

## BLURTING THE TRUTH AND NOTE IT!

To-day's "Explosion—More to Come" suggests the idea of publishing the serial—when complete—in pamphlet form. Such a pamphlet would be a valuable contribution to the Socialist Movement, that is, to the Labor Movement, in other words, to the Social Question.

On the European continent, a thousand and one things—as has been amply and incontrovertibly demonstrated in these columns—combine to compel the Socialist Movement to grapple with bourgeois issues, issues which the bourgeois revolution of those countries left unsolved. As a consequence, the political movement of Socialism could not there choose but precede the economic, and, as a further consequence, the economic movement in those countries is but a loose appendage, dangling from the tail of the political movement—an appendage that worries, but that the political movement realizes it may either neglect nor fail to keep control of. In short, a misapprehension of the relation of basis to superstructure, in which the economic stands to the political organization, is essentially a European, continental European, feature of the Socialist Movement. It reflects the degree in which the Socialist Movement is trammelled by bourgeois exigencies: it accounts for the unavoidable opportunistic hue, that—despite all protestations to the contrary, and despite all efforts on the part of our comrades of the European continent to escape it—shades their Socialist movement, and enables it to make a progress that it could not otherwise boast of.

If this reasoning is correct, it is of deepest importance for us in America. Before accepting and proceeding from such premises, let us test the reasoning. If the reasoning is correct, it must follow that in America, where the Socialist Movement has no bourgeois issues left unsolved by the bourgeois revolution to grapple with, two manifestations must be found:

First, that the economic and not the political, movement is the first formation to rise to the surface; and

Second, that the economic and logical predecessor of the political movement is the inevitable basis for all subsequent political formation.

We find both manifestations in America. The first is a matter of history; the second, and crowning one, is being demonstrated by the press of the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic, alias Public Ownership party since the day the Chicago Manifesto was issued; and they are demonstrating the fact in a manner most valuable according to all law of evidence—they are demonstrating it despite themselves, despite the theory of their party's structure that they proclaim, in short, they are demonstrating it as "unwilling witnesses." This is the gist and value of the "Explosion—More to Come" published in this issue.

The vote of the Socialist Labor Party was only small, but has remained at a standstill—34,000 in round figures—during the last four years; on the other hand the vote of the said so-called Socialist party has bounded up to 400,000. And yet what is the spectacle that strikes the eyes of the observer? The small S. L. P. attests the solidity of its foundation by its steadiness and enthusiasm; while on the other hand, it required but the issuing of the Chicago Manifesto—although wisely, as we hold,

## TENTH EXPLOSION MORE TO COME

Father Hagerty has been more active than almost any other man in pushing the new organization. He is editorially connected with "The Voice of Labor", the organ of the American Labor Union, the Western organization behind the new movement. It was Father Hagerty who drew up the diagram of the proposed new organization. And it is Father Hagerty who is now traveling over the country lecturing in behalf of the proposed new National Union.

From the testimony of Local San Francisco as given below, it appears that Hagerty is bitterly denouncing the Socialist Party, from the platform, while De Leon is doing the same thing, as he has always done, in the columns of his paper, The People.

De Leon's paper supports Hagerty and Hagerty recommends De Leon's paper as "the best paper for workmen to read."

(Continued on page three.)

## 'FRISCO ACTIVITY

### BIG COMMUNE CELEBRATION AND HUNGARIAN MASS MEETING HELD.

Crowds Attend Both and Listen to Instructive and Inspiring Addresses—Many Apply for Membership—"The Long Haired Phraseologist's" Latest.

(Special Correspondence.)

San Francisco, Cal., April 5.—Section San Francisco of the Socialist Labor Party, in conjunction with the Hungarian Socialist Federation, celebrated the Paris Commune at Turk Street Temple, on Saturday, the eighteenth of March. We can honestly say, without exaggeration, that the affair was a success from every point of view. Although the weather was against us, a big rain storm being on, nevertheless, we had a full house and kept our patrons until two o'clock in the morning. It was a happy crowd of comrades, friends and sympathizers who listened with great interest to Comrade Olive M. Johnson, the principal speaker of the evening, on the struggles of the proletariat of Paris against its exploiting class. How the ruling class there, violating every law and principle of its own make, as well as every law of decency and morality, merely to be able to continue the system of exploitation, by selling out the city of Paris to the Prussians and these, with the aid of troops gotten from the enemies of the country, shot the poor proletarians into submission, without drawing a dividing line between combatants and non-combatants, such as women and children, was well set forth.

The proletarians, who had first been led into this fight by the middle-class and then were left in the lurch by this the most damnable faction of the capitalist class, endeavored to establish the rule of their own class. The speaker told how this working class had set up in Paris their government in a legal manner, yet legal, even according to the capitalist laws existing in Paris under the reign of the empire. How these proletarians, true to Socialist philosophy and the materialistic conception of history, established a social order of production and distribution of commodities in harmony with the program of the Socialist, as far as conditions would permit; thus demonstrating the all important material historic fact that each and every class that ever made history did not create the new social order according to some plan or scheme conceived by some individual or group of men, but that they acted as beings who were driven by the, at that time, existing tools or methods of production. And that a revolution in the last analysis is nothing else than an adjustment of social and governmental affairs to the tool of production by the rising class. Thus, for delivering her address in the manner mentioned, Comrade Olive M. Johnson, well deserved the applause that greeted her, after she had finished by explaining all of the lessons that a Socialist draws from that struggle.

Next we had a Hungarian speaker, Comrade J. Janovitz, who delivered himself of a short address, which was well taken by his fellow-countrymen. After this we had the remainder of a rich program such as songs by the Hungarian Choral Club, skirt dancing and recitations, finishing with a ball, lasting till half-past one o'clock.

The Hungarian organizer, Comrade Basky, arrived here on Thursday, March 30, and was welcomed by the Hungarian Socialist Federation in this town on Friday, March 31, at Skandia Hall.

The hall was well filled with Hungarians and English comrades, friends and sympathizers.

Comrade Basky demonstrated his ability as a Socialist orator in the Hungarian language, proving himself to be a master of his subject. Success as an organizer is sure to follow his trail. Outside of Comrade Basky's, speeches were delivered by different Hungarians and English, as well as German comrades. Commencing with a short analysis by Comrade Olive M. Johnson, of the "Class Struggle," followed by Comrade Charles Johnson, on the subject, "Revolution," we next had a speech by Comrade Kampf in the German language on "Socialism in Its International Aspects." Then came Comrade Fred Sibert with a short talk on "Local Politics," followed by another German speaker, Comrade Emil J. Kern on "Socialism and the Labor Movement."

This affair lasted until one o'clock and was admitted by all to have been as good

a sociable and educational a time as we could have had.

Next Sunday, April 2, a big propaganda meeting was held in Skandia Hall, which was so well attended that many had to stand. After short addresses by the three comrades—Olive M. Johnson, Charles Johnson and Emil J. Kern—Comrade Louis Basky took the floor and for an hour and a half commanded the attention of those present. Commencing by explaining the mission of the working class in the light of history, he next analyzed modern capitalism, using Rockefeller, with his oil industry, for an illustration; then explained the bitterness of the class struggle, that exists as an outgrowth of these conditions, under which the working class stands in the relationship of wage slaves to the master class because the latter owns the tool. How these two classes, their interest being opposed to each other, must, as a consequence, fight each other to a bitter end. That there is no other remedy than the remedy which the Socialist Labor Party stands for, viz: the social ownership of capital.

Next, Basky took up the labor movement, with its fakirs such as Gompers, Mitchell, etc. How they have sold out labor time and time again. Then Basky explained our tactics of no compromise, quoting Liebknecht, of Germany, and showed up the contemptible work of the "Socialist" party within the American Federation of Labor convention, as well as its fusion with the capitalist parties.

Basky handled his subject so well that after the meeting quite a few of the Hungarians present applied to be admitted to the Hungarian Socialist Federation. When I left, about a half hour afterwards, they were still considering applications for membership.

Our "long haired peddler of phraseology," Arthur Morrow Lewis, local organizer of the "Socialist" party, has made another big blunder by betting \$5.00 that the sentence in the "Socialist" party platform which appeals to the American people as the defenders of the idea of liberty in which the nation was born, means that the Socialist party is the defender of the idea of liberty. The bet was left to two professors to decide and Lewis lost.

(Continued on page 3.)

## BOHN IN ARIZONA.

### Does Good Work in Bisbee—Defies Mining Company Officials.

(Special Correspondence.)

Bisbee, Ariz., April 4.—Comrade Bohn arrived here on March 29. He spoke the same night on the street to a large crowd. We sold most of our literature at that meeting. On March 30, the only storm of the year set in and lasted until Sunday, April 2. We originally intended to hold but one hall meeting, and that was to be on Sunday night, but owing to the change in the weather, we finally hired the hall for four meetings: two on Saturday and two on Sunday, all of which were well attended. We also had two street meetings on Sunday, and Bohn spoke to large crowds. His speeches made a good impression. He is the kind of agitator we want. The comrades have nothing but praise for the National Executive Committee for sending out such men. Last night we took in seven members-at-large and secured twelve subs to the Weekly People.

It has remained for the Socialist Labor Party to emphasize the necessity of organizing the workers into an industrial union and a political party of labor. The "Socialist" party agitators who have visited here, have never done that. Some did not know enough, or if they did, they dared not say so, as they know that the mining companies here blacklist union men. Bohn not only dared to do so, but he hurled his defiance in the face of the officials of the mining company, and called the men who acted in a cowardly manner a lot of dogs, who dared not assert their manhood. The situation here will be well understood when it is known that our friends in the mines continually warn us not to speak too loud on questions that are of deep concern to our class. But we recognize that the fight has got to be made, and we intend to make it now.

Owing to a washout on the railroad, Bohn was unable to go to Globe; nor did he go to Douglas.

## "SOCIALIST" VOTE COLLAPSES.

Chicago, Ill., April 4.—The "Socialist," alias Social Democratic, party's candidate for Mayor, Collins, received 20,323 votes. Debs last election polled 45,817.

## THE LEITER EXPLOSION

### MINERS ALLEGE THAT COMPANY IS RESPONSIBLE FOR DEADLY DISASTER.

Mine Not Ventilated as Required by Law—Fan Out of Operation Two Days—Men Forced to Go Below or Lose Jobs—Coroner's Jury Verdict a Farce.

(Special Correspondence.)

Du Quoin, Ill., April 7.—As is generally well known, thanks to press despatches, a terrific explosion occurred at the mine owned by Joseph Leiter at Zeigler, on April 3. Sixty men were killed and a large number of other injured.

The property was recently the scene of a strike against a reduction of wages. The State militia and court injunctions played a part in breaking the strike, which was pursued by the miners in a peaceable manner, "the frequent fierce battles" that are reported to have occurred, being shams wherewith to justify the sending of the troops and the use of the courts to break the strike.

The explosion was at once attributed to the union miners, and the whole trouble was relished in the effort to fasten the blame on them. Next, the cause of the explosion was said to be the igniting of accumulated gases by a miner's lamp. Another theory held that the source of the explosion was the mine magazine. The theory that the explosion of the powder magazine was the source of the horrible disaster was rumored until three members of the relief party were asphyxiated by the gases.

On April 5, a coroner's jury that had investigated the explosion, rendered the following verdict:

"We, the undersigned jurors, impaneled to inquire into the cause of death of William Atkinson, John Graham and John Lindsay and others, hereby find that the said William Atkinson, John Graham and John Lindsay came to their deaths in the Zeigler Coal Company's mine at Zeigler, Franklin county, Illinois, on the third day of April, 1905, by being overcome by the afterdamp caused by a powder explosion in said mine on the morning of April 3, 1905, and we believe that said explosion was caused by parties unknown."

"And we further believe that said Geisler, William Baxter, Everett Jones, Rolla Campbell, Robert Davis Robert Davis, Jerry O. Woods, Gustave Brumlik, Harry Withrow and thirty others, whose names are to us unknown, came to their deaths in said mine on the third day of April, 1905, as a result of the aforesaid explosion.

"And we further believe that said mine was in good and safe condition for working purposes, as far as gas was concerned, on April 3, 1905."

The verdict is a most unpopular one among miners who assert that an explosion of powder could not possess the deadly effect similar to that of the Zeigler disaster, and claim that it is an attempt to protect the company, which, they hold, is responsible for the disaster.

Evan D. John of Carbondale, ex-State mine inspector, who was quoted as saying that the explosion resulted from powder, has issued a denial. He said on April 5:

"When the accident occurred the mine contained forty-three kegs of powder and two boxes of miserie, a low grade of dynamite. Near the miserie was a large quantity of detonating caps. The fan to the under workings had not been working since last Friday. As soon as conditions below were known the fan was put in operation, so that the mine could be explored."

Your correspondent has made inquiry along the lines suggested by ex-State Mine Inspector John. The result has so far been corroborative of the theory that the explosion was due to lack of proper ventilation, as required by law. One man reported a conversation with one of the murdered miners. This miner told my informant that when the men protested against going below, because the fan had been stopped, they were told by the company they could either go below to work or take their tools out, i. e., quit. The miners were driven by the shortsightedness and cupidity of the company, to their own destruction.

(Continued on page 6.)

## OFFICE WORK REVOLUTION

### HAND TO MACHINE

A revolution in the method of doing office work is now going on—a change from hand to machine. Perhaps this revolution can be illustrated, as well as by anything else, by the handling of circular letters. The circular letter, however much it may be snubbed by the majority of its recipients, has come to have the high respect of the business man, and to have a distinct place in the conduct of his affairs. Only a few years back the sending out of such letters was comparatively expensive and ineffective.

But now circular letters may be handled quite differently. The mimeograph is so well known that neither it nor its work needs description here. An office boy, using one of the better varieties, can, in half an hour, turn off a thousand copies of the letter it took the stenographer ten minutes to write. All duplicating machines try to profit by the fact that the average man will read almost any statement made in a personal letter whereas he probably would give little or no attention to the same statements made in a printed circular or in easily detected imitation of a personal letter. Mimeographs have striven to produce a perfect imitation of typewriting, but have fallen short of it.

One device that aims to fill the existing want is especially designed for use where the list of addresses is practically fixed. It is very much like the ordinary job printing press in appearance, and it uses type that can readily be set up in the office. The addresses are stamped on metal plates which are joined into endless chains. With a chain in its place on the machine, one impression prints the letter and the address—and, if desired, the signature in a different colored ink. The address shifts with each impression.

Another field that is being worked by the makers of office devices is the keeping of employees' time. The clock mechanism, with its many numbered keys, standing at the entrance of stores and factories, will be recalled by the most casual observers. When an employe enters the store or factory, he punches his assigned key and in leaving punches it again, thereby printing in a chart the exact time of his arrival and departure.

Though these machines record the time a man spends in the factory, they make no pretense of recording what he turns out while there. The close margin of profit on which business is now done has made it highly desirable that an accurate account be kept of the "labor cost" of each article manufactured.

The time-stamp has developed, and now a machine can be had, that calculates automatically and prints upon a card the time spent on each piece of work.

Of the many devices that perform brain work, perhaps the one most widely used is the adding-machine. All save the simplest computing machines not only add, but subtract, multiply and divide; and there are machines, devised for insurance companies and other concerns constantly working with immense figures, that do long problems in multiplication and division with a speed that makes one think of magic. Take some problem as this: 65,678,425 x 26,782,395 equals? The ordinary man, working it the ordinary way, would put down more than a hundred figures and spend about five minutes before he could give the answer—and then he may have made a mistake. With a machine you move a few pegs, turn a little crank a few times, and within ten seconds there it is before you—1,759,023,156,904,575. And the machine makes no mistake.

The adding machine in its most intelligent form becomes quite commonplace when compared to a system of accounting that though not new, is just beginning to find its way into the accounting departments of concerns doing great volumes of business. This is a system first used in the compilation of statistics in the census department of the United States, and since adopted by the census departments of many foreign nations. The fundamental idea is the recording upon cards of certain selected facts and then tabulating these facts by machinery.—Leroy Scott, in The World's Work.

## THE JEWELRY INDUSTRY

Many people seem to think that of all the trades, that of the jeweler, probably because it is one of the so-called finer trades, has been the one most exempt from the encroachment of the machine. But such is not the case. On the contrary, the jeweler, because of the machine, fares far worse than his fellow-workers in many other industries.

The jewelry of to-day is no longer made by hand as in former days. To-day, comparatively few skilled men are employed. The jewelry industry has changed in thirty years from small individual employers with from three to ten men, and almost all hand work, to corporate enterprises, employing hundreds of men, manufacturing almost wholly by machine. Twenty-five years ago when jewelry was produced almost entirely by hand by the small capitalist with several men, the craft was a prosperous one; skilled workmen were in demand; it was, compared with to-day, a very easy matter for the wage worker to become an employer himself. In fact, so good was the trade considered that mothers would often bring their boys and apprentice them to an employer from three to five years and probably pay him \$75 or \$100 to learn the trade; for in those days the trade required skill.

This condition has been entirely changed by the invention of labor-saving machines, which necessitated the concentration of capital. The small manufacturers have almost all been forced out of business, because they cannot compete with the great industries in the East. Skilled men are, as a rule, no longer required. There is no longer a chance for the employe to become an employer. The so-called middlemen, especially the jobbers, have almost all disappeared. Those who read the magazines have doubtless noticed the page ads. of jewelry manufacturers sending fine catalogues and selling from factory to purchaser direct. But this is not the only way the middle class in the jewelry industry is being crushed. Any man who has a fairly good reputation and a fair knowledge of jewelry, can go to the capitalist and he will give him a stock and start him in business, he to receive a percentage of what he sells; in short, he is the factory's agent. It may surprise some to know, but nevertheless it is a fact that almost half the

(Continued on page 6.)

# America's Food Poisoners

BY PAUL PIERCE.

Editor of "What To Eat" and Superintendent of Food Exhibits, St. Louis Exposition.

[Reproduced from "Public Opinion," of April 1.]

America has become notorious among the nations of the world for the enormity and variety of her food adulterations. Germany and other nations have been forced to go to considerable precaution and extra expense in protecting their people against dangerous importations from this country. However, it used to be that those same nations themselves would take advantage of our lenient food laws and their lax enforcement and ship to us food products that would be prohibited in their own countries. Thus America became the market-place of the civilized world for cast-off, reshaped, and adulterated provisions. But the American manufacturer—most skilled in this kind of counterfeiting—grew envious of the other reapers from the bounding harvest and sought their exclusion from the field. So in 1903 he secured the passage of a law prohibiting the importation of adulterated and misbranded food. This leaves him in almost sole possession of the adulterant's elysium, his felicity scarcely restrained by law or foreign competition.

Not only does the American manufacturer prepare bogus goods especially for the home market, but the many cargoes shipped abroad and rejected because of inferior quality are returned and easily marketed in this country. It is no trouble to sell anything in America if the price is marked low enough.

Adulteration is practiced in the manufacture of edibles, because it greatly lessens the cost of production. The head of one big American manufactory admitted to a food commissioner, that if he were forced to discontinue the use of adulterants it would add \$10,000 to his monthly expenses. This means a saving to one manufacturer alone of \$120,000 a year through his ability to make a certain food stuff resemble that which it is not. Food adulteration, it is estimated, costs the United States more than \$75,000,000 annually.

The reason for the great saving to the manufacturer through adulteration is that inferior raw products and substitute products cost less than others. And then the American manufacturer has lately become wonderfully skilled in the "art" he terms "commercial economy". This "commercial economy" is practiced now in the manufacture of all kinds of food products. In the traffic in vegetables and fruits, for instance, the best specimens are placed on the market and sold to the consumer in their natural state. The inferior qualities go to the factory and are made into products of various grades, the lowest of which are produced from the residue of the others, chemically treated. Now under existing condition of things in America it would work a great financial hardship on the manufacturer to force him to pay the price demanded for the best quality of raw products—the kind that are sold to the public first hand—and it would work a still greater financial hardship on him if the residuum of his factory had to be thrown into the waste heap as it was before the manufacturer learned the "art" of chemical treatment which converts the residuum into cash.

No part of the raw product now goes to waste in the American factory. It is openly boasted by the Chicago packer that nothing of the hog escapes but the squeal. So it might be said of the canner that nothing escapes of the fruit or vegetables but the smell. In assorting the farm produce in the factory, there is found must that is good and much that is bad. But no matter how bad it may be there is use for it as material for the manufacture of some product or other. No matter how tainted it may have become before or after shipment to the factory, it is never so bad that it can not be made into some comestible which the manufacturer deems fit to be eaten by some class of America's population.

## OUR "ECONOMICAL" MANUFACTURERS.

In selecting the material for the best grades of canned fruits, it is necessary for the employes to remove the peels and cores of the various fruits and also all the decomposed and worm-eaten spots. These peels and cores and worm-eaten spots—worms included—together with all the spoiled fruit of apples, pears, peaches, and every other kind, are dumped together and made into a general pulp. From this pulp, made of the refuse of all kinds of fruits, is turned out a marvelous variety of different brands of highly colored and tempting-looking bottled and canned goods. From this same pulp-conglomeration is made "pure apple jelly," "pure currant jelly," "pure plum and quince jellies and jams, apple butter, and so on of different

kinds of preserves and pie material. It makes little difference as to the appearance and taste of the pulp or principal ingredient. The flavorings and chemicals will make up for all former deficiencies in appearance or lack of resemblance to the fruit it is supposed to represent.

I mention fruits just by way of illustration; the same conditions are true in the manufacture of goods of all other classes. The residue is always made into marketable adulterations, if not by the factory that turns out high-class brands, then by an associate factory given another name for the purpose of protecting the name of the actual manufacturer. Some of the big packing houses collaborate with lower-grade houses, supposedly run by other firms, that utilize all the stock rejected by the big firms, and market, all inferior products cast off by the firms that are so cautious of their reputation. Worn out horses and mules, and those crippled or otherwise injured so as to incapacitate them for service as beasts of burden, have been butchered and the meat served in restaurants and on free lunch counters as roast beef, corned beef, beef stew, etc. Hoofs of horses and cattle are not alone for the manufacture of glues and mucilage, but often for making a vicious substance, which, it is claimed, is of lower grades of gelatin and jellies. An enormous amount of cheap jelly is made in Chicago from soused pigs' feet and other meats, glucose, and fruit refuse chemically treated and given the names of different fruits. Dr. Leon S. Walters, expert in food chemistry, recently said that hogs' livers were dried, baked, powdered, and mixed with chicory and coffee essence and sold as ground coffee.

But even the residue of the factories is not sufficient to appease the seeming hunger for the lower-grade foods. It is a fact that pick-ups from the city streets, the cast-off products from big commission houses and the gleamings from the sewers are often employed in produce manufacture under America's remarkable system of "commercial economy". Even sea-weed is brought into use to supply the demand. From seaweed is made a gelatinous substance known as aga-aga. Mixed with a small amount of pulp from castaway fruit, a little starch and gelatine, it is dyed and flavored to resemble different kinds of fruit products, and is labeled strawberry, cranberry, raspberry, apple, quince, etc. Old bones from the alleys are ground into dust, which is utilized principally as a fertilizer, but sometimes is mixed with flour. It has been claimed that leather from old boots and shoes gathered from the street and scrap-piles is chemically treated, mixed with chicory, ground, and made into a clear imitation of coffee, the kind that is usually drunk by sailors and workmen in logging camps. More and more it is becoming so that nearly every thing thrown into the streets and alleys of American cities is turned into foods.

Foods made from these loathsome trashes are, of course, not conducive to longevity nor healthful constitutions; but the danger is not so much in these as in the ingredients used in giving them the appearance of legitimate goods. Such powerful sweets as saccharine, possessing three hundred times the sweetening strength of sugar, glucose, and potent chemicals and colorings, are employed in making these adulterations possible and exceedingly profitable.

## THE FAVORITE POISONS.

Of the colorings and chemicals used, the most poisonous include aniline, beta-naphthol, and nearly all coal-tar dyes, arsenic, lead, oil, wood alcohol, ethers, aluminum compounds, citric acid, zinc, sulphate of copper, fusel oil, formaldehyde, salicylic acid, sulphurous acid, fluorides, and copper salts. Included in the list of other more or less injurious substances employed in the adulterations are: Ammonia, benzoic acid, borax, alum, sodium sulphite, pumice-stone, turpentine, petroleum, colognes, grape pomace, bone-dust, sandstone, aluminum salts, oils of citronella, lemon frass, terra alba, distilled oil of limes, barytes, etc. So great has become the demand for some of the most poisonous of the chemicals named, that extensive manufactories are engaged exclusively in their production for use in foods alone. For instance, the manufacture of coal-tar dyes, used in coloring and preserving food products has become one of the biggest enterprises in America.

With it is the studied effort of the manufacturer to avoid using chemicals in amounts large enough to produce any immediate deleterious effects on the consumer, the dangerous nature of the drugs he employs precludes immitable success, and there have been many serious consequences which, in some instance have caused the manufacturers to become involved in the courts.

In a Chicago newspaper of March 8, an editorial comments on the death of a man in a small town of Illinois who

died from consuming lemon extract containing wood alcohol. The poison in this instance might never have been discovered, but the suspicions of the attending physician were aroused by the fact that the man was attacked with blindness before death. As this is a symptom of wood alcohol poisoning, an examination was made which revealed the true cause of the mortality.

## KILLED AND INJURED.

George Rusberg, of Greenberg, Ky., died a few days ago from the effect of drinking whiskey containing wood alcohol.

The whole country was excited when the newspaper reports told of how wood alcohol causes the death of many persons of New York's west side, the poison being consumed in whiskey.

Dr. W. D. Ligello, chief of the Division of Foods, United States Bureau of Chemistry, relates an incident of hundreds of deaths being caused by beer manufactured from glucose in the manufacture of which sulphuric acid was from arsenic-bearing mineral had been employed.

The two-year-old child of Frank Krob, living near Iowa City, Iowa, is dead from consuming an overdose of butter color.

Food Commissioner Ladd, in his recent speech before the canners' convention, tells of the death of a child that was poisoned with coal-tar dye used for coloring butter, and says: "One lady student in my laboratory was made sick by eating candy which contained no other constituent that could be classed as harmful aside from the coal-tar dye."

A child died in Wimbledon, N. D., from eating candy colored with coal-tar dye. A similar case is reported from Jamestown, in the same state, only the child was saved by timely treatment by a physician.

The child of Charles Fargo, living near Geneva, Illinois, became ill from eating butter color, and was saved from death only by the earnest effort of Dr. R. F. Scott. The little girl was ill for a week afterward.

An official bulletin issued by the Iowa Health Board relates a fatality to a baby from eating analine dye.

John C. Puetz, of Hinsdale, Illinois, recently witnessed a serious case of illness of a man from the poisonous effect of coal-tar dye.

Attorney Jay D. Miller, of Geneva Ill., relates an occurrence wherein a food commissioner, while experimenting on himself, drank a teaspoonful of raw butter color, and as a result became dangerously ill, requiring the services of two physicians for two hours to revive him.

Members of Dr. Wiley's poison squad who consumed extra large amounts of borax in their food were severely afflicted with grippe. Prior to the serious illness the borax produced languor, nausea, and general incapacity for work. Formaldehyde in milk caused the wholesale poisoning of babies in Chicago not long ago. New York and other cities have also experienced the fatal consequences of this adulterant. In recent experiments a teaspoonful of well known brand of butter color administered to a kitten caused its instant death. A somewhat larger dose caused a healthy tomcat weighing ten pounds to die in a few seconds. In another experiment a number of guinea-pigs were killed by the same poison. As an argument against the use of this American preservative and coloring in Germany it was given dogs in rather large doses with fatal results. These are only a few of the cases of poisoning to which my attention has been attracted recently and which I now recall from memory. Probably any food commissioner of any considerable attention to food adulterations can easily relate as many more that have come under his observation in as short a time.

Many adulterants that may not have any immediately perceptible effect on the healthy adult in quantities used are especially dangerous to invalids and children. Among these might be mentioned formaldehyde, salicylic acid, benzoic acid, borax, and boric acid, sulphites, and sulphurous acid and fluorides. Often the adult's stomach has become callous from the long practice in dealing with poisons, and he is consequently immune to a chemical that would cause instant death to a child, or other person not accustomed to them. Dr. J. M. Hurty, secretary of the Indiana State Board of Health, estimate that sixty-five per cent. of the total infantile deaths of America are the result of bad feeding and poisons administered in impure foods. More than seven hundred thousand infants died in the United States last year. If Dr. Hurty's estimate is correct, and I believe it is, an army of four hundred and fifty-five thousand babies was murdered last year by food adulterations.

POISON-HARDENED AMERICANS. Residents of Germany and other nations whose inhabitants eat comparative-

ly pure food have often become violently ill and died in this country from eating American-made foods that seemed to have no visible effect on the poisoned American. Sudden deaths from food poisoning that have sometimes caused the manufacturer to become implicated are always the result of bungling on the manufacturer's part and are regarded as inexcusable business negligence. When the chemicals cause a slow death, however, or superinduce other diseases, or otherwise produce general debility, there is no evidence against the manufacturer and he is in no danger. In such cases of poisoning the ailment is usually ascribed to other causes, and probably the victim is said to have died of nervous ailment or pneumonia, or appendicitis, or some stomach or kidney or bowel trouble. Many of the cases of sudden death from alleged heart failure are undoubtedly due to an overdose of some injurious coloring or preservative the deceased had consumed in his food. All prevalent adulterations are especially conducive to nervousness.

The danger from the use of adulteration in foods has become greater of late from the fact that even the adulterants are being adulterated. Thus because of the varying strength of the adulteration the manufacturer is unable to gauge with sufficient accuracy the quantity necessary for the falsification of the food. Another serious danger has risen from the fact that the manufacturer of the adulterants, not content with the big trade obtained from the food manufacturer, has succeeded in drumming up a trade with jobbers and retailers and chefs and farmers' wives. And now the chemicals, once regarded as the manufacturer's secrets, may be found in the rear rooms of the butcher shops, in the same state, only the child was saved by timely treatment by a physician.

The child of Charles Fargo, living near Geneva, Illinois, became ill from eating butter color, and was saved from death only by the earnest effort of Dr. R. F. Scott. The little girl was ill for a week afterward.

An official bulletin issued by the Iowa Health Board relates a fatality to a baby from eating analine dye.

John C. Puetz, of Hinsdale, Illinois, recently witnessed a serious case of illness of a man from the poisonous effect of coal-tar dye.

Attorney Jay D. Miller, of Geneva Ill., relates an occurrence wherein a food commissioner, while experimenting on himself, drank a teaspoonful of raw butter color, and as a result became dangerously ill, requiring the services of two physicians for two hours to revive him.

Members of Dr. Wiley's poison squad who consumed extra large amounts of borax in their food were severely afflicted with grippe. Prior to the serious illness the borax produced languor, nausea, and general incapacity for work. Formaldehyde in milk caused the wholesale poisoning of babies in Chicago not long ago. New York and other cities have also experienced the fatal consequences of this adulterant. In recent experiments a teaspoonful of well known brand of butter color administered to a kitten caused its instant death. A somewhat larger dose caused a healthy tomcat weighing ten pounds to die in a few seconds. In another experiment a number of guinea-pigs were killed by the same poison. As an argument against the use of this American preservative and coloring in Germany it was given dogs in rather large doses with fatal results. These are only a few of the cases of poisoning to which my attention has been attracted recently and which I now recall from memory. Probably any food commissioner of any considerable attention to food adulterations can easily relate as many more that have come under his observation in as short a time.

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POISON-HARDENED AMERICANS. Residents of Germany and other nations whose inhabitants eat comparative-

quantity of strawberry syrups, catsups, jellies, and port wines. Most of the soda-fountain beverages are made almost entirely of coal-tar dye, acids, and artificial flavors without containing the smallest particles of the fruits for which they are named.

## ARSENIC AS DAILY FOOD.

The poisonous effects of such adulterants as arsenic and wood alcohol are so well known that no one will doubt their fatal action on the human system. Arsenic in food and drinks in limited quantities may have the effect of causing the consumer to appear usually healthful for a time and to apparently gain flesh, but the seeming flesh is bloatedness and an indication that the person is being slowly poisoned. Unscrupulous horse-traders fatten horses with arsenic for the purpose of selling them. After the arsenic diet is discontinued and the horse loses its flesh, nothing can recuperate the animal's health, and it slowly dies. Not only is arsenic itself widely used as a food adulterant, but it has become a leading element in the new practice of adulterating other adulterants. Coal-tar dye, although previously regarded as a deadly poison, is now made more effective as a preservative and more poisonous by the insertion of arsenic. It is often used in the manufacture of glucose, and saccharine and other sweets. The bureau of chemistry, realizing the danger of arsenic as an adulterant, advises against the use of all aniline dyes containing the poisonous metal.

Wood alcohol is another well known poison that has proved a boon to the effective and difficult to detect, though exceedingly injurious as an ingredient. It is used in the manufacture of cheap flavoring extracts, especially in lemon. In distilled liquors it is frequently used as a substitute for grain alcohol. Many persons who have died from drinking whiskey were poisoned by the unconscious consumption of this deadly distillation. The large number of deaths from whiskey—probably the greatest of earth's life destroyers—is not so much from the baneful influence of the whiskey itself as from the poison it contains. Fusel oil in whiskey is a deadly poison, and will kill any person who consumes enough of it. It is present in nearly all whiskeys, some containing much more than others. It is this and heading oil and wood alcohol that always bring to an untimely end any person who drinks whiskey habitually or excessively. To tell how some whiskeys are made would be to disgust the reader.

Salicylic acid is another slow poison that often seems to augment the health of the consumer temporarily, but ultimately causes death. This poison is administered in beer, wines, cider, etc. It is also used as a preservative in falsifying canned goods produced from pulp skins, factory refuse, starch paste, etc. Sulphate of copper is such a powerful irritant that physicians have long since discontinued its use internally. Food adulterators, however, use it freely as a coloring matter in green vegetables.

## "EMBALMED PRODUCTS."

Canned goods are in many cases purely embalmed products. In a paill of cheap jelly may be found enough acid to eat a hole in a person's hand. Citric acid employed to give to repugnant liquids—the drain of fruit factories—the flavor and appearance of apple cider. Copper is used in coloring canned peas. It is prohibited in France and Germany, but is abundantly present in cans of in this country. Zinc, no less poisonous, is often used in the place of copper. Sulphurous and salicylic acid are used in preserving and counterfeiting bogus wines made from the fermentation of dregs of grapes, after adding sugar and water. A large amount of brandies and whiskeys are made entirely by coloring cologne or neutral spirits, using glucose or saccharine for sugar. Nearly all of the brandies are made from refuse wine by distilling the cast-away wine that had been spoiled in the fermentation of grape pomace or refuse and adding sugar and water. Olive oil is adulterated with peanut, sesame, and cottonseed oil. Most of it is made entirely from cottonseed oil. Pumice stone, alum, ammonia, and starch are the adulterants usually found in baking powders. Hot bread made from ammonia baking powders often smells of this disgusting adulterant, the repugnant qualities of which any person will realize who will consult the dictionary and learn its origin. Many foreign substances, including sandstones, olivestones, cocoonut-shells, etc., can be found in almost any ground spice purchased by the housewife. Sulphurous acid is used in bleaching dried apples and in adulterating wines and beers. Cochineal is employed in preserved berries and fruits. Prunes are soaked in glycerine to fill them out and make them look fresh. Saccharine, the pow-

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erful, irritating sweetening, often containing arsenic, is the sweetening element in much of the candy on the market. Foreign governments prohibit its use. Terra alba, barytes, talc, and other deleterious mineral substances and poisons are also found in candy. It tastes sweet and the child likes it.

Borax and boric acid as preservatives are subjects of much discussion as to their safety. Germany prohibits the importation of meats from this country cured with borax, under the method in common use here. Borax in limited amounts is apparently a comparatively safe and very valuable preservative, probably no more harmful than salt. In excessive amounts it is dangerous, as has been demonstrated by Dr. Wiley's poison tests and by cases of serious illness resulting from its use. Its greater danger lies in its remarkable power of apparently renovating products that are spoiled and tarnished and in fact that it is tasteless. Sprinkled or poured over decaying meats it will almost immediately redden them and make them look like fresh. When meat is subjected to an overdose of salt its presence is easily detected. In that borax is tasteless the consumer has no way of telling how much of it he is consuming in his diet. It is the principal ingredient used in the preserving of all kinds of meats, fish, milk, and other products used, cured and marketed in their fresh or raw state. The packer, the jobber, the grocer, the butcher, and the chef employ it. Visit a fish or oyster packing house on the coast, and you will discover why the flavor of the oyster is so often entirely wanting. Half a barrel of the preserving power may be found in the corner of every fish-house for dosing shucked oysters and boxes of fish. Fish and meats may be kept in a seemingly fresh condition for an indefinite period of time by the use of borax or boric acid. As a result of the poison squad experiments with borax, W. D. Bigelow, chief of the bureau of foods, United States Bureau of Chemistry, says: "Four grams of borax a day is regarded as the limit beyond which no normal man can go. As a matter of fact he can not long continue to absorb three grams a day."

Professor E. T. Ladd, food commissioner of North Dakota, in speaking of the results of a personal investigation conducted by him, thus relates his discoveries: "The amount of borax or boric acid employed in meats varied to a considerable extent, and expressed in terms of boric acid in sausages and Hamburger steak would probably range from five grains to forty-five grains per pound, while the medical dose is from five to nine grains per day. The use of these chemicals is not confined to local butchers. Scarcely a ham could be found that did not contain borax. In the dried beef, boric acid or borax is a common ingredient."

Thus it is plainly apparent that under existing conditions some foreign sub-

stance is contained in nearly every article of food we eat. The result is that when we have consumed a meal's victuals we have gathered into our stomachs a conglomeration of chemicals of different natures that may produce varied effects on the human system. In fact, it has been demonstrated by chemists that the ordinary person in his three meals a day eats thirty-five full doses of chemicals or more than fourteen thousand doses a year. James H. Shephard, professor of chemistry in the South Dakota Agricultural College, estimates the amount of colorings and preservatives that one person may consume at forty doses a day. Mixing of these poisons in the stomach may be attended with serious results. Sometimes the mingling of two moderate poisons produces a deadly poison. In fact chemicals that are harmless in their natural state may be so blended as to become exceedingly poisonous.

## FOOD MANUFACTURERS CARELESS OF LIVES.

"Why are these food frauds permitted to continue?" I shall tell more about this in succeeding issues. Suffice it now to say that the food manufacturer wields a most powerful influence in American politics. Not the Standard Oil nor the Steel Trust nor the railroads of the country control so much capital as he. He is less careful with lives than the railroads or the steel foundries because the chances of detecting him are so meager. When a person is killed by a train it is no trouble to place the blame on the railroad or some of its employes. When a person dies from gradual decline of health, from eating poisoned food, it is impossible to fix the blame on any particular food manufacturer. All have contributed their quota to causing his death. If an individual should take the life or injure the health of another by placing poison in his food, the action would be regarded as a violation of the law. A man who counterfeits a dollar is considered a criminal, and at least would be excluded from good society. The man who counterfeits foods is ranked among our millionaire social leaders. Law has been likened to a spider's web that catches the little things that are not heavy enough to fall through.

No other field in America produces such a verdant crop of millionaires as does the adulterated food manufacturing enterprise. It would work a great hardship on the manufacturers to force them to stop using poison in foods. They tell us it would. They would not make near the profits they do now, and while it is deplorable that their system of "commercial economy" is causing such a harvest of death among us and killing our little babies at the rate of nearly a half million a year, perhaps we ought to be content in our patriotic zeal for American customs and in our pride over the fame America is gaining because of the vast wealth of her commercial institutions and her multi-millionaires.

PHILANTHROPY AND LABOR LAGISLATION.

If every separate layer of the proletariat had been left to its own unaided efforts, the uplifting process among them would have begun later, and been much slower and painful than it was in fact.

During the Middle Ages, and during the early days of our own history, poverty was so slight that public (mainly religious) and private benevolence sufficed to deal with it.

As, however, with the increment of the capitalist system among us the unemployed increased, and poverty assumed stupendous proportions, the phenomenon of a large pauper class, that was as novel as it was dangerous, drew upon it the attention of all thoughtful and kindly disposed people.

By degrees, however, the question of poverty put on a new aspect. The capitalist system of production took rapid strides, until it became the ruling one in the country.

True enough, neither fear nor compassion has ceased, under this changed aspect of things, to be felt among capitalist circles and to tell in favor of the proletariat; poverty is by them felt to be a source of danger to the whole social fabric.

Of course, within these bounds philanthropy can manifest itself in manifold ways. Most of its methods are either wholly useless, or at best able only to afford passing aid to the isolated cases.

of the most defenseless among them—children and women.

The capitalists engaged in large production did not yet, at that time, constitute the ruling portion of the capitalist class as they do to-day, and as they do here.

Nevertheless, slight though those first conquests were, they were enough to awaken out of their lethargy those ranks of the proletariat in whose behalf they were passed, and to set in motion the tendencies that were to improve their social standing.

Another and highly important means to improve the condition of the working class are the public schools.

The more fully the capitalist system develops, the more large production crowds out inferior forms of production or causes them to change their character.

The devastation of its own working people by capitalist production is so shocking that only the most shameless and greedy capitalist dare to refuse a certain degree of statutory protection to labor.

The struggle for labor legislation is becoming more and more a class struggle between proletarians and capitalists. On the continent of Europe, and here in the United States, where the struggle for labor laws commenced much later than in England, it bore this character from the start.

Of course, within these bounds philanthropy can manifest itself in manifold ways. Most of its methods are either wholly useless, or at best able only to afford passing aid to the isolated cases.

Wage workers residing in Greater New York and vicinity, desiring information about the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance can get same by writing to the organizer of D. A. 49, L. M. Wiesler, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

A TYPICAL EXAMPLE

A "Volkszeitung" "Socialist" Helps Organizer Katz to Drive Home Some Truths.

New York State Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party:—Since my last report I held three meetings in Queens county, the first in Astoria, the second in Long Island City, the last in Jamaica.

This is how he helped me to show that what I said to the audience about the Volkszeitung and its followers was true. I showed the audience how, under capitalism, the worker receives an ever smaller share of the wealth produced by him; how wages have been reduced, etc; how the old trades unions, officered by men who are on the pay roll of the capitalists, have been led from defeat to defeat, one craft scabbing it upon the other, and also pointed out the necessity of organizing the working class in real unions such as the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

"We should not oppose the trades union movement because the trades unions have raised the wages of the working class."

After having devoted some time on the necessity of organizing the working class on the economic field into bona-fide unions, and after having shown with facts and figures, compiled, not by any member of the Socialist Labor Party, but by representatives of capitalism itself, that wages have gone down, but that the price of the things which the working class needs, in order to live, have gone up; this man who claims to be a Socialist says: "That we should not oppose the trades union movement; that it has raised wages."

The organizer of Local Queens County, who is also a member of the Social Democratic party state committee, was present at the meeting.

He informed me that he is watching the "Explosions" in the Daily People, of which he is a reader.

I have handed an application for a charter of the Socialist Labor Party to the secretary, signed by the ten workmen. The next meeting of this Section will meet at Bitch's residence, in Dutchkills, and as I expect to be too far out of town to be there, I wish a member of the S. E. C. would attend that meeting to perfect the organization. I expect a few more to join when that meeting is held, who promised they would do so, but were prevented from attending the meetings so far held so that they may organize the Section in two branches, one to meet at Long Island City, the other at Jamaica or Ozone Park.

While it took up a good deal of my time to accomplish something in Queens County, it seemed to me that having once started there it would be best to at least organize a Section. I believe it to be more difficult to bring about an organization there than it will be in the towns further away, both for the Alliance and the Party.

I speak in Port Richmond to-morrow, April 1. An admission of ten cents will be charged there. Friday, April 5, there is to be a meeting in Yonkers, where the Section and the Alliance have made arrangements. They will also charge ten cents admission, and the organizer of Westchester County writes me that they expect to sell 200 tickets.

Yours fraternally, R. Katz.

On the Chicago Manifesto

[These columns are open for the discussion to Party members and non-Party members alike.]

From N. Malmberg, Member Socialist Labor Party.

New York, March 6.—The below was published in the 16th of February number of "Arbetaren" and although since then a couple of writers in The People, especially Comrade Held, have brought forth some points similar to mine, I prefer to give the translation in full:

At the Socialist Labor Party convention about five years ago, a resolution was passed forbidding Party members to hold office in the pure and simple unions. This was done mainly to show contempt for, and to draw the workers' attention to, the double game and treachery of the leaders. That neither the Party nor the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance should gain numerically by such open warfare was plain to most everyone, yet, though the Socialist Labor Party has come "bleeding" out of the elections, this fearless attack has resulted in breaking the enemy's ranks.

The objectionable point in the manifesto is apparently this clause: "It shall be established as the economic organization of the working class, without affiliation of any political party."

Some of the writers hold that delegates should be sent with ironclad instructions that if the new organization does not endorse the Socialist Labor Party, they should leave the convention. This, no doubt, is the "burning question" for us to discuss: Whether the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance should be dissolved into the proposed organization if the convention holds to the point that "The organization shall not affiliate with any political party."

"Let them, then, alone come who are ripe," you may answer. All those who have had practical experience with the economic movement know that in order for it to succeed it takes something different from most any other kind of organization.

For my part I do not consider it to be the principal requirement that it commences according to our idea of an ideal organization. The main thing is that it receives enough vitality to overpower all other organizations and simultaneously rests upon such a foundation as not to be overthrown; and is so directed and can so develop that eventually it must melt together with a class-conscious and sound Socialist party, namely the Socialist Labor Party.

How about the influence of the Social Democratic Party? Its attitude is to stand neutral in the struggle between rival trades unions. That went first rate as long as no open warfare existed between great organizations, but with open warfare, it is plain that the Social Democratic Party's influence is at an end and a near future will, no doubt, pass the sentence upon it.

One more reason may be worth pointing out why the proposed organization should not at once be united with the Socialist Labor Party. The fight that must arise between the pure and simple and the class-conscious organizations will, no doubt, in many places, be such that it will be hard to tell if they are justifiable or not.

Troy, March 9.—I wish to state that the letter from Louis Van Leo, published in the Daily People of this date, expresses my opinion to the letter. Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance principles and tactics or withdraw.

GOMPERS GETS BLACK EYE. Brocton Laborers' Union to Help Western Miners Despite His Ukase.

Brocton, April 4.—W. D. Dwyer, secretary of the Laborers' Union, has mailed a letter to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in reply to a communication sent by him to the Laborers' Union asking that no further donations be made to Western Federation of Miners, on account of differences between the two bodies. The letter was authorized by the Laborers' Union, and was as follows:

"Brocton, Mass., March 31, 1905. "Mr. Samuel Gompers: "Dear Sir and Brother:—I am instructed by Laborers' Union 9105, of

ferent from most any other kind of organization. For example, one belongs to a Socialist organization to propagate its ideas and work for the final victory of the working class and as long as those ideas are spreading, one is satisfied to work and give it pecuniary aid. On the other hand, one belongs to a trades organization in order to get economic assistance against the employers, and that union which fails to give such assistance has failed to fulfill its real mission (no matter how great a propaganda it may do for the final emancipation from wage slavery), and can, therefore, not count on any great adherence from the mass. Consequently, if the proposed organization expects to become successful it must in the near future be able to dominate upon the economic field, because only then can it economically aid its members.

For my part I do not consider it to be the principal requirement that it commences according to our idea of an ideal organization. The main thing is that it receives enough vitality to overpower all other organizations and simultaneously rests upon such a foundation as not to be overthrown; and is so directed and can so develop that eventually it must melt together with a class-conscious and sound Socialist party, namely the Socialist Labor Party. Does the proposed organization promise such an evolution? It indeed appears so.

How about the influence of the Social Democratic Party? Its attitude is to stand neutral in the struggle between rival trades unions. That went first rate as long as no open warfare existed between great organizations, but with open warfare, it is plain that the Social Democratic Party's influence is at an end and a near future will, no doubt, pass the sentence upon it.

One more reason may be worth pointing out why the proposed organization should not at once be united with the Socialist Labor Party. The fight that must arise between the pure and simple and the class-conscious organizations will, no doubt, in many places, be such that it will be hard to tell if they are justifiable or not. There must be "scabbing" from all sides, and a fight for life or death. "The end will justify the means," but Solomon in all his wisdom would scarcely wish to be the judge. To "scab" is at the present time crime enough to cause expulsion from the Socialist Labor Party, but let us not try to have to pass upon all the cases with which we would come in contact if the proposed organization should at once be affiliated with the Socialist Labor Party. We would then have no time whatever left for propaganda.

From P. E. De Lee, Member of the Socialist Labor Party.

Troy, March 9.—I wish to state that the letter from Louis Van Leo, published in the Daily People of this date, expresses my opinion to the letter. Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance principles and tactics or withdraw.

this city, to acknowledge receipt of your communication advising us to no longer lend material aid to the Western Federation of Miners. We regret to say that we are so financially situated that a donation to the Colorado sufferers now, while not an impossibility, would be an extravagance on our part.

"When our members get down to work, however, with the coming of our season, we hope to prove practically our sympathy with the suffering and heroic miners, than whom no better body of workmen ever unfurled a flag of revolt against their industrial and political oppressors.

"We regret that the American Federation of Labor deems it wise to train its heavy guns on our brethren in the industrial battlefield, and we consider it more becoming to use all the weapons at our command against the common

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY

May 1, 1905.

A RED LETTER DAY

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enemy. When the constitution was trampled upon and all law defied by the judicial, legislative and executive branches of the law in Colorado to punish and to crush the miners' organization, we made up our minds that the upholders of the capital system dreaded the Western Federation of Miners, and we immediately concluded that this organization had somehow or another struck the keynote of the industrial situation, that they had the solution of the labor problem, in short, that they were our friends and the vanguard of the army of industrial liberty.

"We also acknowledge receipt of your Federationist editorials and regret that your fail to send us the leading one, your masterpiece, in which you seem to exult in the 'satisfactory settlement of the Fall River strike,' that settlement which you said 'Would have a tendency to check any further cut-downs in wages.'"

"I wonder if you were ever informed that the next morning after this glorious and satisfactory settlement almost every cotton mill in New England cut wages twelve and one-half per cent? "No, sir; Laborers' Union 9105 of Brockton, Mass., has neither the time nor inclination to make war on the Western Federation of Miners, and we beg to be excused.

"Yours fraternally, "William D. Dwyer, Secretary."

FRISCO'S ACTIVITY.

(Continued from page 1.)

It is an unthankful task to be a leading light within the "Socialist" party. When Lewis came to this town some two years ago, he informed San Francisco that the Socialist Labor Party was in its last days of existence. Yet to judge from late events it is he, Lewis, that is in his last days of existence as a leading freak, and the Socialist Labor Party, with its San Francisco section is going ahead. Most of this growth is due to the fact that Lewis does not dare to debate the question:—"What is the Difference Between the Socialist Labor

TENTH EXPLOSION.

(Continued from page 1.)

Party and the "Socialist" party?" De Leon and Hagerty are not alone, but other prominent supporters of the new movement, like Trautmann, of Cincinnati, the secretary of the executive committee, seem to be De Leonized. Trautmann had a letter in "The Worker" last week defending De Leon, insisting on calling him "Comrade Dan De Leon", and it is De Leon's paper which publishes Trautmann's defence of his conduct as editor of the Brewers' Journal.

That De Leon should seek to foment discord in the Socialist Party and at the same time save himself from rapidly approaching oblivion by another of his Trade Union schemes, was to be expected.

That Hagerty, ambitious and sore at being so little recognized, should attempt to pose as the leader of a new movement, may not be surprising.

That Trautmann, smarting at the treatment received by the Brewery Workers at the hands of Gompers, should be misled by the furious friendliness of De Leon, can be excused perhaps.

But that some of the best men in the Socialist Party should be found in company discrediting to the Socialist movement and aiming to disrupt the Socialist party, can only be accounted for on the ground of good impulse outrunning good judgment.

Industrial Unionism, although it is bound to come, can hardly come under such leadership. Nobody is so well pleased with the present situation as Sam Gompers, who is writing I-told-you-so editorials, and sending out press dispatches galore, all to show how the Socialist party is the enemy of Organized Labor. It is a sad playing into the hands of De Leon and Gompers. It would hardly have been thought possible that any group in the Socialist party could have pleased Gompers and De Leon at the same time and by the same act. Yet the miracle has happened.

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe.





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Applications for charter: For Section Fremont County, Colo., and Queens County, N. Y. Both granted.

From Joseph McClintock, Windsor, Vt., application for admission to the party as a member-at-large. Granted.

Rhode Island State Executive Committee reports establishment of correspondence bureau, Comrade Bowers in charge.

Section St. Paul, Minn., reported election of Peter Reil as organizer, Section Philadelphia, Pa., reports resignation of E. Seidel from membership in the Party.

Correspondence: Several communications from General Organizer Bohn, reporting on his work.

Section Los Angeles, Cal., reports the expulsion of W. P. Evans for conduct unbecoming a member of the Party.

Canadian National Executive Committee requests publication in The People of statement from Section London, Ont., pertaining to the expulsion of F. J. Darche.

The work brought before the committee shows that the greatest activity is still in the West.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires.

by the cry of "On to Industrial Unionism."

These minutes can give but a faint idea of the amount of business that came before the committee.

John Hossack, Rec. Sec.

NEW JERSEY S. E. C.

Regular meeting held April 9, at 143 Beacon Avenue, Jersey City. Credentials of election to the committee were presented.

Section Essex County contributed \$8 to The People call for funds, and bought \$2 worth of prepaid subscription blanks.

Section Hoboken reports that last lecture held was a fair success.

Section Passaic County reported that their series of lectures had been successful.

Section North Hudson getting ready for outdoor agitation.

Correspondence from Newark, General Executive Board, Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, and Daily People.

With regard to the communication from the General Executive Board the Secretary reported that he had advised that body that the State Executive Committee had not presumed to say, let alone dictate, what action the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance should take.

Secretary instructed to communicate with sections upon plans to raise funds to send out an organizer as provided by last State convention.

Sections Essex and Passaic counties have local Press Security leagues; other sections having members of the league should also organize local leagues.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

Received during the week ending with Saturday, April 8, the following contributions:

Miss C. Weinberger, New York (on 15c. weekly pledge) \$ 30 M. Weinberger, New York (on 15c. weekly pledge) . . . . . 30

IN AID OF RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS.

Received during week ending with Saturday, April 8, the following contributions for the above fund:

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires.

S. L. P. LECTURES

Detroit, Mich.—Sunday, April 16, at 2:30 p. m., at Mannebach's Hall, 273 Gratiot Avenue. Subject: Socialism, What it is and what it is not, by Gustave Herwarth. Admission free.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Sunday, April 16, at 3 o'clock p. m., at Florence Parlors, 527 Main Street, near Genesee Street. Subject: "The Coming Revolution," by Thomas H. Jackson. Admission free.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Monday, April 17, at 8 o'clock p. m., at Socialist Labor Party headquarters, 10 West Mohawk Street, Room 510. Subject: "The Labor Market," by J. Goward. Admission free.

SECTION ERIE COUNTY, ATTENTION!

The regular meeting of Section Erie County will be held Saturday evening, April 15th, 1905, at Florence Parlors, 527 Main Street, Buffalo.

Please make an earnest effort to be present. Meeting will be opened at 8.15 prompt. The following work must be done at once:

Nomination of city ticket, so that we may go ahead and secure the signatures needed to place our ticket on the ballot.

To do this it means that every comrade and sympathizer of the working class must attend this meeting and volunteer to do the work that will be mapped out for them; for only by organized effort on the part of the entire membership can we hope to carry this work to a successful issue.

E. Hauk, Organizer.

SECTION MILWAUKEE'S MEETING.

The regular monthly meeting of Section Milwaukee will be held Saturday, April 15. Every comrade and sympathizer should be present at party headquarters, Lipp's building, corner Third and Prairie streets. Organizer.

UNION CO., N. J., ATTENTION.

Socialists and all readers of the Daily and Weekly People are requested to get in touch with the organization by communicating with Michael McGarry, 218 Geneva Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

SPECIAL FUND.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes entries for Section Rockville, Conn. (10.00), Section Houston, Texas (1.25), Section Salt Lake City, Utah (5.00), G. Duerr, Cleveland, Ohio (.50), E. Malmslev, Cleveland, Ohio (.50), J. Matthews, Cleveland, Ohio (.50), E. Polster, Cleveland, Ohio (.50), H. Bratburd, Cleveland, Ohio (.25), E. Keim, Cleveland, Ohio (.50), J. Reiman, Cleveland, Ohio (.10), Section Cleveland, Ohio (5.00), John D. Goerke, Cleveland, Ohio (.25), Section Lawrence, Mass. (5.00), J. Viertaler, Milwaukee, Wis. (1.00), C. Oberhen, Milwaukee, Wis. (1.00), C. Imler, Milwaukee, Wis. (1.00), R. Klerr, Milwaukee, Wis. (1.00), Max Hintz, Milwaukee, Wis. (1.00), T. Wilke, Milwaukee, Wis. (1.00), Section Louisville, Kentucky (5.00), Section Cincinnati, Ohio (2.25), 28th A. D., N. Y. (5.00), L. Newman, New York City (1.00), Section San Antonio, Texas (5.00), A. B. Lafreigne, Moosup, Conn. (.50), H. Hoyle, Moosup, Conn. (.50), O. Laroche, Moosup, Conn. (1.00), J. Stettler, Detroit, Mich. (.25), Mrs. Stettler, Detroit, Mich. (.25), P. Barnwell, Detroit, Mich. (1.00), A. Kline, Detroit, Mich. (.50), E. Smith, Detroit, Mich. (.50), H. Richter, Detroit, Mich. (1.00), Section Richmond, Va. (2.50), Section Essex County, N. J. (8.00), A. A. N., Indianapolis, Ind. (1.00)

THE LEITER EXPLOSION

Your correspondent also found that had the union miners any desire to do Joseph Leiter harm, they could have done it without perpetrating such a dastardly act.

THE S. L. P. IN GREATER NEW YORK.

The Socialist Labor Party movement in New York and Brooklyn is very active at present. Nominations have been made for city and county tickets, and the work of organizing the railway employees, started by the S. T. and L. A. ably pushed.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires.

INTERBOROUGH STRIKE

Series of Successful Street Meetings Held—Leaflet to Railroad Workers Distributed.

Since the last issue of the Weekly People, the work of aiding the Interborough strikers and organizing the railway workers of Greater New York, has been actively pursued.

The literature distributed consisted of "An Appeal to the Public," showing that only one-third of the strikers were back to work, and urging financial assistance; and the leaflet entitled "Railroad Workers of Greater New York," and an application blank of the United Railway Workers Alliance, which went with it.

A series of eight more meetings were held in New York City on Wednesday, April 12. Street meetings of this kind are unknown to New Yorkers.

Contributions continue coming in, especially from S. L. P. and S. T. and L. A. organizations.

At a regular meeting of Local Alliance 399, Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, Buffalo, N. Y., held Tuesday, April 4, the below resolution on the Interborough strike was adopted.

Resolved, That Local Alliance No. 399, Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, do hereby tender our hearty endorsement and encouragement to our fellow wage slaves for their noble fight, and denounce the treachery of the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class; and to enable them to continue the fight, we hereby tender a trifle to financially aid them in their struggle for living conditions.

Resolved, That the leaders of the local and national organizations repudiated the strike and deserted the men in the critical hour, leaving them at the mercy of the enemy and destitute of means of further effort to better their condition; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Alliance No. 399, Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, do hereby tender our hearty endorsement and encouragement to our fellow wage slaves for their noble fight, and denounce the treachery of the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class; and to enable them to continue the fight, we hereby tender a trifle to financially aid them in their struggle for living conditions.

Among the donations received at the United Railway Workers' headquarters, 150 E. 125th Street, was one of \$25, remitted by William Kaleb, for Local Union, No. 16, Piano and Organ Workers' Union.

The strike aftermath, as the daily press shows, continues to worry the labor fakirs of the Gompers' stripe. They recognize that their conduct was a mistake.

SECTION ERIE, PA., MEETING.

All members and readers of this notice here, are requested to attend a meeting of Section Erie to be held Tuesday, April 18, 8 o'clock p. m., at 1020 Cascade Street. Important matter of business will be transacted.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

Two hundred and twenty three subscriptions to the Weekly People were secured during the week ending Saturday, April 8.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, keeps up the work with more regularity than most other Sections. Their agent sends in thirteen this week.

Comrade G. A. Jennings of East St. Louis, Ill., sends in 7. Comrades M. Postelwait, of Kalamazoo, Mich., J. E. Farrell, Soo, Ont., and Frank Bohn, send in 5 each.

Comrade A. Burkhardt of Indianapolis, Ind., sends in 5 and writes: "We will have a Section meeting April 4, and will try to send in an order then for a larger number of copies of the Weekly People. Two of us Sunday morning sold twenty copies in two hours. It looks like we should aim to sell rather than to give them away."

We have designated International Labor Day, May 1st, as Red Letter Day for the Weekly People. We ask every reader to send in the name of a new reader for that day.

The Gold Sickle, by Eugene Sue. The Infant's Skull, by Eugene Sue. The Silver Cross, by Eugene Sue. History of The Paris Commune, by Lissagaray.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

The following is the record of an interesting week's business:

During the week we received an order for Marx's "Capital" from R. O. Ottom, of Yale, B. C. Sue books were bought by C. B. Corey of Palm Beach, Fla., Comrade Wang of Superior, Wis., and Section Cincinnati.

Comrade Farzio, of New York, bought 150 Italian pamphlets, assorted. The Smelters' Union of Hubbell, Mich., sent in 75 copies of "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism."

Each of these orders should spur every man of us to solve the problem "How best to reach the organized workingmen?" Both of these orders were sent, in contemplation of the Chicago Convention. Let our people make it a point to have some one bring the matter before every union, and get as many unions as possible to help educate their following by sending in an order for "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism."

Mrs. Tourouff of Brooklyn took 50 "Burning Question", and Comrade Dillon of Marion, Ind., took 25 "Burning Question" and 1,000 "Industrial Unionism." Syracuse, N. Y., also ordered 1,000 "Industrial Unionism", and Clinton, Mass., took 1,000 leaflets.

The United Railway Workers of Greater New York, L. A. 9, bought 11,000 of the leaflets "Railroad Workers of Greater New York," beside other matter. New York County Committee took 8,000 leaflets.

"What Means This Strike" is now ready for delivery, in the larger size, and the accumulated orders, amounting to about 500 are sent out. Let all sections note this and push the "Strike" again. "The Burning Question" in Jewish is out. Note this also.

We must again announce that the price of the Arm and Hammer buttons to sections is three cents each, in quantities. The price of the new edition of the "Silver Cross" is 50 cents—40 cents to sections.

Several State Committees have ordered the Correspondence Bureau letters in lots of 500. Rhode Island sent in its order during the week. This is a work which it is highly important to push.

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BOHN'S ARIZONA DATES.

Tucson, April 12 to 14; Phoenix, 15 to 19.

READ THE "SOCIALIST" OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

For the latest and most accurate views upon all matters connected with SOCIALISM, POLITICS, INDUSTRY. Subscription Rates, United Kingdom, 12 months 1s 6d. United States and Canada, 50 cents a Year.

Headquarters, Section Minneapolis, S. L. P., 34-36 Washington Avenue, South.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM A NEW LEAFLET \$1.25 A THOUSAND ORDER AT ONCE. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY. Arrangements Made for Its Celebration at Cooper Union on May 1.

Arrangements for the mass meeting to be held under the auspices of Section New York County, Socialist Labor Party, at Cooper Union, on Monday evening, May 1, to celebrate International Labor Day, were taken in hand by the County Executive Committee at its meeting Friday evening, April 7.

It was decided to invite as the speakers of the meeting the following comrades: Daniel De Leon, James Connolly, James Hunter, H. A. Santee, John J. Kinneally, and Joseph Malloney of Troy, N. Y.

The organizer was also instructed to attend to the printing of handbills announcing the meeting and, as soon as they are ready, to call upon the subdivisions to get a sufficient quantity for distribution in their respective localities.

As the expenses in connection with this meeting are very high, it was decided to call upon the sub-divisions and other sympathetic organizations to make voluntary contributions and send them to L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade Street, New York City.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN. (Continued from page 4.)

as with any other merchandise. Lower the cost of the necessities of labor, and it follows the price of labor will sink proportionately. The lower the taxes, the lower is the cost of the necessities of labor; consequently, low taxes will send still lower down the percentage of the share that labor will keep, under this capitalist system, of the fruit of its toil.

Say that the workingman needs just one loaf of bread to live on. If that loaf of bread costs five cents, his wages must be five cents; he produces 100 cents' worth of wealth, out of that he receives the five cents for the loaf, and the employer keeps ninety-five cents profits.

Say the cost of the loaf is raised to twenty-five cents because of a tax of twenty cents on it. The cost of Labor now becomes twenty-five cents and his wages must rise to that point or he dies. What is the situation? The worker produces 100 cents, receives twenty-five cents as wages; he is no better off than before, because that twenty-five cents can only pay for one loaf, just as the five cents did before. But the employer only keeps seventy-five cents profits, whereas before he made ninety-five cents; who paid the taxes, you or he?

B. J.—He, by Jericho! U. S.—And say that taxation is lowered and the loaf only costs one cent; will you be in twenty-four cents? No, as the cost of Labor has come down to one cent, one cent will have to be your wages, while the employer will then make ninety-nine cents profits. Are you in either case better off or worse?

B. J.—In no way. But why, then, all this row about taxation? U. S.—The row is between the capitalists. It is a row as to which of them will preserve the biggest share of the hide of the workers. The politicians want higher taxes because then they will have higher salaries and perquisites; but the "reformers" want low taxes because that means they will keep themselves a larger share of the profits they have skinned the workers out of and that otherwise would go to the politicians, and so on.

B. J. (smiting himself on the forehead)—Heavens, how those reformers have played me for a sucker! U. S.—No doubt they have.

B. J.—All their talk about Labor being crushed by taxes was pure buncombe! U. S.—Nothing else. By understand-

ing that Labor is robbed in the shop, the worker will devote his energies to vote himself into possession of the shop. He will not be caught in the trap of the lie that he pays the taxes; he will not be the outspaw of "reformers" and other capitalist swindlers. That is why it is so important to emphasize the fact that, under this capitalist system, Labor does not pay the taxes, but they are paid out of that part of the product of Labor that the working class is robbed of anyhow by the capitalist class.

Section Calendar

(Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, at a nominal rate. The charge will be one dollar per line per year.) New York County Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at 2-6 New Reade Street, Manhattan. Kings County Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 813 Park Avenue, Brooklyn. General Committee—First Saturday 14th the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade Street, Manhattan. Offices of Section New York, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade Street, Manhattan. Los Angeles, California. Section headquarters and public reading room at 205 1/2 South Main Street. Public educational meetings every Sunday evening. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings. San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. headquarters an d free reading room 850 Market Street Room 40. Open day and evening. All wage workers cordially invited. Section Chicago, S. L. P. meet every 2nd and 4th Monday at Exchange Hall corner of Sangamon and Monroe Street. All communications to Section Toronto to be sent to C. A. V. Kemp, organizer Section Toronto, Bracondale P. O. Ont. Canada. Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every Thursday, 8 p. m. at 307 1/2 Pine Street Room 6. Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday of month at 256 Ontario Street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 2.30 P. M. Tacoma, Wash., Section headquarters and public reading room corner 12th and A Street, room 304, over Post Office. Open every evening. All workmen invited. Business meetings every Tuesday. Section Providence, R. I., meets at 77 Dyer Street, room 8. Something going on every Tuesday night at 8.00 p. m. 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures and discussions. During the winter a Science Class every Wednesday night. Section Indianapolis. Meetings first and third Tuesdays of each month, at 29 1/2 South Delaware Street, third floor. Detroit, Mich., "Socialist Labor Auxiliary Reading Room, room 10 Avenue Theatre Bldg., Woodward Avenue. Open every evening. Sunday all day. Discussion upon interesting topics every Sunday evening. All are welcome.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS. An Old and Well-Tried Remedy. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE THEY ARE SUFFERING WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE COLIC, CURES THE GERM, ALLAYS ALL PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, AND TAKE NO OTHER KIND. Twenty-Five Cents a Bottle.