a time, full returns granted to the news companies for the purpose of introducing the paper and that cost heavily.

This state of affairs was continued up to the election of 1900, and when the polls had closed and the vote had been counted, the question arose: what was to be done with the paper? The Board of Trustees called a conference of a number of members and submitted a plan of cutting the daily to four and the Sunday to eight pages, as well as abolishing all returns, thereby making possible the continuation of the paper. The proposition was agreed to and was carried out.

It must here be stated, because of the importance given to the circumstance by later developments, that, when the paper was started, the compensation of the Party members employed in two of the three departments of the paper, as well as the number of men employed, was fixed by the Board of Trustees in keeping with the high expectations then entertained and utterly out of keeping with what the paper could afford to pay. During the period from July 1 to November, 1900, the expenses of the paper so far exceeded its income, that the wages thus fixed could not be paid except for a very short time, and thus accumulated the wage claims which later on became so potent a weapon against the Party in the hands of men who had become its enemies—the very men who had created the situation that made for the accumulation of these claims. At the time the size of the paper was reduced, the enmity these men now harbor against the Party had not yet developed and had a suggestion made at that time been acted upon, many subsequent difficulties might have been saved. The suggestion was that a meeting be called of all who had claims, that some take the lead and propose to relinquish these claims and take receipt from the Daily People for the amounts technically due as donations to the Party. The Secretary of the Board of Trustees and self-appointed manager of the paper, Hugo Vogt, to whom this suggestion was made, did not act upon it, except in a few instances and in these he secured relinquishments in such a form that enabled him, afterwards, to induce the very men who had released to place into his hands suits against the Party for the payment of these alleged claims.

In the course of time, it became ever more evident that the Board of Trustees was an institution whose efficiency as an administrative body left much to be wished for. This was emphasized by its selection of Hugo Vogt as the manager of the paper and secretary of the Board. Whatever services he might have been able to render as the secretary of the Board, as a manager of the paper he was an unmitigated failure. Unable to manage a large working force and permitting a reign of drunkenness and debauchery in the mechanical department and himself becoming tainted with that atmosphere, he moreover, made no effort to extend the business done, to enlist the co-operation of the Party organization, or to seek other means of providing an income. What was done under his regime in the direction of stirring up the Party organization to help build up circulation, had to be fairly forced upon him by men not on the Board, whose suggestions he would often meet with a shrug of the shoulders, saying that the membership knew as well as he could tell them that we needed circulation and that being so there was no

need of telling them.

Thus conditions grew from bad to worse. The paper was run with a heavy deficit made up by means of loans, collections, festivals and the like, by which means thousands of dollars were gathered, very little of which could, however, be applied to payments on the machinery, but was mostly swallowed up to meet current expenses.

Then, as a further aggravation of an intolerable situation, came

THE HICKEY AFFAIR.

Among the men on the editorial staff, when the Daily People was started, there was one Thomas A. Hickey. He had prior to that time, been employed as an organizer at various times by the N. E. C., as well as by several State committees. While out on the road, the Kangaroo papers used to refer to him as a drunkard, but in the absence of complaints on that line from our own people, little attention was paid to that. But, when we had him here, constantly under our eyes, it soon began to be known that he had been judged quite correctly by his present "comrades," the Kangaroos, and that our own men, for some reason had not kept us informed. Intoxicated with great frequency, too indolent to do the work he was engaged for, loud-mouthed, empty-headed and overbearing, he finally had to be dismissed by the Editor. While engaged on a tour for the Pennsylvania State Committee, early in 1900, Hickey had obtained from the Labor News Company, and had sold on the road, books on which he owed something over \$45. The Labor News Company had often tried to collect, but had failed, Hickey claiming that the Pennsylvania State Committee had not settled with him and that he would pay as fast as he could collect from them. This matter had dragged along until the beginning of 1901, when the manager of the Labor News Company learned that Hickey had drawn from the Pennsylvania State Committee all but \$18 of the \$80 and odd that had been due, but still had not made an attempt to square his bill with the Labor News Company. He ignored renewed demands for payment and charges were finally brought before Section New York. Hickey, persisting in an attitude of insolent effrontery, was finally expelled by the Section and then began a series of maneuvers on the part of his friends, foremost among whom was Hugo Vogt, which made what has become known as the "Hickey case" an affair of such magnitude in the history of the Party that it grew away beyond the rather insignificant personality of him who was the prime cause. A regular conspiracy was formed, and the methods resorted to by the set of men who had clubbed together to humiliate Section New York and ram Hickey down the Party's throat, would have put the most case-hardened ward heeler to the blush. They set up the cry, "Hickey must have a trial"—the very thing Hickey did not want—and endeavored to give him that trial before the New York State Committee, on which body they had a clear majority. In order to get the case before this tribunal of their own, they had to overcome the provision of the constitution calling for a general vote of the Section's membership as the first instance of appeal in a subdivided Section. They sought to accomplish this by endeavoring to have the N. E. C. give a ruling to the effect that this provision of the constitution was not mandatory, but optional, of which the appellant might or might not avail himself, according to his pleasure. Twice did they come to the N. E. C. and twice the N. E. C. refused to so rule.

Hickey himself had been a member of the State Committee. His expulsion created a vacancy in that body for the filling of which the Section had been called upon to make nominations, which, when made, had been duly referred to a general vote of the Sections in the State. The conspirators, balked in their efforts to get the case before themselves in the State Committee, now became desperate. The general vote electing a successor to Hickey had closed and that vote was to be canvassed and the result announced. The simple duty of the State Committee was, at its next meeting, to count the vote and seat the candidate having received the highest number of votes, but at that meeting the Hickey majority revealed to what length they were ready to go to accomplish their purpose. They declared to send out that vote had been a "mistake"; that Hickey, although expelled by his Section, and no longer a member of the Party, was still a member of the State Committee until such time as he

had been specifically removed by a general vote of the membership in the State. Having a clear majority in the State Committee, composed of Hugo Vogt, Max Forker, and Patrick Murphy, as against Alfred C. Kihn and Henry Kuhn, who offered determined resistance, they carried their point and the vote was not counted. Instead, they adopted a resolution to call upon Section New York for a statement of its side of the Hickey case. Hickey to get this statement, answer it, and both to be sent to a general vote. Section New York then took action. At the next meeting of its General Committee, held on August 10, 1901, a resolution was adopted calling upon the N. E. C. to rule on the question, "Whether it was correct or incorrect to hold that a member loses all rights to hold office after his expulsion from the Party." This resolution came before the N. E. C. on August 17, 1901, and was decided in favor of Section New York, by a vote of five to two. One of the two was Peter Fiebiger, a member and the treasurer of the Board of Trustees, the body of which Hugo Vogt was the secretary and which had made the latter the manager of the Daily People. This ruling of the N. E. C. ended the first phase of the Hickey matter, all the moves having been made that could be made within the organization, and at the next meeting of the State Committee the vote was counted and the member who had been elected in Hickey's place seated.

ABOLITION OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

With the two acting members of the Board of Trustees, Vogt and Fiebiger, engaged in the work of championing the cause of Hickey, the interests of the Daily People, entrusted to their care, did not receive any too much attention. Proper management there never had been, due to the unfitness of Vogt, but with a good portion of his time absorbed by pro-Hickey intrigues, things were growing worse. The mechanical department was conducted in haphazard fashion. The business department reflected the spirit of the manager and, worse yet, all connection between him and the editorial department had been cut by his conduct in the Hickey affair. It finally came to pass, that the Board declared to the N. E. C. that the Daily People could no longer be maintained, and that to carry the paper along to the election of 1901 was the best that could be done. Prior to this declaration, the manager of the "Abendblatt," the Jewish daily, had made a proposition to consolidate the mechanical departments of the two papers in order to effect savings that would materially reduce the deficit. This proposition the Board opposed unqualifiedly, and, since they were the body in charge, nothing was done, but this did not remove the stress of the situation, and under pressure of that stress, the Board, through Peter Fiebiger, who was also a member of the N. E. C., sprang a proposition to convene a special national convention. That proposition was to be passed upon on November 22, 1901. It was met by a counter-proposition to call for a general vote to amend the constitution as to abolish the Board of Trustees form of organization, make the "Abendblatt" an official organ, and place the administration of the Party press into the hands of the N. E. C. That proposition was adopted, and the draft of the call was ordered to be presented at the following meeting on November 29. The two Hickeyites on the N. E. C., Fiebiger and Keveney, had opposed the proposition and, naturally, also opposed the call for the vote, which was adopted over their votes. A few days later, under date of December 12, they sent a joint letter of resignation from the N. E. C., which resignations were promptly accepted.

The call was sent out and the Sections of the Party were asked to submit such amendments to the proposed amendment as they saw fit, all of them to be in on January 8, 1902. Meanwhile, the situation had become one of great intensity and a number of other incidents, closely connected with the events here depicted, contributed to add to the tension. During the summer of 1901, one of the supporters of Vogt, and thereby a supporter of Hickey, one Max Forker, had been sent by the New York State Committee on a tour through the State, ostensibly to raise funds for the Daily People, but really, as was found later on, to work upon the Sections in favor of the Hickey intrigue. That tour was later extended to take in cities, outside of the State of New York, among them Cleveland and Pittsburg. The National Secretary, who had stood in the way of the intrigue, in the N. E. C., the S. E. C., as well as in the General Committee of Section New York, was to be killed off by a campaign of slander and Mr. Forker was to do the work. When reports of his work reached headquarters from Pittsburg, he tried to escape the consequences of his doings by sending to the N. E. C. falsified copies of letters exchanged between him and W. J. Eberle of Pittsburg on the subject of the slan-

derous statements made by him to members of the Party in that city about the National Secretary. The purpose of the falsifications was to make it appear that what he had said at Pittsburg was quite harmless. When found out and exposed, he promptly sent his resignation from the Party to Section New York, but that body deferred action until after the election of 1901, prompted by all sorts of rumors that Vogt, Fiebiger, Forker, Murphy and others were to set up a party of their own; "something was going to drop" it was said, but since nothing did drop, the resignation was finally accepted. Forker had been quite well known in the Party. He was a German speaker, had frequently toured the country, and his defection caused many inquiries to come in from the Sections wanting to know "what was the matter." These inquiries, together with the fact that it became necessary to give to the membership full information of the situation in so far as it had developed, prompted the N. E. C., when the final vote on the proposed amendment to abolish the Board of Trustees was to be sent out, together with such amendments as had been offered by Sections to the proposition of the N. E. C., to accompany the call with a complete statement of all that had happened, for the information hitherto conveyed through the Party press had necessarily been fragmentary. This was done in a 24-page pamphlet, entitled "Statement of the National Executive Committee to the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party," dated January 8, 1902. The vote then proceeded and resulted in the adoption of the original proposition of the N. E. C., all the proposed amendments failing to carry.

It was about the middle of March, 1902, when the vote ended, and, at the meeting of the N. E. C., held March 17, the vote was counted and action taken to inform the Board of Trustees of the result. The property was then formally taken over and from that day on began the regime of the N. E. C. over the Party press. No sooner had we taken hold, when there began to appear the first manifestations of what developed within a few weeks, into

THE KANGLLET AFFAIR.

The saying that "history repeats itself, first as a tragedy and then as a farce," may, with due reservations, be applied in this instance. The Kangaroo outbreak had back of it deep-going differences as to Party policy and tactics, and it had also the dignity of numbers if it had no other. The Kanglets had neither numbers, nor a perceivable cause, nor even a common purpose. They were a unit in but one thing, namely, that the Daily People must be smashed, but whether that must be looked upon as a means rather than an end is hard to tell. It was a curious conglomeration. The unappreciated, and, therefore, envious would-be intellectual, rubbed elbows with the man who had grown tired of maintaining the rather strenuous attitude of the S. L. P. and who, rather than admitting the fact and getting out, sought to square himself with his conscience or his pride by turning against those who had not grown tired.

But, to maintain the proper chronology of events, we must go back to the time the N. E. C. took over the Party press. We found things in a deplorable condition. The debt on the plant, on which payments had been postponed over and over again, amounted to about \$11,000; there were numerous other obligations, among them about \$5,000 loaned from Party members, about \$1,600 payroll debt, and about \$1,800 of current business obligations. The circulation of the Daily People had never been large, but that of the Weekly People had sunk to about 7,000, scarcely any efforts having been made to stimulate the organization to work for its enlargement. The mechanical department had been run in slovenly fashion and was ill equipped to do anything but just turn out the paper.

When it had become evident that the general vote on the abolition of the Board of Trustees would end as it did, the N. E. C. had begun to cast about for a competent manager and had made several unsuccessful attempts in that direction. Finally, the Texas State Committee was written to, and asked what they thought of the qualifications of F. D. Lyon, who had become generally known because of the white-capping he had been subjected to at Beaumont. The answer being favorable, the position was offered to Lyon and he accepted. But when the time drew near for the N. E. C. to take hold, it was found that the trial of the assault cases that had grown out of the Beaumont outrage, would prevent Lyon to come on in time. Then something happened that was destined to greatly influence subsequent events and give shape to the Kannglet conspiracy, which, as we know to-day, had already been set on foot. Julian Pierce, hitherto manager of the Labor News Co., came forward to offer himself to the N. E. C. He did so in a letter in which he set forth what he could and would do to conduct the affairs of the

Daily People in conjunction with the Labor News Co. No one else being available, the N. E. C. accepted the offer, and Pierce became the manager. He lost no time in working out his real purpose, or the purpose of those behind him, or with him. The N. E. C., to relieve itself of the details of supervising the management, had appointed a committee of five for this work. The new manager convened this committee and at its very first meeting prevailed upon them to adopt a report to the N. E. C., the gist of which was that an examination of the situation (with which he had been familiar all along) "had taken the heart out of him" as to the possibility of continuing the paper, said report to be adopted by the N. E. C. and sent to the Party Sections. Needless to say that this report was colored as dark as could be, to meet the secret purposes of the conspirators. The situation, by no means a rosy one, was painted in the most dismal hues, all that spoke in favor of the Daily People being slurred over or suppressed, and all that made against unduly exaggerated. The scheme was to put the N. E. C. in an embarrassing position and either force it to endorse and send out the report, which would have meant the finish of the paper, or to have it bear the odium of wishing to keep the membership in the dark as to the real condition of affairs. Having been successful with the managing committee, Pierce probably thought the rest smooth sailing, but he erred. The N. E. C. took up his report, plucked it to pieces and asked for his resignation. The National Secretary was temporarily placed in charge until the arrival of F. D. Lyon a few weeks later, and when he had come, the resolution to consolidate the management of the Daily People and the Labor News Company, that was on the books of the N. E. C. since Pierce had offered himself, was soon taken up and Pierce dismissed. We then entered upon the work of building up, pulling the plant in shape, devoting to that what funds we could spare, and in other ways sought to increase our income by stimulating

advertising and circulation. But we were not long permitted to concentrate our attention upon this work of construction. The conspirators were active. The two streams of enmity to the Party press had met and merged; the Board of Trustees following and the Kannglets proper went hand in hand, despite the erstwhile antagonism of the latter against the former and we then passed through

THE LAMPOONIST PERIOD.

The lampoonists proceeded from the theory that the Party membership, like a lot of children, could be scared into most any absurdity; that to accomplish what they were after it was necessary to paint the N. E. C., the Editor of The People, and the National Secretary in the blackest of colors, charge them with all the crimes on the calendar, and thus stampe the membership into doing what the "Managing Powers" had refused to do, i. e., the destruction of the Party press. It mattered not that the N. E. C. had just been put in charge of that press and could not logically be held responsible for any sins the Board of Trustees may have been guilty of; each and every point which might have been made against the Board, the lampoonists hurled against the N. E. C.

The "truthful" and "honest" Julian Pierce was the first to lead off. He issued a twenty-four page "statement" and sent it broadcast throughout the country, using an old mailing list of the Weekly People, the list of the Labor Library, such other addresses as he had become possessed of by virtue of his office and in this way supplied members and non-members, Party organizations and non-Party organizations, with the utmost "impartiality," going even as far as to send copies to Daily People advertisers, which copies had his circulation "statement" marked in blue pencil. Locally, the effect must at first have been startling in many places, but the good sense of the membership soon asserted itself. The methods employed

Continued on page 3.

ANNUAL PICNIC

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888..... 2,068
In 1892..... 27,157
In 1896..... 36,594
In 1900..... 34,791
In 1902..... 55,793

The day of oppression has endured for long. It is now nearing the close. The S. L. P. is on the march.

OUR BIRTHDAY. [By Sam J. French.]

To-day have we rounded another year,
To-day have we cause for joy
O'er the fight maintained
And the strength we've gained,

Defiant, our message spread
To the struggling mass
Of the working class
Exploited and foul misled.

For this we have forged us a weapon,
Powerful, strong and true,
In the Smithy of Revolution,
To smash the exploiting crew.

THE NATIONAL SECRETARY'S REPORT.

On other pages of this issue will be found the report of National Secretary, Henry Kuhn, to the Eleventh National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party.

"The war," says Senator Clark, copper king of Montana, "has created a demand for copper." The Senator, as his tones indicate, is correspondingly happy.

Francis is said to have fared badly. He's fortunate to have fallen into the hands of a bandit.

FORGING TO THE FRONT.

The declaration by Adj.-Gen. Sherman M. Bell and his Citizens' Alliance, echoed with gusto by the capitalist press of the land, to the effect that, what he is in arms against is, not Unionism, but Socialism, should not be allowed to lose its real or instructive significance.

In "The Eighteenth Brumaire," Marx characterizes the intellectual hollowness and helplessness of the dominant element in the French bourgeois revolution of 1848, with the following pithy sentence:

"Whether the question was the right of petition or the duty on wine, the liberty of the press or free-trade, clubs or municipal laws, protection of individual freedom or the regulation of national economy, the slogan returns ever again, the theme is monotonously the same, the verdict is ever ready and unchanged—SOCIALISM! Even bourgeois liberalism is pronounced Socialistic; Socialistic, alike is pronounced popular education; and, likewise Socialistic, national financial reform. It was Socialistic to build a railroad where already a canal was; and IT WAS SOCIALISTIC TO DEFEND ONESELF WITH A STICK WHEN ATTACKED WITH A SWORD."

That the conduct of the Colorado miners, who have been defending themselves with a stick when attacked with a sword should be pronounced "Socialistic" and believed to be "Socialistic" by the bourgeois powers of America is an encouraging feature in the general lay of the present situation. Like the French bourgeois of 1848, whose ossified mind was insensibly being permeated by the knowledge that another idea than Capitalism, to wit, Socialism was rising; who were too intellectually hollow to grasp what the new idea really was; but who instinctively felt the ground slip from under them and realized their own helplessness, the modern American bourgeois has but one monotonous verdict and slogan—the bugaboo of "Socialism!" True enough the circumstance reveals our American capitalists of 1904 to be just 56 years behind their French cousins of to-day. But that means progress.

SPEAKER CANNON'S "SIMPLE TALE."

"The trust buster who is always 'busting' the trust by word, but never by action, would lead the people to believe that all the production of the country is under the direction of unlawful combinations. Behold, how a simple tale shall put that down." The statistics carefully and honestly gathered by the government show that competition is, after all, the great force that regulates production and the price of all the products. If you take all the alleged trusts' properties engaged in production in the year 1900, they employed only 8 per cent of the factory labor, and had 14 per cent of the factory product of the United States; while the independent factories employed 92 per cent of the labor and had 86 per cent of the factory product of the country.

The Socialist is not a "trust buster." The Socialist believes the trust an evolution and the forerunner of Socialism. The Socialist is, therefore, interested in the trust, and he wishes the whole truth told about the trust, so that it may be understood, lest the gravest social blunders be committed. Is Speaker Cannon's "simple tale" the whole truth about the trust? May not the worthy presiding officer of the House and the Republican convention have overlooked some facts in his simplicity? Let us see.

Mr. John Moody, in his book "The Truth About The Trusts," gives a classified-list of ALL the trusts in the United States at the beginning of the year. There are 318 important industrial trusts in the country, controlling 5,288 plants, and having a total capitalization outstanding of \$7,246,342,533.

of \$3,735,456,075. There are six great steam railroad groups with a total capitalization of \$9,017,086,907. There are also ten allied independent systems having a capitalization of \$380,277,000.

The grand total of all trusts, industrial, franchise and transportation is \$20,379,162,511, or ONE FIFTH OF THE WEALTH, NOT CAPITAL, OF THE COUNTRY.

"But even accepting the nominal capitalization of these trusts as representing their financial strength, it appears that there is outside of the control of the trusts \$80,000,000,000 of independent wealth. In other words, the independent wealth of the United States, as compared with the trust-wealth, is as four to one. But it should not be overlooked that the trust wealth is the most important, in that it controls all the other wealth. The trusts are in control of the transportation facilities of the country. They are practically in control of its banking facilities, and they control its main industrial systems. Through control of the banks, the railroad, and the leading industrial companies, the directors of these trusts practically direct the business of the country, and when it is said that of the \$20,000,000,000 of trust capital in the United States, upwards of \$1,000,000,000 is held by one family, and that the greater amount is represented by a group of perhaps a dozen capitalists, one gets some conception of the immense power which is wielded in this country by a few capitalists."

Mr. John Moody and "The Wall Street Journal" are not "trust busters." "The Wall Street Journal" is an undisguised admirer of the presidential candidate nominated by the convention over which Speaker Cannon presided. The testimony they give is that of friends of the trust. This testimony shows that the trust, like a well-generated army, occupies all the strategic points, and therefrom controls competition and production. It shows that Speaker Cannon's "simple tale" resembles a simple falsehood, calculated to make light of the trust problem for campaign purposes, an object unworthy any man alive to the great social dangers arising from the misrepresentation of social problems.

HAPPY, YET DULL DEMOCRATS.

The Republican cue, just now, is to claim that wages rise and are rising and have been rising. It is the Democratic cue, just now, to claim that wages are falling. But even when the Democracy is out, it being a capitalist party, it must hold to the view that the natural trend of wages is to soar upwards. This being thus whichever of the two parties is out declares that wages are taking a plunge down, and, of course, that the other's incumbency is the cause. Accordingly, the Republican party had better quickly hush up the threatened strike in the ready-made clothing industry, and above all hush up the revelations that the strike is starting.

The fact for instance is being revealed that in the clothing industry wages have been steadily declining since 1840. True enough the ominous development has proceeded along racial lines, but that is only an incident. The original operatives, the reports show were driven out by the Jews, but were so driven out because the Jews worked cheaper; and now, we are told, the Jews are themselves being crowded by the Italians, because these work cheaper still. In each case, the report explains, the wages were high to those who do the displacing, but were low compared with the wages received by the displaced, or with "the American standard."

The statement of the scientist that even hoptoads are useful, shows that there is still hope for the Kangaroo of the species of bogus Socialists.

AND NOW IT IS BARNABY.

At the inquest over the Slocum disaster, Captain Van Schaik being on the stand, this neat and terse interrogatory took place:

Question.—Did Mr. Barnaby ever visit or inspect the steamer? Answer.—No.

Mr. Barnaby is the President of the Knickerbocker Steamship Company that owned the money-making death-trap of the steamer General Slocum.

On a previous occasion, it is now about fourteen years ago, another disaster, the New York Central Railroad Tunnel disaster, took place. The directors, Dewey among the lot, were indicted, but the indictments were quashed on the ground that "there was nothing to show that they knew" the condition in which the train was; etc.

It was the case of Barnaby foreshadowed. It is the case of the capitalist proprietor in general. He is a useless, a superfluous entity. Labor does the work the capitalist sponges. That is the stage of development that society has entered upon. It is the stage that divides the people between parasites and workers. As yet the vast majority which consists of the working class do not quite see the dividing line. But what with the Barnaby evidence of such appalling disasters as the Slocum's to help accentuate the line that is becoming clearer day by day, and direct observation, the two classes—parasites together with the parasites upon them and the toilers—will soon stand face to face.

One day it is Dewey, another day it is Barnaby, and the illustrations will multiply—until the scale tips. And then they will end, and the human race will heave its first great sigh of relief, relieved at last from the incubus of class rule.

The resolution of the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor to aid the Western Federation of Miners is a suspicious one. Adopted after the cowardly act of Sam Gompers in hiding at the critical moment, and the perfidious course of the A. F. of L. in Colorado, had been expressed by the Socialist Labor Party, which aroused working class indignation against the A. F. of L., the resolution is a stab to the whale. It only serves to recall that on November 14, 1903, the A. F. of L., in convention assembled in Boston, in a resolution pledged its moral and financial support to the Western Miners, even going so far as to appropriate \$1,000 in conformity therewith. Yet in June, 1904, the President of the A. F. of L. cannot be found to utter a word and protest while those miners are being shot in the back. At the same time its members in Colorado are exempted from the military proscriptions of General Bell and praised as models worthy the support of bull-penners and the emulation of the working class. Look out for the A. F. of L. History repeats itself quite often among the Gompers' crew of labor traitors.

The rough rider President's orders directing the Bureau of Commerce and Labor to investigate the Colorado outrages, like Gompers' resolution to aid the Western Federation of Miners, will deceive no one. It is plainly a move to offset the resentment aroused by the rough rider's failure to intervene in the miners' behalf, in accordance with the appeal of Secretary Haywood, just as the Gompers' resolution is intended to parry the effect of the condemnation resulting from his cowardly conduct in hiding while the miners were being shot down.

Well, it is to laugh—the news that 8 beet sugar companies in Michigan, capitalized at \$6,500,000 and controlled by the Havemeyer interests, will be merged into one for the purpose of securing economy. It was once confidently predicted that the competition of the beet sugar industry would bust the sugar trust. And now the spectacle is presented of the sugar trust interests organizing a trust in the beet sugar industry! Of course, the other companies will have to trustify too, or go out of business! Well, this trust "busting" business is certainly a droll proceeding!

Business men in all parts of the country, anxious to preserve their funds intact, are enforcing anti-racing rules among their employees. This is rather inconsistent considering that the funds that the business men take from their employees, in the shape of profits, are also spent on racing. The business men evidently believe that gambling on races is a luxury that only the capitalists can afford.

"Is America Free?" asks "The International Woodworker," anent the Colorado outrages. The answer cannot fail to be that America is as free as the Kidds who lead the international woodworkers into supporting the capitalists who commit the Colorado outrages make it.

THE CURTAILMENT—SOME THINGS IT DISCLOSES.

The curtailment now going on in industry, transportation, etc., is not without its value to the working class in the facts that it discloses, especially when those facts are taken in comparison with other facts. This contention is typically illustrated in the case of the curtailment in the Baldwin Locomotive Works, located at Philadelphia, Pa. This corporation is one of the largest and most perfectly equipped in the world. Its capital runs well into the millions.

One or two years ago, the Baldwin Locomotive Works were very much in evidence. Non-union and paying wages according to the premium plan, it was attacked by the labor organizations in the machine and metal trades. Thereupon there appeared in the capitalist press a number of articles, evidently inspired, descriptive of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. Its high position in the capitalist world was set forth, so too were its world renown, growing out of the high technical and mechanical skill employed, the great and growing wages paid the latter, its steady employment, promotion, etc., The curtailment now brings the Baldwin Locomotive Works once more to the fore, exhibiting "the great and growing wages," etc., in all their pristine beauty, and enabling the comparison above referred to, to be made.

A news despatch, dated Philadelphia, July 1, and evidently emanating from the Baldwin Locomotive Works, says: "Last week the number of men employed at Baldwin's was 9,727, and the weekly pay-roll \$116,000. In December last, 15,800 men were employed, and earned about \$250,000 a week. Some 2,500 are employed at the Lewistown Works. Samuel M. Vauclain, superintendent, says that the present force will be reduced about 400 men each week until bedrock is reached, but should orders be received sufficient force will be kept to handle them"

This news despatch will make clear that "the steady employment, promotion," etc., is a beautiful dream, but the reader is requested to let that go, and take up the more important matters of "the great and growing wages."

A little division will demonstrate that 15,800 men "earning" ABOUT \$250,000 (which means less than that figure) a week, receive less than \$16 a week each. A little more division will show that 9,727 men receiving a pay-roll amounting to \$116,000 a week receive less than \$12 a week each. According to eminent authority, the highest wages paid in feudal times was \$3 for a day of eight hours. The Baldwin Locomotive Works operates 9 hours a day and pays \$2.50 to \$2 a day, i. e., less than the highest wages of feudal times. In feudal times, handicraft prevailed and production was limited by the capacity of the handicraftsmen. The Baldwin Locomotive Works have the finest machinery, the best technical and mechanical skill, production has increased a thousandfold, yet the modern technician and mechanic in its employ averages less wages per day than the highest paid of the feudal craftsmen.

Other comparisons might be pointed out, such, for instance, as that afforded by the leisurely labor of the feudal handicraftsmen and the intensified toil of the modern mechanic, but enough has been written to show that in the Baldwin Locomotive Works, as in capitalist society in general, wages acquire greatness and growth like a cow's tail—by going downward. And so it will continue to be, as long as the capitalists are permitted, by means of the private ownership of capital, to exploit the working class of the benefits of progress and evolution. The facts disclosed by curtailment are valuable, as they are helping to make this truth clear.

The contradictions of capitalism appear quite strongly in the news that a record year has been achieved in exports, while the depression, at the same time, is making itself more widely felt. The old cry of "expansion and prosperity" is now being offset by the cry of increased exports and curtailment. Such is the present system!

General Bell's indignation at what he calls the "10,000 lies" against him proves him to be as sensitive a man as ever shot a miner in the back.

The government ownership of wireless telegraphy in the interests of the capitalist ownership of wire telegraphy is again being breached. The Hearstites, in the "Socialist" alias Social Democratic party should feel delighted. It's coming their way.

The State Labor Employment Bureau's report that it is overrun with applicants for work in the Kansas wheat fields, is commended to the man who asserts "every man who wants to work can get a job if he wants one."



Uncle Sam—What is all this commotion about capital and labor? In olden days you did not hear of such a thing as a strike.

Brother Jonathan—There was a good reason for it. U. S.—That's it. If one thing did not suit him he could drop it and was sure to find something that did suit him.

B. J.—If a man became dissatisfied and left one job for another, he did not care who took the place he vacated. U. S.—Of course not. B. J.—Now, I say it should be so now. If a man is dissatisfied with his job let him get another and don't mind who takes his. There should be no hard feelings on the part of either. What say you?

U. S.—I say that you are an improved edition of Rip Van Winkle. You have been sound asleep. B. J.—Asleep? I have been wide awake. U. S.—Not if you talk that way.

B. J.—Do you think all this wrangling is right? U. S.—It is not a question of right or wrong, it is a question whether it can be otherwise.

B. J.—And why couldn't it? U. S.—Do you imagine that in olden days the man who dropped one job for another job did so for the fun of the thing?

B. J.—No; he did so to improve his condition. U. S.—And do you imagine that he did not first try to get better wages at the job he had in hand?

B. J.—Of course not; he first tried that; but, failing, went to a better job. U. S.—And do you imagine that, if no better jobs were to be found and he gave up the one he had, he would look pleasantly upon the fellow who took his place?

B. J.—Hem— U. S.—Do you imagine that it is simply a case of the devil having now got into our people and that, while formerly they were good natured all around, now they are ill-natured out of pure cussedness?

R. J.—Well— U. S.—I said you are an improved edition of Rip Van Winkle. I am now ready to prove it to you.

E. J.—(rubs his eyes)—Me seems I have been sleeping. U. S.—If a man can get a better job than the one he is tired out of he won't care a straw who takes his old place or whether anybody takes it or not.

B. J.—I guess so.

U. S.—But if a man can't get a better job? U. S.—Then he will strike for higher wages on the job he has. Ain't it?

B. J.—Yes. U. S.—And if the boss refuses, what is that man's predicament?

B. J.—He is in a fix, because the wages he could get at another job are no better. U. S.—And might be worse?

B. J.—Yes; that would only make his fix still worse. U. S.—In that case what is that man's only hope?

B. J.—Don't know. U. S.—Yes, you do. His only hope, short of overthrowing the system, is to compel the boss to raise his wages.

B. J.—Oh, yes. U. S.—Do you imagine he could succeed in that if the boss could find someone else to work for the wages that he finds too low?

B. J.—Of course not. U. S.—It, then, all comes down to this: In olden times there were fewer men asking for work than there were jobs; the bosses had to yield to the workers; since then things have changed; machinery, improved machinery, still more improved machinery, large concentration of capital in syndicates and trusts—all that has lowered the relative number of hands wanted and has increased the absolute number of hands anxious for work—

B. J.—That's just the way it has gone on. U. S.—Consequently, when now a man drops his job because of poor pay it makes all the difference in the world to him whether anybody else will step into his place—

B. J.—If any one does he is left without bread. U. S.—It is, consequently, quite a natural result of the changed conditions in America that there should be "hard feelings" all around—

B. J.—It now strikes me that these fellows who want "America as she is" and who in the same breath want "the America of our daddies" are— U. S.—Either rascals or fools.

B. J.—Exactly. U. S.—"The America of our daddies" is gone; what we now have is, as far as popular misery is concerned, "the America, or, rather, the Europe our daddies fought again." He who tells the workers they should behave as they did a hundred years ago and don't first try to bring conditions back to the plane where they were a hundred years ago in point of facilities to earn a living is purely and simply a bunco steerer. Get out of such company.

The reports received from the meetings held by the Socialist Labor Party indicate great interest in Socialist Labor Party teachings. Audiences of workingmen not only listen, but listen attentively amid the noise of the street, calling on the speakers to make good their assertions, and resenting all opposition that is not fairly and bona-fidedly made and sustained. In brief, the working class attitude toward the Socialist Labor Party, as reflected at these meetings, is increasingly sympathetic. The workers are beginning to perceive what "prosperity" and pure and simpledom have really done for them, and they find the teachings of the Socialist Labor Party in accord with their growing perceptions. With the depression now on affording them abundant opportunity for reflection, they are beginning to recognize the economic truths proclaimed by the Socialist Labor Party; while they approve of the Socialist Labor Party's outspoken stand in favor of the miners in the Colorado outrages. This increase of sympathy should stir every Socialist Labor Party member to activity. The times are favorable to our work, and Socialism will profit therefrom if we but do our duty!

As a remedy the above correspondent says, "What is really needed is an increase in the consuming power of our own people." This, he says, should be \$2 a week on an average or a total additional yearly consumption, "right here at home" of \$1,300,000,000. This correspondent is not aware that under capitalism production always surpasses consumption, and that along with that greater increase of production goes a decrease of wages. The census of 1900 shows that in that year wages were two per cent. lower, while the value of the average wage worker's product was ten per cent greater than in 1800. The quantity was even greater than the value. Increased consumption will remedy "overproduction," but only when the worker gets the full value of his product, and is thereby enabled to buy it all back, as is proposed by Socialism. Then the home market will be economically the best. But, until then the search for foreign markets and capitalist economic and intellectual bankruptcy will prevail.

Wall Street is declared to be in a more hopeful frame of mind, concerning the industrial outlook. 1905, it is said, will be a good year. As only one half of 1904 is over, this outlook is hopeful, indeed.

OFFICIAL

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

MASSACHUSETTS PICNIC COMMITTEE. Eighth meeting held June 29 in Section Boston headquarters, 1165 Tremont St.

COMMUNICATION FROM SECRETARY OF THE SCHWABEN SINGING SOCIETY, acknowledging receipt of invitation to attend the picnic.

Bill from New York Labor News Co. for flyers and tickets accepted and ordered paid.

Communication from secretary of the Schwaben Singing Society, acknowledging receipt of invitation to attend the picnic.

Bill from New York Labor News Co. for flyers and tickets accepted and ordered paid.

Voted that on account of comrades replying that they will not be able to attend to the different committees appointed, new committees be elected.

Moved that comrades Schugel and Fugelstad attend to the gate along with comrades Keefe and Gronorows.

Moved that comrade Houtenbrink take charge of the shooting gallery.

Moved that comrade Engelheart be manager of the picnic.

Voted that comrades who realize that picnics are made successful by attending to the visitors' wants and that a good volunteer force is necessary to that end should be invited to comrade Engelheart, manager or attend of the next two meetings of the Picnic Committee.

Moved that comrade Houtenbrink take charge of the shooting gallery.

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street, between Main and Prospect streets, Paterson, N. J.

Readers of The People in the Sixth District are invited to attend. Propositions for an energetic campaign will be discussed.

The Passaic County convention will take place after the congressional convention.

John C. Butterworth, Organizer.

PENNSYLVANIA S. E. C. The regular meeting of the Pennsylvania State Committee was held on June 30; Comrade Erwin in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting approved.

Communications were received from New York Labor News Company, giving price of letterheads per thousands; ordered to have one thousand printed; from Henry Jenkins, Scranton, and John A. Barron, Dickson City, applying as members-at-large, granted; from Allentown, notifying of death of Comrade Kammel; action, State Committee passed a resolution expressing sympathy; from Shelby, telling of opportunity to organize section in Quakertown if a cigarmaker could be sent there; informant states that if the cigarmaker be a hand workman a job could be obtained any time. The State Committee therefore calls attention of cigarmakers to this who would be willing to locate there.

From Pittsburg, vote on resolution and list of electors; from Erie, purchase of due stamps, and inquiring whether funds previously sent had been received. State secretary reported having answered this negatively. From Weekly People, mailing list for State.

State secretary submitted draft of call to be sent to sections and members-at-large outlining work in campaign; same endorsed and ordered distributed. A. A. Grant, Scranton, was elected alternate delegate to the national convention. Decided to draw an order to pay delegate's expenses. Delegate instructed to submit to national convention a proposition to have quota of men constituting a section reduced to five. The State Committee requests all members not having done so to send in moneys for assessment stamps to pay delegate's expenses to International Congress, send same no later than three weeks. Receipts, \$5.15; expenses, \$17.10.

Edmund Seidel, Recording Secretary.

NEW YORK OPEN AIR MEETINGS. MONDAY, JULY 11, 8 P. M. Twenty-second Assembly District—Forty-first street and Third avenue. Speakers: A. Sater, J. Eck.

Third Assembly District—Hudson and Canal streets. Speakers: E. F. Wegener, R. Downs and others.

TUESDAY, JULY 12, 8 P. M. Seventh Assembly District—Eighteenth street and Eighth avenue. Speakers: A. Gilhaus, J. Vaughn.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 8 P. M. Thirteenth Assembly District—Forty-first street and Tenth avenue. Speakers: John J. Kinneally and A. Sater.

RHODE ISLAND STATE CONVENTION. The following are the minutes of the special State convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Rhode Island, S. L. P., held in Arnold Post Hall, May 29, to elect and instruct delegates to the national convention.

Comrade B. J. Murray was elected chairman; Comrade E. J. Bowers, secretary.

Moved that we proceed to instruct delegate.

Moved that delegate be instructed to oppose any proposition to strike out Article 8, Section 6 of National Constitution; that delegate support New York city as seat of national secretary and national executive committee, and that delegate advocate the election of a committee on appeal and grievances, same to be elected outside of seat of N. E. C.

Moved that delegate make his report at next State convention, following the national convention.

Moved to proceed with election of delegate. Comrade J. J. Duffy was elected delegate, and Comrade B. J. Murray, alternate.

Moved that a committee of three be appointed to consider document presented by Comrade H. Keiser. Duffy, Leach, and Keiser selected as the committee.

Moved that secretary send copy of minutes of this convention to party press.

Moved to adjourn until June 12 at two o'clock.

Adjourned.

Adjourned convention convened at 2.30 June 12, Murray in chair, Bowers, secretary.

Moved that Comrade Keiser read his document. Report of committee appointed to consider same.

Moved that State take no action in the matter as it is entirely personal.

E. J. Bowers, Secretary.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION. The congressional convention of the Sixth District of the State of New Jersey, will take place on Tuesday, July 12, 1904, at Helvelia Hall, Van Houten

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

Two hundred and ninety-one subscriptions to the Weekly People were received during the week ending Saturday, July 2. This is a gain of fifty-one over the previous week. We consider that a good indication.

The circulation of the Weekly People is bound to increase rapidly from now on as a result of its uncompromising attitude. The would-be editors of the fake "Social Democratic," alias "Socialist," party papers are alarmed and are asking why their papers do not receive as much support as before. One of them, the Seattle "Socialist," came out last week in only one-half its regular size. Honest workmen are tiring of such trash and want only a bona fide Socialist paper such as the Weekly People.

While the privately owned papers of the Seattle "Socialist" type can only live a short time, the Weekly People, which is owned and controlled by the S. L. P., has a great future before it. The members and sympathizers of our movement have the power to double its circulation. For the weeks during the summer campaign let us have, not three hundred subscriptions a week, but five hundred.

Ten dollars worth of subscription cards were sold. The prepaid cards make it easier to get subscriptions. Ten yearly cards are sold for five dollars. Twenty cards for six months subs. at the same price.

Comrade J. Fitzgerald, of London, England, sends us eleven subscriptions from that city, accompanied by cash, and writes that the S. L. P. press and literature are being pushed over there by the new organization.

Comrade Phillip Kiely, of Chicago, secures eighteen more readers, making the total for the week from that city 24. The good example set by the members of Section Chicago should be followed in all other cities.

Section London, Ontario, is heard from pretty regularly of late. Seven more readers are added to the list in that city.

John D. Goerke sends in fifteen for Section Cleveland.

Frank Leitner, of San Antonio has more than lived up to his resolution to secure one reader a day. During the past week he has sent in ten. It shows that good resolutions can be made and also carried out.

The following have sent in five or more: Section St. Louis, Mo., 12; C. M. Carlson, Tacoma, Wash., 8; Jno. Lindgren, Brooklyn, N. Y., 8; R. Berdan, Paterson, N. J., 7; A. G. Allen, Salt Lake City, Utah, 6; Thirty-fifth Assembly District, New York, 6; J. T. B. Gearity, Auburn, N. Y., 6; F. Fellerman, Hartford, Conn., 6; Oscar Freer, Columbus, O., 6; H. Weiss, Brooklyn, N. Y., 5; G. A. Jennings, E. St. Louis, Ill., 5; James Doyle, Louisville, Ky., 5; J. M. Francis, Du Quoin, Ill., 5; Twelfth Assembly District, Brooklyn, N. Y., 5; Eleventh and Thirteenth Assembly District, New York, 5; R. Goodwin, Los Angeles, Cal., 5.

Additional orders for copies of the Weekly People containing Comrade De Leon's lecture on "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism" were received as follows: Connecticut S. E. C., 500; Section Paterson, N. J., 250; A. E. Saltenberger, Portland, Oregon, 200; Section Newport News, Va., 133; Section San Francisco, 100; W. P. Marshall, Allegheny, Pa., 50; Salt Lake City, Utah, 50; John Royle, Newburgh, N. Y., 24; Robt. Purvis, Scranton, Pa., 10.

We are still able to fill a few more orders.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

During the past week the sales of literature surpassed those of the preceding week. We naturally expect this to be the case until after the election.

The two new leaflets, "Why Strikes Are Lost" and "Where Wages Come From," and the pamphlet "Behind the Scenes," still continue to be ordered in large quantities.

The new pamphlet containing the lecture of Daniel De Leon on "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism" will positively be ready during the coming week. We had to delay this book in order to get out the illustrated booklet "The Party Press," for which we are having a good demand.

During the week interest was again shown in the new books "Woman Under Socialism" and "The Pilgrim's Shell," and, as usual, Comrade Adam Marx helped to swell the orders by taking another dozen.

We have gotten out an attractive advertising circular for "The Pilgrim's Shell," the main feature of which is the review that appeared in the New York "Sun." Canvassers can get a supply upon application.

NATIONAL CONVENTION SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Continued from page 1.

Section shall order the paper at its own expense, if necessary, for the benefit of the unemployed.

"Sec. 22. For a similar reason it shall be the duty of each Section to acquire as soon as possible an assortment of Party literature dealing with the fundamental principles and the experiences of the Party and to stimulate their careful study by the members either individually or jointly."

FIFTH DAY'S SESSION, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6.

This was the day of days at the Eleventh National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party in point of the importance of the work done and matters discussed during the sessions. This day, amid enthusiasm and applause, were placed in nomination two typical representatives of the working class, to head the ticket of the S. L. P. as candidates for president and vice-president in the coming national convention.

The nominees are Charles H. Corregan of Syracuse, N. Y., and William W. Cox of Collinsville, Ill.

The chief business of the day was the consideration of the resolution presented by the Committee on the Attitude Towards Trades Unions, the first portions of which were approved of with some slight changes in the wording, and the last paragraph recommitted and is still under consideration by the committee; the report of the Auditing Committee and that of the Committee on Party Press. The trades union debate was a lengthy one and the report on the Party Press occupied the whole of the afternoon session and will be up again to-day.

Charles Hunter Corregan was born in Oswego, N. Y., on December 11, 1860. For twenty years past he has made his home in Syracuse, N. Y., where his family still resides. Corregan is a printer by trade and has worked in the capacity of foreman on various newspapers in Syracuse and vicinity, and has also worked as a reportorial writer at times. He is at present employed as foreman in the plant of the Daily People.

Corregan has been connected with the labor movement, having early joined the union of his craft. Corregan, while a member of the Syracuse, N. Y., local of the International Typographical Union, speaking on one of the public stumps of the Socialist Labor Party, gave facts and figures concerning an important factor in the Labor Movement, to wit, the manner in which the pure and simple trades union is run by its officers, and he illustrated the points with the officers of his own union. He was tried by these officers, convicted and fined in his absence without charges being presented to him; and as he refused to pay a fine imposed under such conditions, a strike was ordered in the shop against him and he was thrown out of work. Corregan sued the union for re-instatement and damages, the court threw the case out, and, mark you, the capitalist press particularly of New York, announced the decision with flaming and jubilating headlines as a union victory.

The fact that Corregan was successful on appeal in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Fourth Department, and granted a new trial, was, of course, as carefully hidden.

Corregan has been in the S. L. P. for ten years and has been its candidate for Governor of the State of New York and for various minor offices.

William Wealey Cox, is a native of Effingham County, Illinois, where he was born on February 5, 1864, and has lived most of his life in Collinsville, Madison County, that State. Cox is a coal miner by occupation and has been in the ranks of the S. L. P. for the last seven years, having been its candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois in 1900 and its Congressional nominee in the twenty-second Illinois District in 1902 and again this year. Having now become the vice-presidential candidate of the S. L. P., his place on the local ticket will have to be filled by some other member.

The resolution on the Attitude Towards Trades Unionism was still under consideration at the time of going to press.

In the evening a great mass meeting was held in Cooper Union as a reception to the delegates.

CLEVELAND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Until further notice regular open-air meetings will be held every Saturday on Marshall's corner of the Public Square. All meetings to begin at 7.30 sharp.

During July, August, September and October business meetings of the section will be held first Sunday in the month at 356 Ontario street.

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 City.

THE DAILY PEOPLE HOMESTRETCH FUND.

UNDER THIS HEAD WILL BE PUBLISHED 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 NOVEMBER 15, WAS \$4,643, PLUS INTEREST. WATCH AND SEE HOW THE FIGURES OF THE "HOMESTRETCH FUND" GET UP TO IT.

Table listing donors and amounts: Previously acknowledged \$4,401.30; G. W. Hellstrom, Duluth, Minn., 2.00; E. J. Morin, Duluth, Minn., 1.00; C. G. Hall, New York City, 2.00; M. Lindner, Chicago, Ill., .50; E. C. Drewes, Toulumne, Cal., 2.00; Section Cleveland, O., (unclaimed commission on subs.), .95; J. Lidberg, St. Paul, Minn., 1.25; Section Providence, R. I., per Herrick, 10.00; Felix, Detroit, Mich., 5.00; H. W. Slater, Newport News, Va., .75; T. M. Rudy, Lowell, Mass., .50; Betsy Brandborg, Henning, Minn., 2.00; Total \$4,429.25.

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting General Committee, Massachusetts, S. L. P., held at Boston, Mass., on June 26, and called to order by Delegate Keefe of Lynn, chairman of committee. Roll call showed Keefe, Berry, Richardson, Dorr, Sweeny, Mortensen, Greenman and Neilsen present; Engelhardt, Young and Fitzgerald absent. Records of meeting of June 12 read and approved.

Communications: From Boston ordering stamps. Attended to by secretary. From Cambridge on local situation. Filed. From J. F. Dalley, Haverhill, sending money for Party delegates to convention. Accepted. From W. F. Doyle for same purpose. Accepted. From National Secretary sending stamps. Accepted and filed. From E. C. Dieckman, St. Louis. Turned over to secretary for his action, if convenient. From Boston on money collected for delegates extra-national convention and stating that it will be impossible to attend. Filed. From J. A. Bresnahan, on agitation meeting in Worcester and accepting credentials as delegate to national convention. Filed. From Springfield, ordering due stamps. Attended to by secretary. From Fall River and New Bedford sending money for Party purposes. Filed. From Rutherford saying he will attend convention and on money collected for this and other Party purposes in Holyoke. Filed. From Lowell sending funds for Party use. Filed. From John Farrell. Filed.

Secretary reported that credentials had been issued to delegates to national convention, that he had prepared circular funds for Party purposes. Accepted and filed. From J. A. Anderson, expressing his thanks for election as delegate to letter to Party as ordered, and on amount collected to pay delegates expenses. Accepted and letter ordered sent to sections.

Voted to instruct the State Committee to hold the Party caucuses as near Aug. 23 as possible, and prepare for same.

Picnic Committee asks for use of certain articles left over from Fair. Granted. Peter Neilsen elected as doorkeeper for Party conference.

Adjourned.

M. T. Berry, Secretary. 59 1/2 Chestnut street, Lynn, Mass.

SPECIAL MUSICAL OFFER.

Mr. Platon Brounoff, the noted singer and pianist, will give instructions to readers of the Weekly People on piano or in singing at five dollars per month (two lessons a week), on Tuesdays and Fridays, from three to nine p. m., at 251 East Broadway.

REMEMBER, those who wish to take advantage of this offer must show a receipt for a year's subscription to the Weekly People.

The Ideal City

by Cosimo Noto, M. D.

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From the press of NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2-6 New Reade St., New York.

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DANIEL DE LEON'S LECTURE The Burning Question of Trades Unionism

APPEARED IN THE WEEKLY PEOPLE OF JUNE 25

SEND IN BUNDLE ORDERS NOW. Rates: 100 copies, 75 cents; 500, \$2.50; 1,000, \$5.00.

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This work, invaluable to the Socialist student, and now for the first time translated into English, will not be issued in book form until orders have been received to insure the initial expense. The size of the edition will depend upon the number of advance orders, and the date of publication will depend on the rapidity with which these orders are received.

New York Labor News Company TWO, FOUR AND SIX NEW READE STREET, NEW YORK

FLEISHMAN IN FRISCO.

Leopold Fleishman desires his South African comrades to know that he is in this country at San Francisco. Send all mail intended for him to the Weekly People office

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