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# WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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## SPANISH ELECTIONS.

### ASSASSINATION RESORTED TO BY GOVERNMENT AGAINST SOCIALISTS.

Complete Returns Give the Government a Weak Majority—Facts Coming to Light that Cause Socialists to Receive Great Praise—Workmen Distinguished from Valet Voters.

MADRID, Spain, June 3.—By the complete returns of the Senatorial elections of June 2nd the following candidates have been elected: 117 Liberals, 56 Conservatives, 7 followers of the Duke of Tetuan, 4 followers of Gamazo, 2 republicans, 1 follower of Romero Robledo, 1 Independent, 1 Archbishop, and 9 Bishops.

The Senate, including the permanent Senators, will be composed of the following members: 163 Liberals, 112 Conservatives, 24 Tetuanists, 10 Independents, 4 Liberal Independents, 7 Gamazists, 2 Democrats, 2 Carlists, 2 Romerists, 2 Republicans, 2 National-Unionists, 18 belonging to no party, including the bishops; and 11 seats are vacant.

The elections have proved that our government is far from having the sincere purpose of purifying the ballot and making it truly the expression of the will of the people.

In fact the promises of reform have evaporated and the liberal government has shown itself as oppressive of justice as the preceding administration.

In Bilbao, it has not only allowed the bourgeois candidate to buy votes, but helped him, stationing at the polls the agents of the civil and rural police, to threaten the Socialist voters and to protect the agents of the bourgeois candidate.

They began in the morning by taking all walking sticks away from the Socialists, leaving free and undisturbed the agents of the bourgeois candidate, who, to perform the infamous work for which he had been engaged, they were armed with rapiers and revolvers.

Facing the attitude of the authorities, the Socialists preferred a circumspect and prudent behavior, otherwise they would have been imprisoned in a body, or would have been made targets for the bullets of the gendarmes.

Great indignation at this assassination was felt by all the Socialists, but in order not to cause greater disturbance, each returned to his place. The author of the crime is a man returned from the galleys; those that hired him for the work at the polls are now trying to save him. Besides this lamentable event, several men were wounded as the inevitable result of conflicts between the Socialists and the buyers of votes.

## DISCIPLINE, AND OF OUR UNION, IS UNANIMOUS ON THE PART OF THE BOURGEOIS PRESS.

"El Espanol" ("The Spaniard") of Madrid, speaking of the Socialists in the elections, said: "The Socialists gave a high example of honesty and of sincerity, of enthusiasm for their rights and of confidence in their own strength. They did not tolerate that either their friends or adversaries be defrauded of votes. They did not consent to voting under a false name. They gave a veto to every fraud. Wherever they were in the conflict, they were the severest witnesses against the great tyranny practiced by the government, and the most implacable censors of the illegalities committed."

"In Madrid there was a remarkable contrast between the dignity of the workmen, that came to the polls to represent the Labor Party, and the audacity of the valets that swam under the various political banners. For the latter, the day meant a good feast of gluttony, thanks to the munificence of the rich candidates who, competing with senior Most ministers of the interior, had prudently contributed several thousands of duros for wine, cigars, and dinners. The Socialists, on the other hand, showed the seriousness of their behavior how convinced they were of the dignity of their act of voting, and how they repudiated the way in which it was abused by the others. For the Socialists, it was rather a day of labor, of deprivation of all pleasures, and of sacrifice for their ideal. The Socialists' modest lunch, which each one paid for personally, was in strong contrast to the luxurious dinners of the ministerial agents."

"The Socialists were defeated in Madrid by the shameful oppression of Aguilera the mayor and of Moret; at Bilbao they saw one of their number fall beneath the dagger of a corrupt agent. This Party has elected no deputy, but it has won the sympathy of honest persons. As for the government, it will have to expiate its evil deeds. The blood shed at Bilbao cannot be cleansed from the hands of the government officers, and such deaths cannot be forgotten."

In fact, the sympathy that the Labor Party won by its seriousness, on the day of the last elections, has been great, and in the next struggle it will result in sending to Parliament one of its members.

### PICTURES OF STRIKE PICKETS.

To Be Used as Evidence in Asking for an Injunction.

DETROIT, Mich., June 23.—The usual bunch of union machinists gathered on Chene street the other forenoon near the Northern Engineering works. Along about the time the sun began to get hot their attention was attracted to something shining pointed at them from an upper window in the plant.

Visions of Hotchkiss rapid fire guns passed through the minds of the pickets, and then someone discovered that it was a camera.

It was simply a device of the Northern company for obtaining pictures of those who were patrolling the works. As the men were in the shade, and the camera was pointed almost full at the sun, the men think that the man behind the gun will find his negative badly clouded. Again in the afternoon the trick was tried.

Manager G. A. True of the works would not try to get some, and he wouldn't say that it had. It was suggested that if photographs had been taken they might be of use in case an injunction was asked similar to those granted the Olds Motor works and the American Radiator Company. When asked if the company contemplated asking for such an injunction, Manager True said: "Certainly, if we find it necessary to get an injunction we shall do so. I would not care to say whether we have found it necessary."

## SANCTIFIED PANDERERS.

### WHOLESALE HOUSES WHO FORCE MODELS TO "BE GOOD" TO BUYERS.

A System Replete With Horror—Women Must Place Themselves at the Disposal of Customers—All the Houses in the City in the Game.

Capitalism blights whatever it touches. It degrades all who come in contact with it. It uses every aspiration, every hope, every thought of humanity for its own purposes. It coils all into power still farther to debase humanity. And all the while it does so it rolls around and around glowing words of morality, and it says its prayers nightly, and it raises its voice in a glad hymn to the creator who made Capitalism, and who has made men worthy of it.

Readers of THE PEOPLE are acquainted with the brutalizing effects of many employments. This comes about, not because the work in itself is brutalizing, but the conditions under which the men or women are employed make it so. They are also acquainted with the racking, murderous system in vogue in many places, and it takes but a glance, from day to day, at the columns in THE PEOPLE concerning workers killed or maimed at their employment to realize that capitalism sticks at no crime to make more money.

But there is one branch in which toil is subjected to an even worse condition. You may escape in some lines, but in this one there is no hope. The models for the large wholesale houses in New York are obliged not only to sell their grace and symmetry, but they are obliged to throw themselves in as good measure.

It is a notorious fact that the buyers for the out-of-town houses look upon a trip to New York in the light of an outing. When they come here they spend as much time as they possibly can away from business, and the different houses see to it that in being kept away from other houses their own house has them well in hand. The cloak and suit models are supposed to be good to the buyers. They must give them a good time while they are in the city. They must go with them, if it is asked, and it always is, and they must play the buyers so that they will feel good natured, and be willing to return to the model's firm for the sake of the pleasure that has been given. The model is a bait that is held up, and a girl cannot hold a job unless she is willing to go to any extremes to influence a customer.

This practice holds good with all the houses. The owners may be Sunday School superintendents, or they may give donations to the Y. M. C. A., but for all that they hold at the disposal of visitors a sufficient number of girls to make it "interesting" for men whom they hope to induce to buy. Some of the owners may even contribute money to Comstock raids, they may be heart and soul in the work of "suppressing vice" in the tenement districts. They may seek to "root out the social evil." But they have no objections to acting as panderers to customers whom they hope to influence. In doing so they do not go into their own pockets and furnish money. They force it upon the girls in their employ, as an addition to their labor, the task of giving to the buyer, with no return but ruin and dishonor. The girls have often protested against this, but it has all been in vain. If they are not willing to take the whole job, they can have none of it, and their sanctified employer can offer up a prayer that other girls will bend more easily to the "will of God," and not be "dissatisfied with the place with which nature assigns them."

The buyers take this as part of what is coming to them, and they will not patronize a firm that is not willing to meet their demand. When this state of affairs first commenced, it was in the light of an experiment. To-day it is an institution, and a house cannot expect to sell without it.

While all the talk is going forward about "vice eating into society," those very men who do the talking are furnishing human beings to fatten vice. The capitalist system is prolific of horrors, but there is none more horrible than this one of prostituting every woman for the sake of gain.

### WOMEN GET MEN'S PLACES.

Two Hundred and Fifty Cigarmakers Are Thrown Out.

## DONOLLY BROUGHT TO TERMS.

### The Exposure of the "Daily People" Promptly Causes a Fake Strike to be Called Off.

Owing to the revelations made by the DAILY PEOPLE last Saturday morning showing that Walking Delegate "Jack" Donnelly was using the Bricklayers' Union as a collection agency for the bosses, and also using the union to fight the smaller concerns for the Master Builders' Association, and that he called out a strike on Sixteenth street and First avenue, in pursuit of this business of his, a special meeting of the Executive Board of the Bricklayers' Union was held that same night.

The report of the strike as given in the DAILY PEOPLE between Rolf and the Bricklayers' Union on the building on the corner of Sixteenth street and First avenue was read to the members of the Board, and by a vote of seven to one it was decided TO CALL THE STRIKE OFF. The one dissenting vote came from No. 7, Donnelly's own union.

Contractor Alfonso Aguilus was notified of the action by secretary Hanlon of the Executive Board, and on Monday morning the Union men again went to work.

The contractor, Aguilus still complains that while the bricklayers have thrown down Donnelly he yet, in spite of the verdict rendered on Saturday night, spent Monday and Tuesday running around on a rampage to the firms that were supplying material for the building to stop them from letting him have supplies.

### DONOLLY DEFIED.

### He Again Calls Off the Bricklayers on His Fake Strike; the Men Refuse to Obey.

At Wednesday evening's meeting of Bricklayers' Union No. 7 no report was submitted by its member to the Executive Board on the action taken by the Board on last Saturday night calling off the strike on the building being built by Rolf on the corner of Sixteenth street and First avenue. Although the members waited until late at night, Donnelly failed to attend the meeting.

That same afternoon in open defiance of the Executive Board, Donnelly again called the men who had gone to work on the Sixteenth street and First avenue job off the building. The men refused to obey the order except one who was a member of Donnelly's own union, No. 7.

### CIGARMAKERS TO BE TRICKED.

### The Fakirs Surreptitiously Change the Day for the General Vote for Delegates to Convention.

The DAILY PEOPLE is driving the Fakirs into all sorts of contortions. They are scared for their lives of what the rank and file may do to them. The Fakirs of the International Cigarmakers' Union in this city are particularly nervous on the score of the exposures they have been submitted to by the DAILY PEOPLE. How badly scared they are appears from their latest move.

A general vote is about to be taken for delegates to the Cigarmakers' convention. The day for taking the vote in Union 90 was set down some time ago for next Saturday, the 29th instant. The Fakirs have their slate; but they are feeling more and more nervous about it. They know the rank and file is onto them. Every issue of the DAILY PEOPLE almost, contains some new facts that incriminate the Fakirs and lose them votes. Driven by desperation, they have surreptitiously changed the date for the general vote, making it a whole week earlier. The Board of Union 90, composed mainly of bloodsuckers on the rank and file, quietly "fixed" the date for to-day, June 22, and then made the announcement in the "Volkszeitung," only which they know is not read but by very few. They figured that the general impression is that the general vote is to be on the 29th; hardly any of the S. L. P. men or intelligent rank and file read the "Volkszeitung," and consequently, won't know of the change; accordingly, they expect that they can get a snap vote to-day and squeeze through, as only the "faithful" have been given the tip. The Fakirs are shaking in their boots.

### Perils of Child Labor.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., June 23.—Sabino Simoni, a boy, was ground to a pulp at the Bluestone quarry of the Standard Lime and Stone Company, Saturday afternoon.

## ARBUCKLE'S GOODNESS.

### A CAPITALIST'S PHILANTHROPIC PRE TENSIONS DISSECTED.

Furnishes Steam Yachts to Give Poor Families an Outing—Shuts Off a Wharf Where the Poor Went to Resort—Conditions in His Factory.

A local paper recently published an interview with John Arbuckle, the coffee king, in which he is quoted as saying that the yachts, which he had remodeled at a great cost, were to be used solely for the purpose of giving mothers with large families, who are forced to "live" in the slums, an outing at least once a week, all expenses paid, and to make life more pleasant for what he is pleased to term young folks, with tired brains.

Now the average reader of "our" great metropolitan journals will write Mr. Arbuckle as being a public spirited gentleman, and a philanthropist of a high order. But to the Socialist, who puts all such as the coffee magnate under a powerful lens, the manner in which he looms up is not in any wise creditable to the aforesaid John Arbuckle.

The public only knows of him in a general way. Let us size him up in the concrete and see what we find. He is the employer of hundreds of people, a great number of whom are young women. He expends for female labor about \$1.25 for a ten and a half hour day. The young women are engaged in packing Ariosa coffee. They work in shifts. Two weeks day and a like period is given to night work. They are responsible for a vast amount of work and can remain in the employ of the cannery Scot for life, but need not expect ever to get an increase in wages. The writer has in mind a Miss D. who has been in the employ of the firm for about fifteen years and who receives but \$8.50 per week as against \$16 when she first entered the employ of the Arbuckles.

So intense is the pace set for the female slaves that a night passes but one of them has a fainting spell, only to find on recovering that she has been docked for the time spent in a comatose state.

Arbuckle never would permit such a chance to escape him to rob his workers and in his absence one Jamieson, his nephew, would see to it that his uncle's interests were looked after in every manner possible.

So well does the firm obey the factory laws that rarely does a day pass but some member of our class has his or her fingers mutilated. These facts are kept from the public, the mill having a private phone to one of the Brooklyn hospitals—where the Arbuckles have endowed beds, and which is the recipient of their charity in the shape of a few bags of coffee every month or two. Another violation of the factory statutes is in the matter of privacy between the sexes. Nothing but a small partition about 7 feet in height separates the toilets of the young women from that of the male portion of the mill.

One story is told of a female wrapper of coffee having had her skirt torn off by the machinery, thus exposing her body to the gaze of the male workers, until one of the men took off his coat and wrapped it about the frightened and much embarrassed poor slave. Yet in the face of such incidents as described above the Arbuckles and their kin speak of the purity of our class in anything but a complimentary tone, and flaunt the lie in our faces that the workers are not far removed from the brute creation, and this corporation with millions of capital has not a dressing room set apart worthy of the name where to convey any of the female slaves in the event of their meeting with an accident.

This firm now wants to give free air to the women and children of the Second Ward of Brooklyn, a congested tenement and factory district, over which Councilman Martin F. Conly, a Democrat of the Andrew Jackson type, is the leader, a man who never lifted his voice when the Board of Aldermen of the old city of Brooklyn gave the Arbuckles permission to close the wharf at the foot of Pearl street, the very spot where the same women and children of the Second and Fifth Wards were wont to repair for fresh air—each evening. Neither did one William Beattie, the Republican leader, ever espouse the cause of these much-abused people. Alderman James J. Bridges who so ably (?) represents the Fifth Ward in the present Board, has yet to be heard from on behalf of the people, who so faithfully return year after year his party's nominees to the various legislative bodies. Former Sheriff William J. Buttling, who leads the cohorts of "Republicanism" in the Fifth Ward having made his pile, does not allow a trifle, such as the death of infants from divers summer complaints over to cross his path. Did he not get his wad by starving the prisoners entrusted to his care? What did he care if the necessities of life were bought by the relatives of those waiting for disposition to be made of their cases? or if the money to pay the increased prices was gotten over the tears and sobs of an outraged wife or mother, or the delicate boy or girl who should be at school yet toiling some ten or more hours in a capitalist's mill? Never did he or his Democratic allies give it a

single thought. Yet these are the men you Arbuckle workers help to elect. You stood idly by when your taskmaster introduced the Scruver machine which threw out hundreds of young women whose wages varied from \$15 to \$18 per week, and despite the fact that these machines have increased the output of the mill a fourfold the young female slaves are not able now to average more than \$8 a week. You coffee roasters who within the writer's memory received for a week's wage as high as \$35, are now forced to do a great deal more, some of which consists of time expended glazing the bean by the use of sugar and eggs, and now count yourself lucky individuals if you bring forth from your master's store the sum of \$15 weekly.

You coopers, who also have suffered a severe decline in salaries and who with the other wage slaves are bound to witness a fall in wages to a far greater extent than that now prevailing owing to the high state of perfection machinery in your craft is reaching—what say you? Are you going to vote into power this election the Conlys, Bridges, Beatties or Buttlings who at all times stand for the present enslavement of the working class and who hand over the political whip to your Arbuckle-Jamieson crew of capitalist brigands? Or are you going to rise like men anxious to be free and read the Socialist publications which aim to set you and your fellow workers aright on the political and economic questions, which interest all workmen irrespective of creed, color or nationality, having as its representative the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, the only bona fide labor organization in the United States. CLAUDIUS. Brooklyn, June 20, 1901.

### MORE EVIDENCE.

### Of the Knavery and Criminality of the Cigarmakers' International Union.

For some time the firm of Theobald and Oppenheim, cigar manufacturers, of 78 Barclay street, have been running an open shop, employing members of the Alliance, International Cigarmakers' union and Spanish Workers. All hands worked in harmony, until yesterday morning, when Aaron Rosenbluth secured a position in the factory. Thereupon the International men sent a committee to the firm asking for his discharge claiming that he was one of the scabs from Kerbs, Wertheim and Schifer, and they would not work with him. The facts in the case are as follows:

When last April the cigarmakers employed by Kerbs, Wertheim and Schifer went on the strike that, it is now proved, was lost on May 1 and was continued over thirty weeks longer by rakers for their special advantage and the strike jobs that they were holding. Rosenbluth was one of the first to leave his bench and he remained out with the strikers for seven months. Not receiving any aid whatever in that time he went to the headquarters of the strikers and inquired how much longer the strike was to continue, as he saw that the shop was filling up by degrees, and there was no possibility of winning the strike.

Maruschek, the so-called leader of that strike, who received \$454, of the hard earned pennies of the workmen for his strike job, seeing Rosenbluth talking to some of the strikers, asked him what he was doing there. Rosenbluth answered: "I am one of the strikers of Kerbs' shop, and have been out ever since the factory went on strike last April; not having received any assistance, I came to see what could be done."

Thereupon Maruschek pushed him out, saying: "You are not a member of this organization, and we do not want anything to do with you—d—d Socialists." Rosenbluth, having stood with the strikers for seven months, thought this was pretty rough usage, and he went back to work in Kerbs' shop. Rosenbluth worked there until recently with many of the old International Cigarmakers who went back to the factory along with him. Thursday he secured a position in the factory in Barclay street, and yesterday he started to work. The International men in the factory at once sent a committee to the firm asking for his discharge, claiming that he was a scab. The firm refused to discharge Rosenbluth, and the International men walked out to hold a meeting and take action.

All the Alliance men continued at work, and sent for the Secretary of D. A. 49, who, on hearing the facts in the case, instructed the Alliance men to continue at work, as the action taken by the International men in going out on strike was entirely unjust.

A most laughable incident in this trouble is the part taken by a cigarmaker named Meyer. During the strike in Hirschern & Mack's cigar factory last Summer, Meyer was one of the men who scabbed it in this factory and defied the pickets. On Friday this man Meyer was placed as a picket in front of Theobald & Oppenheim's factory to try to persuade cigarmakers from going in to work. Some of the men who applied for work knew of Meyer's action during the Hirschern & Mack strike, and when he stopped some of them and told them that they were striking to put out the scab Alliance men they jeered him, saying: "Why, you scabbed yourself in Hirschern & Mack's."

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## CIGAR WRAPPER MACHINES.

### A NEW DEVICE TO "RELIEVE" THE WORKERS AND "SAVE" THEM TROUBLE.

The Invention Cuts Wrappers and Stores Them Away in Coils—A New Department in the Cigar Trade Foretold, With Holland as a Wrapper-Cutter Center.

Oscar Hammerstein, musician, composer, newspaper man, inventor, theatrical manager, etc., after absenting himself from the tobacco trade and all matters pertaining to it for over fifteen years, has again entered the precincts of the industry with which he was connected.

As to his re-entrance—well, let him tell it in his own words: "I, and I alone, was the inventor of the suction rolling machine—die, wrapper cutter, roller and all, of the machine which revolutionized the cigar manufacturing business years and years ago. You know the story of how I sued a company for infringement, finally won, my case, and got \$6,000 for my experimenting and study. The \$6,000 was wiped out by the my lawyer's fees and other costs of the legal light. At any rate, I had enough of the tobacco business, and exit Oscar Hammerstein.

"That was something like seventeen years ago, and but few important steps have been taken in the direction of making cigars by machinery since that time. Now then, on the 14th day of February next the patent on that device expires. On that day the machine will be open to the world at large.

"Of course, after closing out my affairs in the tobacco industry I lost all interest in the business. Some time ago, however, in the not very distant past, I conceived an idea which I ultimately perfected, and have now secured a patent on it."

"Practically, it is an entirely new process, which will create a new department in the tobacco business.

"The present machines are so constructed that each cigarmaker has to have one machine. The new one is so contrived as to cut the cigar wrappers by air suction, and store each wrapper successively in coils of 1,000 each. Such a coil, filled up, is given to the cigarmaker, and he puts on the wrapper, by air suction, or without it, as preferred, thereby relieving him of the necessity of cutting his own wrappers. The new arrangement also allows him to roll about five times as many cigars as he could otherwise. The cost of cutting the wrappers will be only about 50 cents per thousand, and naturally the expense of rolling will be correspondingly reduced.

"There is in it something of more interest and of more far-reaching importance, and for which the Government has allowed me that most difficult to obtain of all allowances, a process patent. The device creates a new branch in the tobacco industry. My machines can be taken to Holland (all European patents having been secured), and Sumatra wrappers may be cut there, stored in those coils, and may possibly be shipped to this country as manufactured tobacco. The manufacturer can select his wrappers here just as he now selects them in his own factory. The drying of the wrappers on the voyage across is no objection, as the stamped wrappers, securely wound in the coil, will regain their former moist state on being placed in a damp compartment, similar to that used for moistening cigars.

"I have tested the machine thoroughly, and am prepared to state that with it one man can stamp and store 6,000 wrappers per day."

Mr. Hammerstein is now building a number of the machines. The trade is awaiting further developments concerning Mr. Hammerstein's invention with the keenest interest.

### SOCIAL DEMOCRATS FUSE.

### They Join Hands With the Centrists in Baden.

BERLIN, June 19.—The Social Democracy has signaled its complete conversion to Bernsteinism by deciding to fuse with the Centrists (the Ultramontane, or strict Catholic party) in the approaching Diet elections in Baden.

Ineffective attempts have been made to prevent the complete disruption and degradation of the Social Democracy, but this action shows that all the work has been in vain.

The cause of the fusion, as alleged, is that the National Liberals threaten to sweep all before them. The National Liberals have been gradually sapping the strength of both the other parties, and the degenerate Social Democracy, unable or unwilling to stand on its own feet has thrown itself into the hands of its declared and bitterest enemy.

The leader of the Centrists, the notorious Johann Zehribes, has decided that the platform for the fusionists will be an increase in the duty on wheat. This will prevent the importation of wheat from Russia, the United States, and other countries, and is looked to to "protect the poor little farmer."

Herr Bernstein looks upon this as a complete vindication of the position he has taken, and declares that it forever ends the existence of Marxian Socialism in politics.

The "Socialist Movement in Great Britain."

By R. McDonald, Vancouver, B. C.

The (what is called by courtesy) "Socialist movement in Great Britain," reminds one of the famous pigs in clover puzzle. At first it seems a hard proposition to corral the pigs into one common sty, but by dint of dexterous shuffling the seemingly impossible is accomplished. As the English movement is peculiarly adapted, both by words and actions, to the recess of shuffling, I propose taking the three organizations which make up the "movement" in England, the Fabians, the Independent Labour Party, and Social Democratic Federation. The Blackford whippersnappers not cutting much figure can be left at their devotions for the present. I shall show how the three organizations have managed to gravitate to a common sty. The Fabian Society, organized for the purpose of saving the working class the trouble of fighting their own fight, is composed of well-meaning middle class souls, with yearnings to uplift humanity, humanity to them spelling "Middle Class." The Fabians employ a pack of spellbinders who are let loose on poor suffering humanity to preach the "gospel of brotherhood." By persuasive, kindly words they endeavor to touch the hearts of the capitalist and worker. So that, realizing that all men are brothers, the wage slave and capitalist may work shamelessly and heartily together to bring about that glorious day when the capitalist, putting aside the cares of business, and the worker, quitting his pursuit of liberty and employment, may rest together in peace and amity in a municipal cemetery. Bruce Glasier is a type of the lecturers employed by the Fabian Society. He was denounced by Connolly in "Justice" as a fakir. While privately denying the charge, he, the chairman of the Independent Labour Party, cannot deny the charge publicly. Why? Because he would lose his job if he denied that he was preaching slushy trash. The Fabians have no use for a man who can't be used to jolly the workers with Glasgow Socialism, and Glasier likes to work for the brotherhood of man and the Fabian Society. At the recent Independent Labour Party conference, he defined Socialism "as an unutterable sigh deep down in the human heart." It was also "something grander, nobler and immeasurably higher than science." The following extracts from an article which appeared in "Justice" show how Fabianism is regarded (for one issue only) by the Social Democratic Federation. "Now if we ask ourselves what Fabianism really is, what is its essential significance, we need not search very far for an answer. Every leading profession or caste expresses itself on occasion in a movement for the extension of its own power or domination. "Fabians do not believe in the class war, they do not profess even to aim at economic equality; their object goes no further than the transformation of as many social and industrial functions as possible into public services, in other words, Socialism has been expounded as nothing more than the Elysium of the Government official. In the same issue of "Justice," in a leader on the London County Council Election, the following tall-tale passage appears: "We have actually had members of the S. D. F. writing to the papers appealing for the votes of all Socialists on behalf of this disguised Liberal Party. The 'Labour Leader' supported the Progressives back and edge. Why, even Reynolds is more reasonable than our Fabian friends, and those of the 'Labour Leader.' Unfortunately the few Socialists who were returned allowed themselves to be deceived by the shallow device invented by the Fabians to serve the Liberals." Right below that leader appears this: "Socialism must come; it is inevitable." The Social Democratic Federation are sitting around, waiting on its coming. What's the good of hustling? don't worry, it's coming; it's inevitable; the Fabians will fetch it along. In the same issue, March 9th, in a review of the "movement Socialists," a harmony again counts on us. Stating that Vollmar and Ferri discuss again for the twentieth time (a moderate estimate), whether Millerand should or should not have joined the Ministry, the pious hope is expressed that the question might now surely be shelved. The small band of "bigoted," "intolerant" Socialists in Great Britain and Ireland won't shelve that question till it's settled, and settled right. The pigs having by this time been almost corralled, the next shake separates them for a moment. Listen to the voice of Tattler in "Justice" who says: "I am not tolerant and should be sorry to be supposed so. I do not think that the Social Democrat is called upon to be tolerant. He is a fighter, a sort of pitiful Ishmael. HE MUST HIT OUT AND HIT HARD, and there is nothing more deserving of his heaviest blows than treachery and recantation." On the front page quoting from the "Liberty and Property Defence Review," it has the following hard hitting comment: "The organ of capitalistic anarchism goes further and suggests a programme for the New Borough Council which we ourselves could endorse, it says the mandate of London to the new Council should be simply this: NO POLITICS: sweep the streets, clean the pavements, etc., etc., etc." How hard "Justice" hits, to be sure! Isn't it a fighter from way back? Let us turn to F. A. Keir Hardie's paper and see what sort of slush is doled out to the L. L. P. and their beloved shepherd. "Plain Talk to Liberals" has the following gem: "He asked them to believe that such teaching was not anti-Christian. It was

support S. D. F. candidates whenever they might be running, seeing further that all over the country at the present time the members of the two bodies are working harmoniously together in municipal contests, I do submit that Burrows' description (Burrows said that they glared at each other from opposite sides of the street) of the attitude of the two bodies towards each other is somewhat misleading." Another twist and "No Compromise." "No entangling alliances" appears on the scene on the front page of "Justice," Oct. 27, it states, referring to the Democratic Convention: "The principles and object of our organization should make our position in the matter perfectly clear. Our ultimate object is the consummation of Social Democracy, the achievement of the Social Revolution and in the meantime our work is the organization of a definite revolutionary Social Democratic Party inside and outside the House of Commons. We do not wish to form an advanced demi-socialist-radical-cum-Radical Labor Party." Right below the "No Compromise" is an article headed "The Kautsky Resolution," in which Kautsky's article is recommended as the best statement of the true Socialist attitude on the Millerand question. Kautsky contends that his resolution does not in any way justify Millerand in entering the Ministry and still less in continuing there at the present time. The Millerandists may contend, but we are camping on their trail, and excuses don't go in a clear cut revolutionary movement. Hyndman, writing on the French Socialist differences, says: "I may as well plead for a period of peace, at least till after the congress. As international Socialists, we naturally deplore the attitude of the Waldeck Rousseau administration, towards strikers and strikers. We object to the continued presence of Millerand in the Cabinet in the face of this attitude, and we hold that trades unions and co-operative societies as such are of less than no use to Socialism. But it should not be forgotten that Jaurès, Gerault-Richard and their friends, whatever may be their short comings in other respects, have said, time after time, that they are ready to abide by the vote of the whole Party while accepting the bed rock principles of Socialism. What more does the Parti Ouvrier with its allies want? "We of the S. D. F. are not taken to be very easy in our dealings, yet we would gladly accept fusion with the I. L. P. or even with the Fabian Society. We have such confidence in the principles of scientific Socialism, and in the eventual success of irreconcilable tactics," etc., etc., etc. Now for the Ishmael Tattler, in answer to a letter, written by one of the small band, who may yet save the English movement from utter destruction. Tattler says: "I am bound to confess that Hardie's address to the electors of Merthyr was very far from my ideal of a Socialist electoral appeal, and that he issued at Preston was no better. (It must have been a peach.) "We did quite right to count Hardie's votes in estimating the growth of the Socialist vote in the recent election. Hardie stood as a Socialist. "As Bottom says: "It is no use to say that it is the fault of the leaders, because the members could easily repudiate the action of their leaders, if they chose to do so. Precisely, and therefore we cannot repudiate the leaders, however, much we may condemn some of their actions, unless we are prepared to absolutely refuse to act with the rank and file. EITHER FIGHT OR FUSE." O, most valiant Tattler! Do not disturb the harmonious relations between the S. D. F. and the I. L. P. Get on to the great "I am Blatchford" game. Have a fellowship dinner: circulate the flogging bowl; and shout hurrah for Unity. The L. L. P., according to Mr. Joe Burgess, is willing to go all the way with the S. D. F., if the S. D. F., instead of saying there is a class war, would say there ought to be a class war. Burgess said that Cleveland, in the United States, condemned trusts, and Cleveland ought to be encouraged, not antagonized. One more quotation will finish the puzzle, and the pigs will be found where they belong, squealing in harmony in one common sty. Tattler's notes of March 20 contain the following hard hitting comment on a crooked deal: "I am very pleased to learn that our Comrade Thompson, who has done such good work, as elective auditor in Rochdale, has been elected to the Board of Guardians. I cannot, but regret however, that he did not put forward a better election address. There is not a single word from beginning to end to show that he is a Socialist. This seems to me a great mistake." If I had a complete file of "Justice" I could pile instance on instance to show that the DAILY PEOPLE was justified in saying that "the record of the S. D. F. is a record of criminal weakness, pusillanimity and shame." On whose shoulders lies the blame for the position the Socialist movement occupies in England today the sport of any freak reformer who wants to use it? The Fabians are not to blame; they are class-conscious and act accordingly,—for the Middle Class. The Independent Labour Party, led by their shepherd, Fakir Hardie, an economic ignoramus, fed on the sloppy literature of the "Clarion" and "Labour Leader" type, are more to be pitied than blamed. It is true and can be proven by the S. L. P. and if the S. D. F. did not live in a glass house they could also prove that the leaders of the I. L. P. are a set of parasites grafting on the working class. The S. D. F. have also abundant proof that the Trades Union leaders of Great Britain from Burt down to Burns, act as bunco steers to lead the workers into the capitalistic shambles. Why is it that the S. D. F., which claims to preach the class struggle, does not practice what it preaches? It dare not. Its hands are not clean. Moreover, it will not be in a position to act as a clear cut revolutionary Socialist

SHIFTING SCENES

Of Horror Evoked in a Church to the Mind of a Seer.

ROANOKE, Va., June 20.—Being very fond of music, and able to sing a little bit, I have been, since boyhood, connected with the choir of some church. And as a consequence of my attendance at the night-service of one of our churches here on Sunday night of June 9th, I had my heart all lacerated by the enactment, before me, of the most pathetic scene which it ever was my misfortune to be a witness of, a scene which, while it awoke every sympathetic chord in my nature also, at the same time roused within me a stronger determination to work with greater zeal and energy for the great cause of humanity by educating my fellow wage slaves in the knowledge of our grand movement for their emancipation, that they, thus enlightened, may soon rise up and smash in the head of this present capitalist system of Hell, and rear on its ruins a glorious commonwealth of freedom—the Socialist Republic. The cause of my lacerated feelings and determined resolve for more energetic action on my part was this: On the evening of the date mentioned above a certain Rev. Mr. Maybee addressed the congregation of the church in which I warble some times. His address was made in interest of a certain society which, he stated, had for its purpose the finding of homes for little boys and girls who were destitute orphans, or those who had parents, which the reverend gentleman stated they would be better without. The reverend gentleman, after quoting the aims of the society and explaining several illustrations of how this society had, during the period of its existence, taken up certain children and placed them in homes where they were nurtured and educated, and were now filling honorable positions in society, concluded with an appeal for financial aid in the work, also requesting the names of any one who was willing to offer a home for one of those desolate little ones. In order, no doubt, to appeal more strongly to the sympathies of his audience he called on a lady in the audience to bring forward a little girl of three years which he took up and presented to the audience, stating as he did so that this little one was one of the society's charges. It was then, when he took that little tot in his arms, when it turned its sweet innocent little face and wondering eyes upon the strange faces by which it was surrounded; and when on his giving it back to the lady who had charge of it, the babe buried its little face in the lady's bosom; when its little cry rang through the church; it was then as never before that I realized the sad fate in store for the children of the robbed wage slave class of our country and of the world. It was then that my thoughts flashed, through space to my own humble home in Manchester, Va., where my little ones were with their mother, and from thence in every direction into the homes of my fellow wage slaves. And as my spirit brooded over those humble homes of my brothers in toil, I could plainly see in many of them, as the result of some fatal disease, the seeds of which were sown by overwork and lack of the necessities of life, or perhaps by an accident on the railroad, in the factory or the mine, caused by lack of proper safety appliances or by excessive hours of continuous toil which dulled the senses of the poor wage slave, and made him less careful—yes, by any of these causes, in spirit I could see in many homes the once vigorous body of the breadwinner now cold and still in death. Around which silent form stood the little ones in wonder and awe, while on the face of the loving wife and mother the lines of heartrending anguish and hopeless despair were deeply traced, as they looked upon the now senseless form of him who had in life stood between them and the alms-house. Again, as I looked, forthwith from the gates of the factory, or the mouth of the mine there issued forth a vast throng of dejected looking human beings, clad in the varied and ragged uniform of wage slavery, who wearily trudged along towards the little shacks they called home, only to be met there by the careworn countenance of the overworked wife, who naturally began at once to unburden her daily troubles to her weary husband, informing him that the landlord, the butcher and the grocery man were clamoring for their bills, that the children required shoes, clothing and hundreds of other things. On hearing this, the weary husband who before this, the weary wife or the mine, had leaving the factory or the mine, had seen posted there a notice of a 10 or 15 per cent reduction, now throws himself wearily into a seat and mutters, perhaps not very choice language, something about extravagance. Result: high words, maybe a blow. The saloon to down care. Then the downward course to that condition in which, as the reverend stated, the children were worse off than orphans. And yet another picture passes before me. I see the factory gate shut, the engine fire drawn, the great whirling and throbbing machinery silent as death. Cause: dull trade, we will shut down indefinitely. Days roll into weeks, weeks into months, the mouths to years. And yet silence reigns in the factory. I see the little savings of the thrifty workman rapidly melt away. I see fruits of years of hard toil and saving, his home, fall into the greedy maw of some real estate shark. Next the furniture disappears, the wife and children becoming more shabby in appearance, while starvation party should act until it has had its JULY 10th, and fired out the freaks and fakirs who at present hold it back from its rightful position on the firing line. It is up to the men in Great Britain who recognize that COMPROMISE spells TREASON, to act. The rank and file of the S. D. F. are responsible for all the acts of their delegates, from the infamous Kautsky resolution upwards. Speed the day, comrades! Draw the class line clear and distinct, and let it clear of straddlers!

THE MODERN COLGOTHA

At Reynoldsville, Pa., Where Humanity is on the Cross.

REYNOLDSVILLE, Pa., June 15.—As there is no Section in Reynoldsville, the work of distributing bills announcing the S. L. P. meeting held here had to be done by Du Bois comrades. Comrade Fred Thomas and myself went from Du Bois in the afternoon and visited the tanneries, wool and silk mills, and talked with the workers to whom we gave the bills. We had no trouble in gaining admission to the various slave pens. The capitalists here have full confidence in the apathy and ignorance of their victims. In the tanneries we saw men stripped to the waist working in stench that make an outsider hold his nose. The work is destructive of health, as the men are in water most of the time. They receive for this the magnificent sum of \$1.25 per day, and the tannery workers paraded last fall in Republican processions, carrying banners inscribed with the motto: "We want no change." Well there's not much danger of finding any change in their pockets. We found quite a few boys engaged in breaking bark and other work. When asked why they did not attend school, they said that this was vacation time, and they spend their vacations in the tannery. They get \$1 per day, and work like galley slaves. Their "vacation" becomes a continuous performance just as soon as they are considered old enough, looking to leave the foolish extravagance of waiving their time in school and work the year round. The woolen mill is a cockroach affair, employing only a hundred people, mostly girls. "The well-paid ones," a knitting girl said, "get \$1 per day." She evidently thought this was very good, and praised the firm. The girls show in form and in feature the inhuman cruelty of compelling women to stand ten hours a day. They pay a fearful price for the privilege of living: youth, hope, strength, joy. When the whistle at the silk mill at 6 o'clock sounded the order to the human machines to stop work and let the other machines cool down so that they would be fit to run next day, the door of the mill looked like the opening of a beehive. Out they swarmed, children and women. Of a hundred of these working bees, turned out of the hive by the drones who own the honey, there were not ten adult males. There were women who looked old, but who had not attained thirty in years; girls who were spiritless and haggard looking at sixteen and some little ones so young that you would imagine they got mixed with the procession by mistake. They are the living proofs, the human documents, that convict the capitalist class of robbing the cradle in its lust for gain. Marat and his co-workers in the task of toppling over the rotten-ripe feudal system and ridding France of the no less rotten feudal rulers, stirred the people to action by denouncing the shameless debauchery of the peasants' daughters by the nobles. The scoundrels of the world and their penning lackeys have agreed to call that time when the Revolution sat in judgment and shortened by a head the guilty wretches, "the Reign of Terror." Forgotten of the lessons of history, drunk with the wine of unbridled power, the capitalist class today tramples on that most sacred of all things: the innocence of our children and imitates the dethroned and decapitated ruler of serfs. What defence will they plead when another Marat, another Spirit of the Age incarnate summons them before the dread tribunal of an awakened proletariat to answer: "How have ye dealt with the least of these?" We held our meeting on the corner where the Starvation Army usually conducts its ghost dances. For some reason known only to those collectors of Peter's pence for Pope Booth, they did not disturb us. The subject of the address was "The New Labor Union," and the crowd was very attentive. While I was talking the chief of police wandered into the edge of the crowd and listened for a few minutes, then he asked a bystander: "Has that fellow got a permit?" The other man did not know and told him to ask the speaker. But the guardian of law and order preferred to let it go at that. He may have heard or read of the fate which overtakes janissaries who monkey with the Buzz-Saw. As we had an hour to wait for the train when the lecture was finished, and it was a pleasant evening, I invited local leaders to occupy the hurricane deck of the dry goods box and defend the organizations from the charges contained in the lecture, and stated specifically what the charges were and the grounds therefor. There was a subdued murmur in the crowd as some of the dupes tried to induce a local wise man to accept the def, but you could not drag a fakir out that box with a team of bronchos. We had to leave without a scintilla. WM. S. DALTON.

ANOTHER DEMOCRAT.

Dowie "Grows" Wings so That He Can Fight the Trusts.

CHICAGO, June 19.—With two pairs of gorgeous wings sewed to his garments, John Alexander Dowie, otherwise Elijah II, and Overseer of the Church of Zion, delivered the sermon in which he vehemently declared that he was not a panacea. When he called upon his congregation of four hundred to say if he were or not, they answered back with loud yells of "No!" The wings are shaped like those of a grasshopper. They are about eighteen inches long by eight inches wide. Two are black lined with purple silk. The others are gorgeous creations in purple, orange and white, the colors of the Zionites. Dowie strutted up and down the platform during the services, now and then turning suddenly, causing the wings to flap violently. The prophet called John D. Rockefeller a thief, and said he intended to make war on the trusts.

A Select List of Socialist Books For the Workingman and the Student.

The following books are recommended by the Literary Agency of the Socialist Labor Party to those desiring to know what Modern Socialism is. The evolution of society from Slavery through Feudalism to Capitalism is a necessary part of the science of Socialism. and the growth of the Trade Union and the Labor Movement generally are closely connected with it. A number of standard books on History, Political Economy, and the development of various social institutions are therefore included in this list. Aveling, Edward: The Student's Marx: An Introduction to Karl Marx's Capital. Cloth ..... \$1.00 Charles Darwin and Karl Marx: A Comparison ..... .10 Aveling, Mrs. Eleanor Marx: The Working Class Movement in England: A Sketch of Conditions from 1545 to 1895 ..... .10 Bax, Ernest Belfort: The Religion of Socialism. Cloth 1.00 The Ethics of Socialism. Cloth 1.00 Outlook from the New Standpoint. Cloth ..... 1.00 History of the Paris Commune. Cloth ..... .50 Bax and Morris: Socialism, Its Growth and Outcome. Cloth ..... 1.00 Bebel, August: Woman in the Past, Present and Future. Cloth ..... .50 Woman in the Past, Present and Future. Paper ..... .25 Connolly, James: Erin's Hope: The End and the Means ..... .05 De Leon, Daniel: What Means This Strike? ..... .05 Reform or Revolution ..... .05 The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance versus the "Pure and Simple" Union. A Debate with Job Harriman ..... .05 Engels, Frederick: The Development of Socialism From Utopia to Science ..... .05 The Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science, with an Introduction on the Materialist Conception of History and an Appendix on Primitive Property in Land. Cloth ..... 1.00 The Condition of the Working Class in England in 1844. Cloth 1.25 Engels and Marx: The Manifesto of the Communist Party ..... .10 Ely, Richard T., Prof.: French and German Socialism. .25 Gronlund, Lawrence: The Co-operative Commonwealth. Cloth ..... 1.00 The Co-operative Commonwealth Paper ..... .50 Socialism vs. Tax Reform ..... .10 Hazell, A. P.: The Exploitation of Labor ..... .05 Hyndman, H. M.: Economics of Socialism. Cloth. 1.20 Commercial Crises of the Nineteenth Century. Cloth ..... 1.00 Socialism and Slavery ..... .05 Marx's Theory of Value ..... .05 Hyndman and Morris: A Summary of the Principles of Socialism ..... .15 Joyes, J. L.: The Socialist Catechism ..... .05 Kautsky, Karl: The Working Class ..... .05 The Capitalist Class ..... .05 The Class Struggle ..... .05 The Socialist Republic ..... .05 Lafargue, Paul: The Evolution of Property. Cloth 1.00 The Right to be Lazy ..... .10 Lasalle, Ferdinand: The Workman's Program ..... .10 Liebknecht, Wilhelm: Socialism: What it is and What it Seeks to Accomplish. .... .10 No Compromise ..... .10 Lissagaray: History of the Paris Commune. Cloth ..... 1.00 Marx, Karl: Revolution and Counter-Revolution. Cloth ..... 1.00 First Nine Chapters from "Capital" ..... .30 Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Napoleon ..... .25 The Civil War in France; Manifesto on the Paris Commune. .10 Secret Diplomatic History of the Eighteenth Century. .... .35 The Poverty of Philosophy, a reply to Proudhon's "Philosophy of Poverty." Cloth ..... 1.00 Life of Lord Palmerston. .... .35 Marx and Engels: Manifesto of the Communist Party ..... .10 McClure, William Scholl: Socialism ..... .05 Morgan, Lewis H.: Ancient Society ..... 4.00 Plechanoff, George: Anarchism and Socialism. Cloth. .40 Quelch and Wright: Socialism and the Single Tax. A Debate ..... .05 Quelch, H.: Economics of Labor. .... .05 Sznial, Lucien: The Socialist Almanac ..... .50 Taxation ..... .05 The New Trusts. Foreign Commerce of the United States. German Trade Unionism. .... .05 Widdup, J. R.: The Meaning of Socialism. .... .10 NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO 24 New Reade St., New York.

EXPLOITING THE PUBLIC.

METROPOLITAN HANDLES NEW YORKERS WORSE THAN IF HOGS.

The Aldermanic Bluff and its Little Joker. Cars Taken Off—Indecency of Overcrowding—Public Spirit Needed Badly Some Suggestions.

Great things are expected from the car-crowding resolution, referred on Tuesday by the Board of Aldermen to its committee on railroads. But if past experience counts for anything, the resolution, if not immediately buried, will be allowed to slumber as soon as the present agitation subsides.

RUN UP AGAINST IT.

A Dialogue Between Well Posted Employer and Fakir.

TROY, June 17.—Early this morning we had a visit from one of the Chief Labor Fakirs. He got up against it. We have a branch of the Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Union that is owned and controlled by Homer D. Call, Secretary-Treasurer. The following is a conversation that took place between the proprietor of a meat market and this prime fakir:

AROUSING THE GERMANS.

Socialist Labor Party Truths Disparaging Kangaroo Lies.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 18.—Max Forker addressed a German meeting here on June 12. The meeting was held in the German quarter of this city. Considering it was very warm that night, in fact the first warm night we had this year, and knowing how hard it is to get the Germans to attend a meeting of this kind, it was well attended.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF LABOR.

The pure and simple trade union which deliberately discards the heavy ordinance—the public powers—and retains only the antiquated short-arms—the strike and boycott—presents a sorry, not to say ludicrous spectacle, when it comes in conflict with the superbly equipped Capitalist Class.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

During the past week there was no cessation to the concentration of capital. New corporations in plenty were formed, but it is a significant fact that the majority of them were either of a sand-bagging nature, or else were formed to cover up the operations of the trusts.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF LABOR.

strike. The strikers belong to the United Mine Workers of which John Mitchell of "glorious victory" fame is president. Mitchell's tactics led the strikers, all unarmed, up against a lot of repeating rifles in the hands of mine officials, armed guards and non-union men, armed by the company.

Trades' & Societies' Directory.

- SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m. in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. 485

FRENCH WORKMEN'S PENSION BILL.

Its Provisions Made Effective at an Age to Which Few Workmen Attain. The following are the chief points of the French Workmen's Superannuation Bill, as explained in an address in the Chamber by M. Guieysse: "Every workman under sixty-five is to be subjected to a deduction of five centimes a day, if he is under eighteen and if his wages are below 2 fr. a day, while above eighteen the deduction will be 10 centimes a day for wages between 2 fr. and 5 fr., and 15 centimes if he has higher wages.

ABOLISH THE TARIFF!

A New "Labor" Party Should Be Started, With the Single Plan: Abolish the Tariff on "Trades Union" Books. WATER-TOWN, N. Y., June 21.—Samuel De Mars, a non-union machinist who struck out of sympathy for the union men, returned to his work at the brake shop. By advancing laborers, etc., to run many machines heretofore run by machinists that firm is working full-handed, and is saving, it is alleged, upwards of \$1,000 each week through having simple routine work done by cheaper help.

THE BUZZ-SAW OF THE S. L. P.

is a great machine. It buzzed pretty regularly from July 10, 1899, to June 1, 1900. Many a "good comrade" felt its keen edge along the back of his neck, and many another comrade, took warning and changed his course. The first anniversary of the buzz-saw ended with the National Convention of 1900, and that convention was a history maker. If you don't believe it, get a copy of the stenographic report and read it. Three hundred and thirty-six pages of debate and discussions. Thomas Curran, of Rhode Island, says of it: "The book is well gotten up, and is a credit to the Party in its makeup as well as in its matter." It can be had in cloth and paper. About 50 copies are left in paper. Cloth copies reached us on Saturday, and are going out rapidly. Cloth, \$1. Paper, 50 cents—while they last. Discount to sections.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES

New and Second Hand. BILLIARD SUPPLIES. PRICES LOW. LIBERAL CASH DISCOUNT. F. Brunner & Son, 671-673 Communipaw Ave.

"ARBETAREN"

Swedish Party organ, published weekly, at 2-5 New Leeds street, DAILY PEOPLE Building, New York. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: One year, \$1.50. Six months, .75. Three months, .40. Two months (trial subscription)... .30. Sample copies free.

SPECIAL NOTICE

RELATIVE TO THE Proceedings of the 1896 Convention. The New York Labor News Company can still supply copies of the Report of the Proceedings of the 1896 Convention of the Socialist Labor Party. That report, while not a stenographic one, is comprehensive. The report of the National Executive Committee to that convention is given in full, and dovetails into the report made to the 1900 convention. The elements that conspired in 1899 to wreck the Party were present at the 1896 convention. These two reports constitute a well-nigh continuous history of the Socialist Labor Party from 1892 to 1900.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES In 1888..... 2,068 In 1892..... 21,157 In 1896..... 36,564 In 1900..... 34,191



I doubt not that there are truths as plainly obvious and as generally denied, as those contained in 'Man's Place in Nature,' now swelling epistolaries. If there is a young man of the present generation, who has taken as much trouble as I did to assure himself that they are truths, let him come out with them, without troubling his head about the barking of the dogs of St. Emulphus. 'Varietas prevalabit'—some day; and, even if she does not prevail in his time, he himself will be all the better and the wiser for having tried to help her. HUXLEY.

A BONE TO THE DOGS.

Winfield Scott Stratton, a multi-millionaire mine owner, who has just received \$10,000,000 in Cripple Creek mines, has applied for membership in the Carpenters' Union of Colorado Springs. Two sets of dogs will now rend one another over this bone; that is to say, over the event.

One set will maintain that Mr. Stratton's action is a complete demonstration of the fact that the capitalist sits up at night in terror over the 'Pure and Simple' Union. So terrorized will the capitalist be declared to be, that he surrenders; simply lays down his arms and requests to be swallowed up by the Union,—and no questions asked. This set consists of the Labor Fakirs.

Another set of dogs consists of the Freaks, to whom the words 'Labor' and 'Union' are repulsive; who deck themselves with the feathers of Socialism; who imagine Socialism to be a sort of spiritual manna, that will some day come down from the skies and permeate the human race; and who are of the opinion—an opinion that they religiously put into practice—that all that is wanted, to urge on the day when the Socialist manna will come down, is a goodly quantity of windjamming. This set of dogs will snarl at the first, and maintain that what the Millionaire Stratton incident really means is that Socialism is coming with a mighty 'come.'

While these two dogs quarrel over the incident, the S. L. P. man, with arms folded, looks on and admires that Providence, whose inscrutable ways furnishes an antidote to every poison. It matters not whether the Fakir is the poison, and the Freak the antidote; or whether the Freak is the poison, and the Fakir the antidote,—clear it is that the poison of corruption will consume the antidote of foolery and the antidote the poison, leaving the nuisance in such a debilitated state that the S. L. P. will all the more easily sweep it into the ash-barrel.

THE TRANSITION PERIOD PASS.

ED. Significant was the remark, dropped by Senator Platt of Connecticut over the situation in Cuba, when the constitutional convention amended the 'Platt Amendment.' Said the Senator: 'The Platt Amendment' is law. The Cubans can neither accept, reject nor amend a law of the United States. They have no power to change it.'

A law is either enacted by peers, or it is dictated by masters. Cuba was not a peer, sitting with the peers who enacted the alleged law. If the 'Platt Amendment,' placing Cuba under the suzerainty of the United States, was a law, binding on Cuba, it could be such only in the sense that the master's will is law. If we go no further, Senator Platt's remark would be significant enough. But its significance would lie simply in that it betrayed the secret thoughts of the Administration on its Cuban policy. Does there lie no deeper significance than that in the remark?

The Government of a nation like the United States, with the Declaration of Independence as its cradle song, and a written constitution as its guide, can not suddenly leap from constitutional to arbitrary language. The language of Senator Platt is that of arbitrary power. Between such language and that of constitutional power there must be a stepping stone; there must be a transition period. Which was the transition period?

with the Government of this country? Universal, or manhood suffrage, implies the existence of a representative body, which, guided by its own rules, legislates for the combined constituency. The right of suffrage enjoyed by the constituency in the selection of its representative, justifies the conclusion that the legislation enacted is the work of the constituency itself. This theory held good at a time. It does not hold good today. In even step with the development of capitalism, there grows a fraction of the constituency to whom the theory applies less and less. That fraction finally reaches the magnitude of a numerical majority; with us, to-day, it is fully a two-thirds majority. The attribute of the suffrage then ceases to be a mark of active co-operation in legislation. It becomes merely a sceptre of straw. In a thousand and one ways the capitalist minority emasculates the suffrage of the workingman's majority. How that minority looks to-day upon the attribute of the suffrage in the hands of the majority was well exemplified by the recent capitalist utterance: 'The suffrage is all right, provided it keeps up Law and Order (read the capitalist power to fleece the workers); but if a majority of votes should be cast for a subversive policy (read subversive of capitalist robber class supremacy), then, of course, we shall not submit.' That is the stage the country has now reached. A minority decrees laws in 'de facto' arbitrary fashion; the fact, however, of the arbitrariness of the Government's conduct, is concealed by the fiction of universal suffrage, that to all intents and purposes has ceased to exist. The transition period between the constitutional regime, that once the Government lived under, and the arbitrary regime it has for some time started upon, is the period of the formation of the Working Class majority in the land.

The deep significance of the language held by Senator Platt lies in this, that it amounts to an announcement that the transition period is passed with the Capitalist Government of the United States, and that it has reached the rotten-ripe period of arbitrary power. It is ill lancing a sore before it has come to a head.

A MISTAKE SOMEWHERE?

It does seem after all that 'all the Socialists' are not going to be united at the Indianapolis Social Democratic love feast, due next month, into 'one grand and glorious movement' that will shake the country from center to circumference. At least that is a safe inference to be drawn from the 'event of events' in Kansas City, Mo., on the 19th instant. To the blare of trumpets, calling upon all the 'forces that make for reform' in the land to 'come together' and to organize 'one grand and glorious party' that will 'sweep the country in 1904,' a new party was launched on that day in Kansas City with the style and name of the 'Allied Third Party.' The list of 'forces' represented at the launching mentions 'Single Taxers,' 'Public Utility Party men,' 'Imperative Mandate men,' 'Anti-Monopolists,' 'Graduated Income Tax Leaguers,' 'Greenbackers,' 'Home Rulers,'—and last, not least, 'Socialists.' Now, it so happens that an equally long list of 'forces,' marching 'one abreast,' forms the menu promised to be dished up to the enraptured eye at Indianapolis, and the public has been confidently assured that 'all the Socialists' were to be there. There must be a mistake somewhere.

Surely the varieties of 'Socialists' that are to meet at Indianapolis and 'this time surely' unite, harmonize and otherwise start the 'grand and glorious movement,' etc., are numerous enough. At first blush these varieties leave the impression of covering all possible varieties of 'Socialist forces.' There is the Prof. Kharas Neocromancer variety of Socialist, there is the 'Weeping Jim' or Army variety of Socialist, there are the two sub-varieties of Capitalist Political Jobs-Snappers,—the San Francisco and the Cleveland types of Socialism, there is the Reverend variety of Socialist, there is the Kangaroo variety of Socialist, there is,—well, the list is too long to quote in full; long enough, as stated before, to confirm the impression that 'they are all there.' Great, accordingly, must have been the surprise of the public to learn, together with the 'event of events' in Kansas City, that the 'Socialist contingent of forces' contributed its share to the timbre of the new political craft.

Again, we say, there must be a mistake somewhere. Either the Kansas City report is merely one of those 'infamous S. L. P. lies,' that have the knack to set 'Socialist Varieties' by the ear every time they seek to come together; or the much advertised Indianapolis unification of 'all Socialists' is a base imposition attempted upon the political star-gazers and wool-gatherers of the land who, basing their expectations upon the promise of 'the unification of all Socialist varieties,' have been living in pleasurable expectation of the apocalyptic days soon to be let loose upon the world, with Indianapolis as the starting point. Which of the two? If a theory may be risked, it is in favor

of the truthfulness of the Kausas City report; and that would mean that the Indianapolis Harmony Convention of Socialist Varieties has sprung a leak fully a month ahead of schedule time.

CROWS OF ONE NEST.

Allusion has been made before this to the recent series of articles in the 'Machinists' Journal,' in the course of which Mr. Hugh McGregor, stepping temporarily out of the shadow of his well-earned obscurity, again trots out a number of capitalist paste-board slanders against Socialism. 'Flimsy pretexts for universal expropriation,' 'wholesale robbery,' 'rapine, arson, and wholesale massacre,' are a few of the 'arguments' that this faithful, tho' clumsy, lieutenant of the capitalist class enlightens his readers with. Significant enough as these inebriate sputterings are, inasmuch as they betray how hard pressed the Organized Scabbery finds itself by Socialism, what merits real attention in Mr. McGregor's effort is his closing or 'fanfare finale.' It lets in light on a certain characteristic of the Organized Scabbery that should not pass unperceived. The gentleman closes with this gem:

'The decision of the twentieth session of the American Federation of Labor to organize the 15,000 skilled workers of the island of Porto Rico on the unshakable basis of the trade union is but a first step in a grand march destined to encircle the world.'

The religionist missionary is, at this season, a pretty well known and understood figure. With a huge portion of the domestic population outside of the churches; with dense ignorance and keen suffering at home; the missionary passes by that near-by field, and leaps to far and distant peoples 'to bestow his goodness upon.' His recent prowess in China, where one of them, with his home in Lynn, Mass., scored the Chinese with the 'ungodliness' of refusing to wear shoes of the Lynn pattern, gives some idea of the kind of religion that he is out to promote.

At home, here in America, the field of Labor is immense. It comprises not less than 12,000,000 wage slaves; a more fruitful ground for the organization of Labor can be ill imagined. Of these, the A. F. of L., even with all possible padding, has barely 250,000 in its fold. Does it turn its hand in that direction? No! The conduct of the religionist minister tells what the fakir does and the reason why.

Like the religionist minister, the labor fakir is despised in the land by ever increasing numbers. Both are being discovered to be apostles of the Moloch of Capital. The field at home, large in point of fact, shrinks ever more to their touch. They then both start in search of greener pastures; that is to say, in search of revenue that is drying up at home.

Nor does the parallel between the two crows end there. The conduct of the Lynn missionary, above referred to, gives an inkling of further points of close resemblance. Missionaries are not all sent from one industrial centre. Those hailing from competing centers set up an edifying spectacle of brotherly love to the heathens they are to 'convert.' At home the fakirs are in each other's wool. 'Scab' is one of the mildest epithets they behavior one another with. To each set, the Union is but a peanut stand; and frantic are they in the competition for sales. No one set alone will be allowed to 'exploit the field of Labor' in Porto Rico. If one goes, others will. K. of L. and A. F. of L. missionaries will carry thither their conception of solidarity, as understood by 'Pure and Simpledom,'—and try to do business, ply the sell-out and strike industries.

The Labor Fakir and Religionist Minister are crows of one nest.

COMPANION PIECES.

Two negroes, one of them a 'Prophet' and 'King,' the other a 'Prince,' were lynched at Shreveport, La., on the 20th. They were members of a mystic organization founded by themselves. From the meager facts so far known it would seem that the men, driven by want and crazed with long protracted starvation, 'saw visions'; they seemed a millennium—the 'Church of the Living God'; and the methods to obtain the same were, fully in keeping with their mental condition, substantially those of the Hindoo Thug sects. Torn out of the jail where they were imprisoned under charges of murder, and just before being swung from the tree branch where they were lynched, 'Prophet' Smith exclaimed: 'Oh, Lord, you promised to stand by me at this hour!' A second later his limp body dangled from the tree.

On the same day, and about the same hour two Union-men, white men, Boyd Martin and Riley Johnson, members of 'President' Mitchell's U. M. W. Union, fell fatally wounded at the mouth of the Maratime mines, near Matewan, W. Va. Together with several hundred others they had marched to oust the non-Union men, who had taken their places. The non-Union men were armed; their aggressors bore no fire arms. The mystic word 'The Union' seemed all sufficient to them;

they rushed to the assault and were met with a volley of shot, that stretched out two dead, and wounded several others. The rest then retreated.

Do not these two simultaneous incidents throw light each upon the other?

The ever increasing volume of starving humanity—a natural sediment of capitalism—has been kept in utter darkness upon the nature of the ill that afflicts them. It means death to capitalism to have that darkness dispelled. It is in the interest of capitalism to have the ill taken for a heavenly visitation, a natural phenomenon. But human nature, compressed in one direction, will ever burst forth in another. Mysticism is the natural result of the human tendency to grapple with evils taken for supernatural. 'Prophet' Smith 'Churches of the Living God,' 'President' Mitchell 'Pure and Simple Unions' are the baleful fruits of that tree. The fruits are essentially alike in their structure of inadequacy. They differ in this respect, however: while the 'Kings' and 'Princes' of the former ever share the delusion of the rank and file, and fall its first victims, the 'Kings' and 'Princes' (called 'Presidents' and 'Vice-Presidents') of the latter are dupers; ever at goodly distances from the spot of danger; ever leaving the rank and file to furnish the corpses.

The struggle between Socialism and Capitalism implies a struggle against Mysticism. The imaginative power of man, that potent weapon, is now turned against the race by Capitalism. To every obstacle, nature raises the requisite power that is to overcome it. In sight of the monumental Mysticism that blocks the path of Civilization, the reason becomes clear why Socialism rises, not only equipped with all the weapons of Science, but also thrilled with that infinitely more potent manifestation of the imagination, the conception of a great truth.

The snug little sum of \$83,429 was officially reported at the recent Toronto convention of the International Association of Machinists as being the amount lost by the Association during the last two years through defaulting officers. 'Here goes a month's dues of another d-d fool,' was the remark of the officer of the Garment Workers' Union every time the cork of a Bass Ale bottle was popped off at the orgies that frequently held at the expense of their duped rank and file. The bottles which the officers above named of the International Association of Machinists opened at their orgies were surely more expensive.

Bellevue is gaining an uneenviable reputation as a slaughter house. The recent investigations were hardly finished when the report came that another man had been eaten to death there. As the former eaten the nurses and officials claim first that he was injured when they received him; second, that he was violent, and it was necessary to use force.

The force they used was at least adequate. The last victim had two ribs broken, and was a mass of bruises and wounds. The other cases were so similar, especially in so far as the broken bones, bruises, and cuts are concerned, that this condition seems necessary before Bellevue will receive a patient. The recent drunken brawls that have taken place in the hospital may account in a large measure for the condition of some of the patients. The attendants usually are appointed in return for political services rendered, and fitness seems never to enter into the case. The doctors also, especially the 'experts,' have a living to make, and their one aim is to give as little service for as much money as they can. In this way they spread their time out thin, and their pay out thick. The spirit of capitalism rules the medical profession as it rules every other else. The doctors may not be incompetent, but they are not over-zealous, and the loss of a few lives does not concern them. The nurses may be competent, but they in their turn are not over-zealous, and they believe that the shortest way is the best way, and a man beaten into insensibility gives no trouble.

The Deutschland has failed in her attempt to cross the ocean in five days, but the stokers, and others who are below decks still, feel the effects of the race that was made. The alleged wear and tear on the captain's nerves is as nothing compared with what the men who shovel coal endure. They have got to keep the furnace up to a heat which a blast from the seventh circle would be a cooling breeze. They have to work in a blazing oven, and strain every muscle to feed the fires. In return for this they have the consolation of knowing that the company for which they work is able to pay an increased dividend. The old Mississippi steamers stopped racing when a few of them blew up and killed the passengers on board. Mechanics is better advanced than in the days of the Mississippi steamers, so accidents to the boilers are uncommon. But for all that they claim their victims, and those victims are the men whose work results in the lowering of records, and the ability of the companies to crowd more trips into a season, and consequently lessen the number of bottoms. Such an action as this last trip of the Deutschland is criminal. Some of the men who figured in it will bear the marks during the rest of their short lives. As the object of the Hamburg-American Line is not a desire to get people to and from Europe in a shorter time, but a desire to increase earnings, their murderous actions should be put a stop to in the shortest possible time.

The different college commencements have each given a new turn to the subject of donations by rich men to colleges. The addresses divide themselves sharply into two distinct series. One side claims that such donations interfere with academic freedom. The other side, by laudations, by a suberbalundance of praise, and by fulsome eulogy bid for more money. The first side, however, covers itself up, and prevents the possibility of anyone withholding a gift if he is minded to give it. In most cases they did the same bidding as the second set, only they chose to bid in another way. President Harper of Chicago can boldly come forward and refer to Rockefeller as the greatest, noblest, and most charitable person that breathes. He is simply grateful for past favors, and appreciatively anticipatory of favors to come. Hadley of Yale can use both methods, because he looks to more than one source. McGill of Syracuse found it necessary to throw in a word against labor unions, and the inhumanity of striking. Now comes President Hyde of Bowdoin College, who in an address before the graduating class of Boston University disapproves of 'Rockefellerism,' and not only says that such gifts should be discouraged, but they should be discouraged because they interfere with the department of economics. Then he explains his boldness, and says that gifts should be given, but they should be given unconditionally, and in order that they may be so given he advises college professors not to a professor or school teacher who did not have an opinion on what he taught would be worse than useless. He would be a monstrosity.

Mr. Elliott Burris, who is reported to be wealthy, has decided that his son is a vagrant, so he had him locked up. The son denies the charge, and claims that as he is only twenty-three years old, and six feet tall, he hasn't gotten his growth yet, and needs exercise. So he has been playing golf, and living on yam. Now he claims that 'ya has been acting queer of late,' and throws out dark hints of an unbalanced mind. If the only symptom of insanity the elder Burris has shown is this one of sending his son to jail for being an idler, then instead of being sent to an asylum he should be commended. Were all the younger Burrises who play golf and tennis, spend money that they never earn, and who waste conduct themselves like natural loafers locked up, it would be easier to get at the rest of the idling fraternity, and in this the elder Burris, who has wealth created by the men who work for him, would be included.

The 'Sun' has a long account of the last words of Mary Jane McMahon, who went into the factory of Frank and Dugan. When she had uttered her last words, addressed to an admiring janitor, she was taken to an asylum for the insane. As she was 'directly anti-working class,' and in her wild ravings threatened to abuse them, her latest development led her to be an editorial writer on the 'Sun,' so that she could indulge her talent in abuse and defamation.

Political and Economic.

The Rome, Italy 'Avanti' gives this short dialogue as illustrative of what Capitalism means by 'the liberty of labor': WORKMAN (on strike to a carbiner who holds a revolver to his head): 'Mr. Carbiner you are murdering me!' CARBINER: 'Hush up! I am protecting the liberty of labor.'

Four Jewish papers here in New York are in danger of punishment for promoting a lottery. They are 'Vorwarts,' the nucleus organ of the nucleus Social Democracy, the Jewish 'Herald,' Jewish 'Evening Post,' and the Jewish 'Daily News.' These three last are of the same stripe as 'Vorwarts,' only they elect to support capitalism by leading the Jewish workmen of the East Side through the Republican and Democratic parties.

The specific crime with which they are charged is that they have been publishing glowing accounts, advertisements and lists of alleged winners in a cheap lottery that has netted thousands of working men out of their hard-earned money. Gambling has been going on during the last few years, and the success of the companies carrying it on was due to the assistance received from these papers. Therefore these papers were in a large measure responsible for the robbery that has gone on.

The lottery was a fraud from beginning to end. It was started to defraud the poor of small sums of money, and for this reason was especially criminal. The ignorant men were told of the fabulous sums that might be won, and they eagerly bit. The extent to which this has gone on is almost incredible, and the earnings of the companies have made several thieves rich.

The only paper that refused to have anything to do with it was the 'Abendblatt,' the Jewish organ of the Socialist Labor Party. The promoters of the scheme are especially anxious to get the support of this paper, but as the Socialist Labor Party is in the field to protect the working class, the offers were refused. At first fifty dollars a month was offered for the insertion of a few lines. Then this offer was increased to \$100 and a long contract was offered. This also was refused, but the other papers, always on the make, and the 'Vorwarts' especially, accepted it.

Thus another connection between the Social Democracy and other capitalist parties is established. Both are enemies of the working class, both are living on the working class, both are robbing, duping, and misleading the working class. With the support received for its nasty work in robbing the poor workers gone, 'Vorwarts' will have to look around for some other source of income.

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UP AGAINST IT.

The turmoil raised over the Millerand question in France has hidden under a bushel another vital question, whose active principle is nevertheless a potent factor in the destructive and constructive process now going on there. It is not amiss for us in America to take cognizance thereof.

The Millerand question is a question of principle. It involves nothing short of the application of the vital theory of the class struggle. Once granted that political office, a position in one of the fastnesses of capitalist government, may be accepted by militant Socialism as a gift of the foe, the Socialist Movement is stripped of all virility, even vitality; its principles become lip-service; the doors are opened for corruption. No wonder that such a question becomes the storm-center of discussion, and its settlement is forced into first place in all 'order of business' that looks to harmonizing Socialist forces. Nevertheless, prominent as this question is, there is another of first magnitude also, in that, unless it is settled correctly, however correctly the first one is settled, a smash-up is certain to follow. This other important question, that has been latent in the French turmoil is a question of organization.

Representative government is the necessary outcome of numbers, too numerous to meet and intelligently pass upon matters of common concern. From this necessity flow a number of principles and measures that are essential to the preservation of the very representative character of representative government. One of these principles and measures is the bona fides of the bodies represented, and the means to ascertain such bona fides. Conventions are of the nature of representative governmental bodies. Every member of (delegate to) a convention must be truly representative; he must be a condensed impersonation of a fact and not a fiction; he must enjoy equality with all others; and lastly, he must be enabled to establish the fact of the right of his fellows. Not unless a delegate to a body actually represents a bona fide constituency can his vote or voice be representative; not unless he is the representative of such a fact, and not of a fiction, can there be equality in the body; finally, not without there is some organism with power and facility to inquire and establish these facts can the feeling of equality, without which representative bodies are misnomers, prevail among the gathering. All this comes under the head of 'Organization.' And this is the latent question that the Socialist Movement of France is up against.

At the late harmony convention in Lyons, the same as at last year's in Wagran Hall, Paris, there turned up shoals of 'delegates' who robbed the body of all representative character. In some cases they represented fictitious bodies; in others, the bodies were in existence, but greatly smaller than others with no larger representation; yet, again, in others, the numerical strength was purely fictitious. What self-respecting body could sit alongside of such 'delegates'? What body with a Cause to serve, and a Principle at stake could remain in a convention, and thus establish organic unity, under a system that leaves the doors open for the foe to walk in whenever he pleases, dominate the situation and bag the Movement? Surely none.

The looseness observed at last year's Wagran Hall convention in the matter of the admission of delegates, the actual participation of a mob that had evidently been hired for packing purposes, and the obviously corrupt aim of such methods—the upholding of the bankers-backed Millerand,—had for its immediate result the withdrawal of the Parti Ouvrier Francais (French S. L. P.). The less clear-sighted but bona fide Socialist organizations that remained, set up, however, the immediate demand for a system and basis of representation that should obviate such evils, and placed the demand as a condition precedent for affiliation. The demand was irrational. It recalls the request to the executioner by the man about to be hanged, not to pull the rope too tight. Looseness of representation was the very nose by the means of which the Millerandists expected to throttle the Socialist Movement of France. To grant the demand would be equivalent to throwing Millerand and his bankers pack over-board; on the other hand, for the bona fide Socialist organizations to waive the point, would be equivalent to keep Millerandism in, or remain perpetually exposed to its rehash. WRONG stands flat-footed upon steam outside of the boiler. There are minds so constituted who overlook the importance of organizing the steam; they even decry 'those who think otherwise; twit them with 'tyranny,' 'narrowness,' 'bossism.' No principle is known that did not require organized effort to establish, irrespective of any resolution adopted against it at Lyons. The inevitable occurred: FINAL RUPTURE.

Principle without organization is like earth, and is organized, thoroughly organized and drilled; RIGHT can never prevail until it comes down from the clouds of ethereal aspirations, and buckles on the armor of terrestrial practical work, and requirements.

The 'reformers' have made their bid, and have failed. They never had any intention of doing anything really serious in the way of stopping gambling and vice in this city, but they were really serious in their attempts to call attention to themselves. But after Carrie Nation, who was given the full benefit of long reports, they could do nothing. Consequently Dr. Rainsford announces that 'New York's reform waves have an ebb.' It is not so much the fact that they have an ebb as the fact that the real business of the campaign is having a flood. All such petty degrees of trifling, cannot stand the force and fire of real politics. The gamblers and like dealers in vice are the flesh and bone of the capitalist class. Occasionally there is an objection to paying them what they demand, but on the whole they are sure of protection. It is all right to cry out against them before the pressing business of the campaign commences, but as soon as that is on, there can be no talk of reform, and it is better for reformers to keep their hands off.

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Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN.—I and some other reformers, I mean those who advocate public ownership of railroads, street cars, etc., were holding discussion the other day. A man in the audience broke in upon us with the following question: 'But how do you propose to get possession of those properties, which are tied up with charters, deeds and every conceivable kind of legal protection; do you intend to confiscate them?' UNCLE SAM.—What answer did they make?

B. J.—They answered 'No.' And then the man went on to say: 'The value of these railroads, etc., of the country represents about \$10,000,000,000; do you propose to buy them; are you ready to tax yourselves to this amount?' U. S.—I guess the same 'No.' oozed out of the capitalist brains.

B. J.—Yes; and don't you really think that this squarely knocked Socialism out in two rounds?

U. S. (rising up) Socialism 'knocked out'? Not much! Do you know who those were who called themselves Socialists and were knocked out?

B. J.—Why Socialists, I thought.

U. S.—Nary! They were a lot of middle class folks. You must remember that this middle class stands upon the principle of private ownership in the instruments of production. They were reared upon capitalism. That being so, this class stands upon very slippery ground when they attempt to avoid or escape the logical consequences of capitalism. Their desire to remove monopolies is one of those vain attempts. When, consequently, they meet a logical and consistent capitalist like that man who asked questions their fur is made to fly; their mouths are quickly stopped; they are bound to recoil before their own propositions; in short, they are rolled, or 'knocked out,' as you put it, in short order.

B. J.—But what would a Socialist have answered?

U. S.—The Socialist could have given this capitalist questioner a series of clinching answers that would have made him look very silly and even sent him to bed with the bellyache.

B. J.—I'd like to hear some of them.

U. S.—If the Socialist happened to be in a statistical and bantering mood he would have answered: 'Yes, we mean to buy all those things, that is to say, we mean to pay for them. But if a man from whom you buy anything is your debtor you will first deduct the debt he owes you and pay him the balance only.'

B. J.—That is what I would do.

U. S.—Very well. The Socialist would have continued thusly: 'We would first appraise the things, watered stock being first squeezed out'—at this point the capitalist questioner's jaw would begin to drop.

B. J. (brightening up) Guess so; good! U. S.—The Socialist would have gone on: 'Then we would estimate all the debts due the Government by the owners of those things; all the debts they have dodged; all the fines they should have paid for violations of law, etc., etc. After that much arithmetic and statistics there may possibly be left a nickel due the owners of those things, and we shall be quite able to, and will cheerfully pay.'

B. J.—Bully. That tune sounds very different from the one that questioner was treated to.

U. S.—Exactly. But the Socialist might have been in a wicked mood; in that case he would have let statistics go and answered thusly, to wit: 'Sir; did the North buy the slaves it set free during and after the war? Did the North tax itself to pay them off? Did the American Revolutionary fathers tax themselves to pay King George? Nary! They said slavery is wrong; the slaveholder is a criminal and a rebel; away with his negro slaves; and these were set free.'

B. J. (clapping his hands) Better yet! U. S.—The Socialist would further answer: 'Our Revolutionary Fathers said without further ado: 'These colonies are and of right ought to be free,' and they sent King George, his cousins, his sisters and his aunts, together with his colonial Governors and pursuivants, kicking across the water.'

B. J.—And no mistake!

U. S.—By the time the Socialist got so far your capitalist questioner would have been seized with the cramps and would not have been in a condition to hear the Socialist proceed saying: 'The Declaration of Independence establishes the principle that when a social institution ceases to promote the welfare of the people, these have the right and duty to abolish it, or to so alter it that its foundations may be most likely to effect their safety and happiness. We propose to abolish it and rear in its stead the Co-operative Commonwealth, the Socialist Republic. Get from under!' B. J.—By Jove! There are no flies on Socialism. He who comes up against it comes up against a buzz-saw. U. S.—And don't you forget it. The knocking out that is done when a Socialist is around is done by the Socialist himself, with the other fellow filling the role of knocker-outee.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

Employment Bureau.

To THE PEOPLE.—The following sign which speaks volumes is attached to the window of an insurance broker's office at 202 Division Ave., Brooklyn, which is in the Nineteenth Ward, the stronghold of Republicanism and over which Jake Worth held full sway for a number of years.

The sign reads as follows: EMPLOYMENT BUREAU. Fifth Assembly District, Republican Party, Brooklyn Borough. INFORMATION FREE.

NELSON CAMPBELL, Brooklyn, June 15.

Where to Agitate

To THE PEOPLE.—With the teeth of the buzz-saw sharpened up to a razor edge, and the tomahawk of the S. T. & L. A. I went to the Griffen Iron Works this noon hour and rang the bell of new and true Trades Unionism. To look into the foundry of that place is like looking at a nest of ants. The difference of the two, the ants are organized. The Griffen iron workers, some of them have only got their names on paper.

When handing out our leaflets, manifesto of the S. T. & L. A., and the fakir-killer leaflet, the cable of the Labor Movement, one man said to me: "I have no time to read." At once I slipped on the belts of the buzz-saw and let her rip.

One man called me a hobo, and an A. P. A. The boys soon shut him up. He asked me for a leaflet and I gave him something hotter than he had in his three story dad's dinner pail. For the information of those who wanted to know when we could meet again drop a postal to Francis I. Green, 67 Bergen avenue. He is the State Organizer of the S. T. & L. A., New Jersey.

After clearing the air at Griffen's I passed by the Borden Condensed Milk Company. The drivers had their thinking put to work while they were waiting for something more physical (work).

One of them told me that they had good treatment. The case of the Dayton Cash Register Company floored him. Another of them said he lost a good job in Harlem for his activity in a "yoon-ya" and he was timid. I told him he was in danger of losing his present job for not belonging to a trades union like the S. T. & L. A. In that he was safe.

Wherever a noon day whistle blows; wherever wage slaves wash their faces with the sweat of their brow—that is the place for the shot and shell of the S. T. & L. A. HOOT MAN, Jersey City, June 15.

None But Sanitary Army Experts Need Apply.

To THE PEOPLE.—I wish to state that Pittsfield is organizing a militia company. Now I wonder where we could get some one to represent the militia so that we could get an armory, a fine, good, sanitary one. Could James Carey, the "Weeping Jimmy," help us out? HERMAN KOEPLER, Pittsfield, Mass., June 15.

On the Tramp.

To THE PEOPLE.—N doubt you will be surprised that I have traveled so far on my face. When I left my comrades of Section Minneapolis, I went to Winnipeg, from there to Vancouver, where I arrived in the cellar of a baggage car. I got in feet first and came out feet first. I could turn round in there, but I could not turn over. I rode 256 miles on the flat of my back, through the mountains, without food or water. When I arrived in Vancouver, I slid out of my cage, and lo, behold! there was a bull standing on the platform amid 300 people, waiting for the incoming train. Strange to say, only two men saw me, and they were "hobos." I have all I want of Canada. I was fired out of Calgary, Canada, for advocating Socialism. Those people still retain their old fogy ideas. To say anything against the British army in South Africa means death. I have endured all kinds of insults and persecutions, but still keep hammering away, and have succeeded thus far in making quite a number of Socialists. I have not got a day's work since I left Minneapolis. I have come out of the frying pan into the fire. Board and everything is high, and wages no better than in Minneapolis. "Don't go west, young man."

British Columbia is "on the bum." Hundreds of men are walking the streets of Vancouver begging for the price of a bed. Soon as I get some money I will pay my Section dues. I lost Mike and Jackson between Minneapolis and Winnipeg. Kind regards to all comrades of the S. L. P. Yours, with no address at present, ARTHUR JENNINGS, Blaine, Wash., June 11.

The Explosion at Port Royal.

To THE PEOPLE.—Just a few lines to give the miners' side of the explosion at Port Royal, Pa. In reading the Pittsburg "Post" this morning, I saw that fire-boss Glendon had put danger-boards up when he made his daily round; and in going back later in the day, found a foreman named Hadley with a gang of men working where he had placed the danger-boards, and he "thinks" they had naked lights. Now, you don't need to tell me or any sane man much more. A foreman in a pit would take down a danger-board and order men under him to go to work with naked lights! Oh, no! Why, any miner knows that it is a penitentiary offense to go one step beyond a danger-board without permission from the fire-boss.

The officials of the coal company will do all they can to get out of the blame. I was speaking to a machine cutter who quit to work ago on account of the gas. He says that when he was cutting

in certain parts of the mine (I don't remember the exact location, he said), the fire-boss would stay with him on account of the danger. He said he got so scared of the gas he had to quit.

Now, the State Inspector (Callahan) says he inspected the mine two months ago, and found it safe. Now, who would know best, a man working in the mine every day, or a man who only goes in once every few months? We all know when an Inspector is coming—the word is sent on in advance. To-day they are burying Superintendent McCune, who lost his life in the mine while with a rescuing party.

Now, a good many people are sympathizing with this McCune, on account of his bravery. I think it was notorious he wanted; because the experienced men who were with him told him to come back because the danger was too great, but he heeded not.

Now, to-day we have the great and only Paddy Dolan of the United Mine Workers here. The papers say he is ready to go down with a rescuing party (nit). Paddy is too scared to go down a mine shaft. It means work, and danger, and Paddy is not looking for manual labor, only for safe notoriety.

Another one who went down with a rescuing party was an auditor of the company, whose only duty around a mine has been in the capacity of a clerk. Now, all this show of getting up rescuing parties is all hush, for different men who have been down the shaft say that they passed the bodies of different men on their way in the mine. Now, if they wanted to rescue anybody, why not have brought the bodies out as they came to them, as reason would tell anyone? The farther you go in the mine the less chance there is of anyone being alive. The idea of these rescuing parties is to try to save the property of the coal company.

Now, another paper tries to blame the miners with being careless with their lamps. Instead of them using the safety lamps (which the company charges them 5 cents a day for using), they have used open lights, so they could make a few more cents a day. Now, that is false, for the miners in the Port Royal mine knew that it was a gaseous mine. Of course, the blame must go on the poor, downtrodden miner.

A MINER, Banning, Pa., June 15.

A Populist Paper Challenged. To THE PEOPLE.—I have just mailed the enclosed challenge to the Editor of the Louisville, Ky., "The Home," Minneapolis, Minn., June 15.—H.B.F. [Enclosure.]

Minneapolis, Minn., June 15, 1891. Hon. J. A. Parker, Chairman People's Party: Your party accuses old parties of bigotry, by acclaiming that their newspapers will not print Populist views. Will you prove yourself unlike them by printing this request in "The Home" as evidence that you, in liberality, desire to give your readers the chance to decide for themselves between Populism and Socialism? The request is that your readers mail me on postals their objections to Socialism, which I may subsequently review, and with you be permitted in your own paper to fairly discuss. If so, let all readers mail such postals to yours, H. B. FAX, M. D., 34 Washington Ave., S. Minneapolis, Minn.

How It Looks in Troy, N. Y.

To THE PEOPLE.—Tomkins Bros., manufacturers of this city, to-day discharged twenty-seven of their sixty machinists, giving as the excuse for such action, "no work."

Within eight months, the "full-dinner-palms" of the great McKinley parade in this city are given the thing they would not come if they obeyed the boss's command, the thing they did not want, but for which they paraded—idleness.

Seldom are we furnished the proof in so short a time of the good advice and correct position of the Socialist Labor Party representatives, in pointing out the fact that both Democratic and Republican capitalist orators, employers and the press, were misrepresenting and falsifying the true industrial conditions; that all said parties were doing it for the purpose of deceiving wage workers into voting against their interests by preventing them from voting their class ballot, the ballot of the Socialist Labor Party, last November.

When we consider the action and judgment of O'Connell, Warner, Wilson, et al., of the I. A. M. of America, advising the machinists to action after the masters (employers) have reaped the benefits of a good trade, and trade is showing the signs of dullness and this contrasted with their action in exempting the railroad machinists from the order promulgated, and that at the very time traffic is heavy on the railroads, surely proved the double dealing and treachery of said fakirs to the working class and its material interests. But all is cleared up when we rightly understand their words and actions.

In public speech and private conversation the Gompers, O'Connells, and other like fakirs proclaim this fact, that they serve the interests of the employers. In all their applications to the bosses, at every hearing between them and the employers, listen to what they say: "Our deep interest for your (employer's) welfare; the great good and accommodation we have rendered and performed for you (employer), in the past; the continuous and continued service we will render you (our brother) in the future."

Thus we see that when all signs point to dullness in trade, the employer and political boss want to hide their lies to the working class of but eight months ago, and require a justification for laying off and discharging their men, then these miserable, mean vampires upon the backs of the workers are again ready and willing to serve the capitalist employer and political boss, their masters, and at an inopportune time from the workers' standpoint, and where opportunity preventing, obey instructions to make demands for shorter hours and higher wages, in answer to which the workers get, no hours and no wages; they get their heads cut off. Workers, remember, no man can serve your interests and the welfare of "our Brothers," at one and the same time. There can be no question

of the intention of the labor fakirs and labor lieutenants of Hanna, etc., such as Gompers, O'Connell, Warner, Pallas, Tobin, Lynch, and the other pure and simple, intending to continue their double dealing with you. They have shown themselves to be scoundrels and subversive tools of their masters, Hanna, Morgan, Platt, Brady, Croker and Murphy, both upon the political and economic fields, and decoy ducks within your organizations to mislead and deceive and divide you to your own destruction. Let the principles of new trades unionism—the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, be your guide to the killing off of those barncats that retard the progress of our working class ship. Clear the associations of the wage-workers of such vermin as O'Connell, Gompers, et al. Be up and at them at all times and in all places, uncovering their deceit and hypocrisy, and show to the world that the working class of America are men and not monkeys.

PRESS COMMITTEE. Troy, N. Y., June 13.

What Won the Alling M II Strike.

To THE PEOPLE.—Readers of the DAILY PEOPLE will remember the strike which took place in Derby at Alling's Mill and was settled in the early part of May. Well, seeing that it was claimed so great a victory by the fakirs and that the High Mogul, Gompers, came, conquered (?) and departed as a great Leader and Strike Winner, the searchlight was thrown on the affair and this is what it revealed:

The strike had been dragging along and old C. B. Alling, the head of the firm, was as obtuse as ever. Scabs had been "mobbed," their garments decorated with hen fruit, and even the police had failed to use their clubs. Still it grew to be more and more a conviction among the strikers that they were waging a hopeless battle. Then stepped in the little business men. Strikers were bare bones for profit skinnners. The Board of Trade was called upon to take some action. A Committee of three business men was appointed to try and get Mr. Alling to come to some agreement. At first he refused point blank! It was here where Mr. "Samuhel" made his big bluff. He tried every trick of his trade for three hours to move old Alling but he was turned down and out. He then met the committee of three and the four of them went together to see Mr. Alling. They told him he must realize that he owned practically all the stores occupied by the business men affected; that they were not making their expenses, and that Mr. Barber of Howard & Barber who run the department store wished it distinctly understood that if the strike was not settled soon, he and others WHO RENTED THE PROPERTY FROM MR. ALLING would move away! THAT was what "won" the strike and brought old Alling to terms. In fact, so little hope had the strikers of even getting back their places, that at a meeting it was decided, as a wind-up to the affair, to go and serenade the scabs and then abandon the strike. Gompers then claimed "He" won the strike, the local fakirs spread the lie and "hallelujah!" Gompers was a little "Gord." Throw on the searchlight of the S. T. & L. A., swing the hammer of the S. L. P. D. Q., Bridgeport, Conn., June 15.

Drivers Pay Customers' Debts. To THE PEOPLE.—Seeing an article in Sunday's PEOPLE about the Borden Condensed Milk Co., and their treatment of employees, I would like you to give space to the following facts of the manner in which the Anglo-Swiss Milk Co. treats its employees.

They require a deposit of \$100 from drivers, who have to act as collectors and salesmen also. There is little chance of their getting this \$100 back again because all bad debts are deducted from this amount. In the writer's case last January for the previous six months, \$33 were taken out of the \$100, and there will be another settlement in July. These men, like millions of other wage slaves, are at the mercy of the capitalists, who use every pretext to squeeze the life-blood from those who by their labor keep them in luxury.

A DRIVER, Brooklyn, June 16.

Rolling a Capitalist Editor in Red Wing, Minn.

To THE PEOPLE.—Red Wing is pretty well stirred up. Socialism is the topic of the day, and incidentally local Rep. Editor Gulbranson is nursing his hurts. Cause—monkeying with the Buzz-Saw.

Last fall after Peppin had left here, Mr. Editor cut loose and started in to do stunts: "Socialist Peppin's ranting rant," "Ituats at the mouth"; "The Socialist venom," etc., etc. Oh! it was awful. Now when Peppin was in Hudson, Wis., last week he sent a challenge to debate to this blackguard Editor who is a perfect specimen of the thing a man degenerates into when he goes into training for a spittoon-cleaning job. As soon as our Editor found Peppin was coming back to Red Wing he had a chill, but hoped to be able to cravfish.

On reaching Red Wing, Peppin called at the office of the "Daily Republican," only to have Mr. Editor inform him that he had decided not to debate. "All right," said Peppin, "my turn to talk comes to-night." Gulbranson got mad, not right away, but when he settled down to his editorial function of murdering English and assassinating logic. Then he roasted the S. L. P. and roasted Peppin, and he roasted Socialists in general and Socialists in particular. Oh, it was real hot stuff, and such splendid advertising.

At 8 o'clock when Peppin mounted the soapbox, more than 200 people had already gathered about, well to the front was our "Editor," surrounded by a bevy of tittering girls, from up on the hill, out for a lark at the expense of Socialism. He didn't exactly look as if he wanted to be there, but what could he do? Had not the dear girls read his paper? Could he refuse them a little fun? As luck would have it, the "Daily Republican" of that day had an editorial on "Prosperity." Peppin took it for his subject and at the same time used it as a "horrible example." It was cruel! Gulbranson did not open his mouth. Again and again when the crowd

gave him the horse-laugh, he looked awfully serious and preoccupied; so did the girls. Finally, after a particularly telling shot, one of the plute girls said: "Oh, let's go," and all the others said: "Oh, yes," and they went and Gulbranson meekly followed the girls. The crowd, which by this time had greatly increased, stood and listened until nearly ten o'clock to an exposition of the shams, the hypocrisies, rascalities and infamies of this capitalist system, in which is assigned to the workers the roll of victim. It was made clear that the only way to get salvation was by clear-cut class action at the polls, such as is advocated by the uncompromising S. L. P.

Each succeeding meeting brought out large and attentive crowds. A goodly number of subscribers for THE PEOPLE were obtained, and quite a number of pamphlets was sold.

These three last days have been good days for Socialism in Red Wing. The men are astonished to see what "dead easy" marks are the supporters of capitalism, and what solid shot the Socialists have to pour into the rotten citadel of capitalist logic! Good results are bound to follow.

Red Wing, June 10.

Smashing Up.

To THE PEOPLE.—I enclose a clipping recording the demise of the Social Democratic "The Vanguard." I was talking with some of the Brockton Social Democrats to-day and the poor devils don't know what is hitting them. By the way, last Sunday was the date slated for their grand re-union at Island Grove Park, Abington, of "all the Socialists of Plymouth County." It was a glorious day, as far as weather went, but the crowd was rather small, not over two hundred, including women and children. If a brass band were to come to the Park unannounced and start to play on such a day they would easily raise a crowd of near a thousand; in fact, the first display of this kind the Social Democrats had they had a crowd of about 2,000; that was in '99. I don't know what sized the crowd was in 1900, but surmise that it was over a thousand, but to-day, with everything favorable, they did not have a corporal's guard, outside the speakers, the band, and the women and children.

And the freaks of speakers! I had my wife and children with me and so did not take any notes, but one freak tempted me too much, and I made an attempt to save a gem, but my dog, who also accompanied me, thought different, and when he saw the book and pencil he tried to catch them, so I had to put them back in my pocket with a few lines on one page.

The speaker was Dr. Gibbs of Worcester, a man with a record worse, by a good deal, than the Rev. Herron. He tried to show the audience that if a man "lived up to his own ideal" and was "perfectly honest in his convictions," "although we could not understand his motives," we should, "instead of trying to find fault and hound him down," take him by the hand as a "comrade" and "brother"; "the capitalist press with its lying reporters" will hound him down fast enough, without our assistance. That was the idea he intended to convey, but I am only sure of the words in the quotation marks. I expected to hear Herron's name drop from him, but he did not mention it while I was within hearing. I got tired and had to wander around after listening for five minutes to such rot as that above.

The other speakers were not much better and besides their "freak Socialism" there were two who were physical freaks also, and when the last speaker had got through emitting gas the brass band picked up their instruments and decamped to the great annoyance of the women and children, who had gathered to hear the music only.

The celebration was advertised to commence at 10 a. m. and to continue all day. The band went by my residence at 1 p. m.; the speakers commenced to orate at 3 p. m., and the gang cleared out at about 5 p. m.

By the way, the band has two names, to be used as occasion happens to need. One is "The Social Democratic Band," and the other is the "Brockton Cadet Band." I asked the chairman of Branch 9 the reason for the name on the drum, and he explained that few few organizations would want to hire "The Social Democratic Band," but they would have no objection to hiring "The Brockton Cadet Band." This is in line with the crew from A. to Z. They had a transparency over the entrance to their meeting place: "Socialist Headquarters," until they leased it, since which time, it being sub-let to some labor unions (pure and simple), the transparency was removed.

JER. O'F'HELLY, Abington, Mass., June 18.

"Ash Barrel" Cigarmakers.

To THE PEOPLE.—Last week the total result of a general vote given by the joint local unions of the New York District of the Cigarmakers' International Union in reference to "sending or not sending out three Boycott Tourists," was announced officially by the Joint Advisory Board to be 409 in favor and 900 against the cunning plundering scheme that originated in Pfeiffer's "blue label" shop on the Bowery, and was put in motion by the well known ventriloquist Rudolph Modest, backed by Ang. Negendank, the treasurer of Union 90, who holds that sincere by the grace of Mr. Modest. The scheme was to boycott one firm in favor of another and the ventriloquist was already slated to be one of the "tourists," only the interference and expose by the DAILY PEOPLE put the members on guard of their treasury and defeated the corrupt measure by a nearly two-thirds vote.

When Modest first learned the result of the vote in his own Union 90, he got maniacally mad, and after figuring out that it was the poorest paid members who particularly defeated his measure, he sneeringly said: "CIGARMAKERS WHO CAN NOT EARN MORE THAN \$6 OR \$7 PER WEEK IN NEW YORK ARE NOT CIGARMAKERS AT ALL; THEY OUGHT TO BE SQUEEZED OUT OF THE TRADE ENTIRELY AND COMPELLED TO EAT FROM THE ASH-BARREL." As the election for delegates to the

Convention will take place in a few weeks and as Modest is running for his life to get these "ash-barrel" cigarmakers, as he calls them, ought to kindly remember him, also his Barker, the "Schatzmeister" Negendank, who helped Strasser and Modest keep up last year's great and last strike for fully six months after they knew it was lost and bled us poor devils one dollar per week for the full term. H. New York, June 18.

The "Victory" at Hoe's.

To THE PEOPLE.—To-day's "Volkszeitung" has an article with these headlines: "VICTORY AT HOE & CO."

"One of the Most Stubborn Machine Firms Yields."

I wish to tell the readers of THE PEOPLE that these headlines tell a direct falsehood, and wish also to say that the contents of the article is false also, in that it suppresses the Truth.

The "9-hour day and 10-hour pay" and other such demands which appear on the list of points gained had been granted by Hoe long ago, but the strike continued. Why? Because Hoe & Co. could grant all that, and yet, by refusing to grant one certain other demand, all that the firm granted was of no use. That certain other demand was on the "handymen." These "handymen" are unskilled machinists. The Union officers wanted to bind Hoe & Co. not to allow "handymen" to work, because if "handymen" are allowed, machinists can be thrown out, and would not have either 9 hours' work nor 10 hours' pay. The firm stubbornly refused to concede this demand, and won out. So it turns out that this "victory" is of the nature of last year's victory. It is claimed by the fakirs to be a victory for the purpose of deceiving the rank and file again. Of course, the machinists whose places will be given to handymen can't be deceived. But machinists elsewhere are not expected to know that.

I am not surprised to see the "Volkszeitung" tooting the horn for the fakirs. The "Volkszeitung" now lives openly upon such scabbery.

A MACHINIST, New York, June 19.

[The issue of the "handymen," above referred to by our correspondent, is the issue of improved machinery. The Hoe's op has been equipped with machinery so very much improved that skilled machinists can be very extensively dispensed with, and their places taken by "handymen." Of course, to admit the actual defeat suffered at Hoe's, would compel the Organized Scabbery officers of the International Association of Machinists to give the reason why; the reason would reveal to the rank and file the folly of "Pure and Simple" Unionism; and such revelation would dry up the sources of revenue of the Organized Scabbery. They are not there to kill capitalism. At this very time the "Journal" of the International Association of Machinists for this month has a typical pro-capitalist and anti-Socialist article from Mr. Hugh McGregor, in which this old-time defamer of Marx says that "the relation of employers and employed is no more likely to be superseded in the future by Socialism in any of its shapes" than is the institution of husband and wife. Every fact that tends to knock out this, to the Organized Scabbery, convenient capitalist theory must, of course, be suppressed by the Organized Scabbery from the rank and file, the dues-paying membership. For that reason the state of things at Hoe's is lied about, and for that reason the Organized Scabbery of the International Association of Machinists and their scabby German organ, the "Volkszeitung," must claim a victory, where there was a defeat.—Ed. THE PEOPLE.]

The Anniversary Number, a Long Step towards the

To THE PEOPLE.—The hardest battle at the present time the Socialist Labor Party has to fight is against the Organized Scabbery. Upon the downfall of the bourgeois form of organization, will in a great measure depend the victory of the class-conscious organization of Labor. In order to furnish a mighty weapon to be used by all active militants, I would suggest that THE PEOPLE in conjunction with our national officers, shall issue a document in the shape of a leaflet. The document shall contain the names, deeds and dates of all guilty labor fakirs known to the party, and thus we can equip the members with a powerful weapon to use in debates, discussions and general agitation.

Comrades, take a hand in this and see if some advantage could be gained by this anti-fakir's document. F. G. Collinsville, Ill.

Cigarmakers, Ahoy!

To THE PEOPLE.—The crusades of the DAILY PEOPLE against the office holding and hunting fakir element that is running and hoodwinking the members of Cigarmakers' Union 90, has borne some good fruit already by defeating the famous "Traveling Tourist" robbing scheme by a large majority.

Now the election of delegates to the International Convention that was to take place on Saturday the 29th of June, but that has suddenly and on the sneak been pushed ahead so as to take place to-morrow, Saturday 22, that is to be followed by the election of a treasurer, is occupying the minds of our office hunters. The exposures made by the DAILY PEOPLE are terrifying and mortifying them.

Modest, the ventriloquist, is determined to go to the convention and prove that the great strike of 1900 was a great "victory," and that Barnes of Philadelphia, who proved beyond any doubt, and documentarily, too, that the strike was already lost on May 1, 1900, but was kept up for five months longer, is a liar.

Adolph Jablonski, who is also nominated as a delegate will probably have his nomination declared illegal and void by the Board, because he sides with the Philadelphian's opinion, and so you

see that harmony, even amongst Kangaroo, is not what it ought to be.

Modest has all the chances to be elected to stay home, and he knows it, and holds the DAILY PEOPLE ("Das Scabbblatt") responsible for the cold sweat that he is in.

The election of a treasurer of Union 90 will take place on the first Saturday in July, and the present incumbent, Mr. Negendank, runs again for re-election, and there is little doubt but that he will succeed. Negendank is Modest's Barker and vice versa. In the last great cigarmakers' strike, by recommendation of Modest, International Strike Leader Strasser selected Mr. Negendank as his "confidential clerk and adviser" (sic), and Modest was sent out of town to misrepresent the real state of affairs in this strike and raise money to prolong it.

Negendank was purposely selected as "confidential clerk and adviser" by Strasser in order to keep Union 90 in line and quiet, being very influential in the union and receiving \$18 per week salary during the whole strike.

Now, when the Philadelphia committee in the debate in Bohemia Hall, New York, on February 3, 1901, proved by facts, figures and documents that the New York strike was helplessly lost, on May 1, 1900, even Strasser, the cunning fox and chief leader, had openly to admit it, and that HE KNEW, TOO. How is it that "confidential" Negendank at \$18 a week and in New York did not know it? Was it not the \$18 "confidential" work that prevented him from informing our Union of the true state of affairs? and saving us from being bled. And now Mr. Negendank is candidate for re-election, with fair prospects, too.

Hurray for the "Progressive" International Union No. 90. H. New York, June 21.

Keen Capitalist Scientist.

To THE PEOPLE.—In trying to induce the Seymour Library of this city to catalogue Karl Marx's "Capital," as they claim that any book that meets a call they will carry, I think I have called about sixty people to make a call for this book, also left the address of the Labor News Company, 2-6 New Reade street, with them. To my surprise they refused the book, and in the place they have the "People's Marx," called a "Popular Epitome of Capital," by Gabriel Deville. I sent into English by Robert Rives La Monte, Bound Brook, N.J., Sept. 28, 1899. Printed by the International Library Pub. Co., 23 Duane street, New York. Is this book to your knowledge straight? I have done the time to compare it with my volume of "Capital."

CHAS. C. HALL, Auburn, New York, June 20.

[The Deville "People's Marx" is certainly not "straight." It is not a popularization of Marx; it is a vulgarization of Marx's great work "Capital." And the English version thereof only multiplies its fatal defects. It is no accident that Deville is a Millerandist to-day. And, as you may imagine, it is not only the left hand, which the right refused to get the real article, and took the Deville-Lamont travesty.—Ed. THE PEOPLE.]

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents. [No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

C. D. S. JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—1. Strictly speaking, and weighing the words "Marx" got into the habit of doing, the correct expression is: "abolition of the system of wage labor."

2. As to whether even under Socialism there would not be wages, turn to one of our articles on the question after the speech "Reform or Revolution." It is there covered quite fully.

H. L. CANTON, O.—Ten to one the "organical unity" that will come out of the Indianapolis convention of Social Democratic inter-groups, is an accentuation of their disintegration. The basis of a national executive, except in the old party sense, will mean old party style of different attitude in different localities. Parties representing a social system "in esse" may stand that sort of thing. Parties that claim to be big with a social system "in posse" can only go to those things that are a question of when such a party proposes or even contemplates such method of organization, it is a confession of its having gone up the spout, and that this is a fact every sensible observer knows.

T. H. CHICAGO, ILL.—The Kantaky resolution was "controversial" because it was an attempt to dodge an important issue, was "imbecile" because such issues can not be dodged, any more than a rip on your coat. Even so with the rip on your coat, where a stitch in time saves nine, prompt grappling with important issues saves much trouble afterwards. So it would have been with the hot water Kantaky resolution, which has been in ever since "explaining," and see the turmoil that the French movement has since been in on that account. Had Kantaky not been moved to New York, either before or after the splitting up of the International, Marx never was in America. He died in 1883 in England, where he had lived for the most part of his life. His question suggested by the absurd, and dangerous article against Socialism by Hugh McGregor in the "Machinists' Journal."

F. R. C. EAST ORANGE, N. J.—1. Thos. A. Hickey was discharged from this office for not being a member of the Socialist Party, one official superior of another, while all the time collecting his salary. This happened fully a month before he was ever elected to the office. He is a scoundrel, and containing its mandates.

2. Judgment upon the Sprague strike, reported in the papers as having been given, will have to be passed by the G. E. B. of the National Socialist Party. This matter appeared in these columns last Sunday is not an official judgment of THE PEOPLE as to the strike being conducted upon S. T. & L. A. lines. It was merely the private opinion of whoever happened to send in the report.

3. On the 7th instant the State Committee of this State voted that a call be issued to the Sections of the State to fill the vacancy created by the expulsion of Hickey. The call appears in this issue.

4. If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

M. S. F. LOUISVILLE, KY.—Naturally, the Burns of England are all pro-

Millerandista. Don't they themselves own their own political preferment to a capitalist party? Would you have them betray their own best interests?

N. C. E. WORCESTER, MASS.—The pledge is here made to you to retract, formally, any and all false allegations of fact published in these columns. Show one.

H. NEW YORK.—Just send in the matter. For technical reasons the announcement cannot be made ahead. The promptly would offer to be corrected. Such matters seem trifling, but they imply a larger fact than is here despicable.

D. E. D. BAGLAS, TEX.—Even so, now and then a suggestion comes that Kangaroo be ignored. Their conduct must not be wholly ignored. It is too full of matter to be so easily passed over to some valuable moral lesson. For the sake of our readers, who would not be worth having if they are so easily stuffed. For the sake of the Kangaroo themselves? Make no mistake. The Kangaroo has a profound respect for the S. L. P. and its officers.

R. L. F. MILWAUKEE, WIS.—The vote of the S. L. P. on the answer of the National Convention to the Chicago Democracy closes on next July 10. It will be canvassed at the first session of the N. E. C. that will be held in New York. That session will be held on the 12th of July, and in the report of the N. E. C. either the 13th or the 14th, in the DAILY, and in the WEEKLY of the 20th. The tabulated returns will be published probably a week later.

Other questions next week.

W. D. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The existence of a healthy organization preclude the existence of such persons as you describe, and would, of course, preclude any such questions.

H. L. A. H. CHICAGO, ILL.—"Fills and Purloins" is the name given by Mamie Hayes in the Cleveland "Citizen" to Labor Day. The changing of the name "Social Democrat" into one that looks more like "Socialist Labor Party," without, however, any "fills and purloins," the name he gave to the "fills and purloins" is what he proposes be dropped, and what he drops is "Labor," the scamp inadvertently betrayed his innermost thoughts.

**OFFICIAL.**

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**  
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Read Street, New York.

**SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.**  
F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas Street, Market Square, London, Ontario.

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

Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can be in that are not in this office Tuesday, 10 p. m.

**National Executive Committee.**

Regular meeting held on June 21st at Daily People Building, 2-6 New Read Street, New York, with Rudolph Katz in the chair. Absent: Forbes. Financial report showed: receipts for the week ending June 15, \$26.50; expenditures, \$29.57.

Communications.—From Section Philadelphia reporting suspension for one year of Edmund Seidel and Joseph Campbell. Also other communications describing the circumstances that led to the suspension, and one from E. Seidel giving notice of appeal. From Cleveland in reference to "Arbeiter Zeitung" and local matters. From Massachusetts State Executive Committee in reference to German agitation and about complaint of Section Lynn, Mass. From Section Newport News reporting the expulsion of Robert Dorn and Fred Groebler for taking active part in a Democratic primary; also enclosing vote on the matter of form of reply to the "unity" proposition of the Social Democratic Party, and submitted to the general vote by the N. E. C. The attention of the Sections is hereby called that it is desirable that the vote be taken by roll-call, so that a full vote may be had from every Section and every member be given a chance to vote. From Illinois State Committee reporting matters about the Middle West agitation circuit. From Boston, Mass., Erie, Pennsylvania, and other places requesting information, reporting local conditions and agitation, etc. Pennsylvania State Committee transmitted a copy of the proceedings of their State convention.

**Canadian S. L. P.**

Regular meeting of the National Executive Committee was held in London, Ont., June 17, Comrade Ashplant in the chair.

On motion of Haselgrove seconded by Bryce, the minutes of last meeting were adopted with the following correction: "A vote of censure was passed on Comrade Ashplant for non-compliance with instructions as per resolution passed at last meeting," the term "unparliamentary negligence" being withdrawn.

Correspondence.—A communication received from H. B. Ashplant, asking for a written specific statement showing negligence of duties not paralleled. Secretary instructed to write Com. Ashplant drawing attention to corrected minutes also stating that the negligence referred to was his not handing in his book and financial statement within the time specified by resolution of the N. E. C.

Communication from Section London stating that the following were duly elected as National Executive Committee for the year ending April 1, 1902: F. Towton, F. Haselgrove, D. Ross, W. Carlin, G. L. Bryce, H. B. Ashplant, I. P. Courtenay, and F. J. Darch, national secretary.

Letter from Woodley, Toronto—moved by Ross, seconded by H. Haselgrove that we receive communication subject to its being returned officially signed and stamped with Section seal. National Secretary instructed to write him regarding it; also that matter of amending the constitution will be dealt with after hearing from Vancouver, which has been communicated with; carried. Communication from Section London regarding amendment to constitution—ordered to be replied to same as Toronto.

Reports.—Treasurer's report and book handed in duly audited and sig-ed; ordered published in DAILY PEOPLE together with National Secretary's financial statement; also copies to be sent to the Sections in due form.

The following was adopted as the order of business for this committee: Roll call; reading minutes; communications; Reports; Unfinished business; and New business.

Moved by Towton, seconded by Ross that secretary be instructed to communicate with N. E. C. of United States to obtain list of addresses of reliable straight Socialist Parties of other countries; carried.

On motion of Towton, seconded by Bryce, the National Secretary was instructed to inquire of Comrade Sanial, New York, if cable greetings from the N. E. C. of the Canadian Socialist Labor Party to the International Socialist Congress held in Paris, 1900, was ever received and if so, why no mention was ever made regarding it.

Moved by Ross, seconded by Towton, that National Secretary write Toronto daily papers stating that the S. L. P. is in no way whatever connected with the International Socialists mentioned therein.

Election of officers for ensuing term: Comrade Ashplant again elected Treasurer and Comrade Courtenay Recording Secretary. Adjourned.

**GENERAL COMMITTEE.**

**Section New York, Socialist Labor Party.**  
Meeting held Saturday, June 8, 1901, in the Daily People Building, 2-6 New Read Street, Manhattan.

Chairman, Adam Moran.  
Vice-Chairman, Emil Miller.  
Four new delegates were seated.  
Thirty-one new members were admitted.

A letter from Henry Kuhn, national secretary, referring to a masquerade ball for the benefit of the Abendblatt was received, and the organizer instructed to call a meeting of Jewish Party members and take steps to conduct such an affair as outlined in the letter.  
At this juncture business was suspended owing to the announcement of the

death of Comrade Rubach, and a collection taken up, to help defray burial expenses, which netted \$5.24.

It was decided to take the letter of Thomas A. Hickey from the table and deny his request for a reopening of his case. The secretary was instructed to insert a statement in the minutes and report of the General Committee giving reasons for the refusal of the request, as embodied in the records of the General and Grievance Committees, and statements made by delegates on the floor of the General Committee.

To Wit—Thomas A. Hickey was charged by Julian Pierce, on behalf of the New York Labor News Co. with misappropriating monies from the sale of literature to the amount of 45.50, and with offering no settlement, even ignoring requests for an accounting, demanded by Pierce. The charge involved other charges, such as betrayal of trust and confidence and double dealing, inasmuch as he offered as an excuse for non-payment, that the Pennsylvania State Committee had not paid money due him; while at that very time he was drawing upon that balance; and that, furthermore, while he instructed the Pennsylvania State Committee to credit his balance to the DAILY PEOPLE, he continued to draw on that balance.

In the regular course of procedure the case went before the Grievance Committee, whose summonses to a hearing of the case Hickey twice ignored. In the first instance by sending another comrade (Arthur Keep) to argue his case, and in the second instance by ignoring the Committee entirely. He did, however, appear at both meetings of the General Committee—March 23 and April 13, 1901—following each session of the Grievance Committee on his case. At the General Committee meeting of March 23, 1901, Hickey was present, when the Grievance Committee reported the unsuccessful attempt of Arthur Keep to argue Hickey's case before the committee, and that it had notified Hickey to attend another hearing of the Grievance Committee on March 27, 1901; thereby also serving notice on Hickey at the meeting of the General Committee.

This notification was addressed care of William Clough, 201 Hudson street, New York, the address given by Hickey to the statement of Clough, Hickey made no effort to ascertain if a letter had been delivered at that address or not. He admitted a full knowledge of the proposed meeting by talking it to Comrade Cooper and others; and his knowledge of the meeting was further made manifest by remarks of Arthur Keep on the floor of the General Committee, subsequent to Hickey's expulsion to the effect that he had advised Hickey to attend the hearing before the Grievance Committee.

Despite this, Hickey ignored the Committee entirely, but seemed to note its movements; for he attended the meeting of the General Committee of April 13, 1901, at which the Grievance Committee reported that it had taken evidence in corroboration of the charges and none in denial, owing to Hickey's absence. It therefore recommended he be adjudged guilty and expelled. Throughout the consideration of the report Hickey's attitude was one of defiant opposition; volunteering the information in corroboration of the charges and none in denial, owing to Hickey's absence. It therefore recommended he be adjudged guilty and expelled. Throughout the consideration of the report Hickey's attitude was one of defiant opposition; volunteering the information in corroboration of the charges and none in denial, owing to Hickey's absence. It therefore recommended he be adjudged guilty and expelled.

On April 19, 1901, while his appeal was in the hands of the New York State Committee, he said, speaking of his expulsion to Comrade Frank Campbell, of New Jersey: "Oh, I have them where the hair is short," and when asked if he meant to imply that he was greater than the Party, replied: "I mean the clique."

On May 16, 1901, while his appeal for the reopening of his case was in the hands of Section New York, he appeared before the General Executive Board of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, in answer to his withdrawal as an organizer of the S. T. L. A., and stated he had been expelled from the Party through the machinations of a small gang of intellectual pukes. "That he would keep quiet now, and when his chance came he would bring suit against the Party," and other remarks of like calibre.

Aside from this, the contention made in some quarters to the effect that Hickey, while working for the Party, had been kept on short rations, and was thereby compelled and, in measure justified to ignore the claims of the New York Labor News Company, stands upon no foundation whatever, as the following compilation of his known income will show: He received from the National Executive Committee and from the New York State Committee in the period from July 1897 to November 29, 1899, for salary and living expenses \$2,302.78, for railroad fare \$701.78; a total of \$4,004.51. Calculating salary and living expenses only, and dividing the sum paid for that alone with 26 weeks in 1897; 52 weeks in 1898, and 48 weeks in 1899—a total of 126 weeks—he received during that period \$23.08 per week. The National Executive Committee paid to Hickey during the year 1900, and on account of his last year as follows: January 6, \$10; January 13, \$20; February 3, \$20; February 17, \$10; February 24, \$2.15; March 10, \$25; April 14, \$10; May 19, \$15; July 14, \$10; July 21, \$10; August 31, \$15; September 29, \$20—a total of \$187.15.

He received from the National Executive Committee for salary and living expenses on a ten days trip to Vermont (June 18 to June 27, 1900) \$50. For a trip made to Connecticut to fill Mallooney's dates, \$10 for two days salary and living expenses. He collected and failed to turn over to the National Executive

Committee, to which committee the amount was due, \$5.23.

He received from the Pennsylvania State Committee during the months of April and May, 1900, exclusive of railroad fare, for salary and living expenses, \$236.

He received from the Daily People office, up to December 31, 1900, the sum of \$213.70.

He worked for the Fels Naptha Scrap Company, and received through Louis Cohen in the year 1900, \$32.40.

He withdrew from the New York Labor News Company \$45.50, and deducting from that sum \$18.83 still due him by the Pennsylvania State Committee, he obtained for his own use a net sum of \$26.67.

He received from Section New York during 1900, \$6.50.

He received smaller amounts from out-of-town Sections, Local Alliances, etc., that cannot be traced without much difficulty; no more than the "loans" he raised from a number of comrades; but taking the figures at hand only and adding them, we find that \$167.15; \$50.00; \$10.00; \$5.23; \$236.00; \$213.70; \$32.40; \$26.67 and \$56.50, foot up \$797.05. This sum divided by 52 weeks of 1900, gave him an average known cash income of \$15.34 per week.

These facts show conclusively that Hickey had no grounds upon which to withhold payment of the debt due the New York Labor News Company, nor to ignore its demands for payment on moderate terms; that he held the Party in contempt by not answering either summons of the Grievance Committee; that he possessed full knowledge of the fact that he had been summoned to appear before the Grievance Committee; that he showed open defiance of the Party by his actions at the General Committee meeting of April 13, 1901; that his appeals to the New York State Committee and to the General Committee, Section New York were not made in good faith and that he wishes to get back into the Party for no good purpose and seems prompted only by motives of a vicious vindictive character.

These facts furthermore establish beyond a doubt that he holds the Party in contempt and the General Committee, Section New York, therefore refuses his request for a reopening of his case.  
For the General Executive Committee,  
A. C. KIHAN, Secretary.

**New York State Committee.**

To the Sections of the State of N. Y. Greeting: A vacancy having arisen in the State Executive Committee through the expulsion of Thomas A. Hickey by Section New York you are hereby called upon to elect a member to fill such vacancy. Section New York, to whom, as the seat of the State Executive Committee, this duty belongs, has made the following nominations, to wit: M. Rosenberg of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District, Manhattan, and Justus Esbert of the Sixteenth and Eighteenth Assembly Districts, Brooklyn.

You are to take a vote on these candidates and report the number of votes cast for either of them to the undersigned not later than August 1, 1901. Remember that each member can vote for one candidate only.  
Fraternally,  
HUGO VOGT,  
Sec'y State Executive Committee.

The voting blanks were forwarded to the Sections yesterday.

**Allegheny County Convention.**

Allegheny County Convention of the Socialist Labor Party was called to order by Geo. A. Brown, Organizer of Section Allegheny County at headquarters, No. 111 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa. S. Schulberg of Pittsburgh was elected permanent chairman and James Illingworth of Braddock permanent vice chairman. Wm. J. Eberle of Allegheny and Val Rimmel of Pittsburgh permanent secretaries.

The following nominations were then made:  
Associate Judge, Court of Common Pleas, No. 1.—Val. Rimmel of Pittsburgh.  
Judge of Orphans' Court—Geo. A. Brown of Allegheny.

Associate Judge, Court of Common Pleas No. 2.—Wm. J. Eberle of Allegheny.

Two Judges of Court of Common Pleas No. 3.—Chas. Rupp of Lower St. Clair Township, H. A. J. Brown, of Allegheny.

Coroner—Wm. Nice of Pittsburgh.  
Director of Poor—Lorenz Helrich, of Reserve Township.

The convention then endorsed the actions of the State Convention which was held on May 30 and re-affirmed their allegiance to the Socialist Labor Party of the United States, also adopting the national platform.

On motion the County Executive Committee was authorized to fill all vacancies occurring from any cause, on the county ticket.

**Section New York, Socialist Labor Party General Committee.**

Meeting Saturday, June 22, at 2 to 6 New Read Street. Chairman, Joseph Scheurer.  
Vice Chairman, Donald L. Campbell.  
Minutes of the previous meeting adopted as read.  
Eleven new members were admitted. Primaries and conventions for the coming election were arranged as follows:  
City Convention on Saturday, July 20th 1901.

New York County and Manhattan Borough conventions on Saturday, August 3, 1901; primaries to be called July 11, 1901.

Kings County and Brooklyn Borough convention on Friday, August 2, 1901; primaries to be called July 12, 1901.

Judicial Convention, Kings County, on Friday, August 16, 1901.

The following comrades were elected to assist the Entertainment Committee at Glenside Schu-tzen Park, on July 4, 1901:  
A. Gellich, C. E. Aikens, A. Weinstein, M. Rosenberg, Donald Campbell,

C. Wittal, H. Gelbo, H. Bretz, A. Martine and M. Eichner.

William H. Wherry was upon recommendation of the Grievance Committee suspended from membership in the party until he appears before the City Executive Committee before which body he had been summoned to substantiate accusations made against an Assembly District of Brooklyn.

H. Mittleberg withdrew from the Grievance Committee and A. C. Kihan was reinstated.

The following nominations were made to fill the vacancy on the New York State Executive Committee caused by the suspension of William H. Wherry: S. D. Cooper, Otto Thiede, J. La Montaine, and H. Mittleberg.

**A. C. KIHAN, Secretary.**

**Virginia State Convention.**

By a referendum vote the Sections of the State have chosen Richmond as the place and the 4th of July as the time to hold a State convention for the nomination of candidates for governor and lieutenant-governor, and to attend to any other business which may be brought before that body. The State Committee issued to-day the call for the said State convention and a full representation from all the Sections is confidently expected.

H. ADOLPH MULLER, State Sec.  
Richmond, Va., June 17.

**Call for Iowa State Convention.**

The Socialist Labor Party of Iowa meets in annual convention at Clinton on June 29, 30 and July 1. Meeting place, section's hall, 404 Second street, north, second floor.

ERIC C. MATSON,  
State Organizer, 102 Howes street,  
Clinton.

**Section San Antonio, Texas, S. L. P.**

Open air meetings every Sunday at 5:30 p. m. on Main Plaza. The public is requested to ask questions after the speaking on all matters pertaining to the Labor Movement. A full supply of sound Socialist literature for sale and for free distribution. Sample copies of the WEEKLY PEOPLE can be obtained at every meeting and subscriptions taken for same. Wake up, ye wage slaves of both sexes and all colors, and learn that there is something else worth striving for besides a full(?) dinner pail.

**THE AGITATION COMMITTEE.**

**Cincinnati, O., People Readers.**  
Readers of THE PEOPLE in Cincinnati are requested to attend the meeting of the S. L. P. Section at Workman's Hall, 1316 Walnut street. Meetings are held first and third Thursday of each month.  
Party members will be glad to give visitors information and literature.

**The Rusch Aid Fund.**

The following amount has been received for the Rusch Aid Fund in answer to our appeal published in these columns:

Samuel Fuestenberg, New York	\$1.00
Julius Hammer, New York	1.00
O. Reuckser, Meriden, Conn.	1.00
Chas. Pollard, San Antonio, Texas	1.00
Sixth A. D., Brooklyn, per Wm. Teichlauf	1.00
From the following comrades of Tacoma, Wash.:	
Davidson	1.00
G. Rusch	.50
L. Schraeder	.50
I. Brunner	.25
Clyde	.25
H. Jorgensen	.25
A. Spencer	.20
Total	\$7.95

The appeal is hereby closed. Thanking the comrades for their prompt action in an hour of affliction, we remain, fraternally,  
**SECTION DULUTH, S. L. P.**  
per L. F. Dworschak, Sec'y.

**"Daily People" Birthday Gift.**

Previously acknowledged	\$165.48
J. W. N. Y. City	1.00
Geo. Willelich, Buffalo, N. Y.	2.00
John B. Gross	2.00
Louis Wauderlich, N. Y. City	1.25
Abr. Weukler, N. Y. City	1.00
Chas. J. Pollard, San Antonio, Texas	1.00
Frank Leitner, San Antonio, Tex.	1.00
E. Eggman, Compton, Cal.	1.00
J. C. Custer, Bridgetown, Conn.	2.00
Harriet E. Loring, Brooklyn, N.Y.	5.00
Er. Rapp, Newark, N. J.	1.00
Ribbon Weavers' Alliance, Paterson, N. J.	1.00
J. C. B. Paterson, N. J.	1.00
Hugh Richards, Indianapolis, Ind.	25.00
Adolph Neff, Indianapolis, Ind.	1.00
Frank Janke, Indianapolis, Ind.	1.00
Geo. Strauss, N. Y. City	1.00
Louis Rasmussen, N. Y. City	2.00
L. A. Boland, Troy, N. Y.	1.00
Octave M. Held, Williamsport, Ind.	1.00
H. Schmitz, San Francisco, Cal.	5.00
Total	\$220.73

**Officers of Section Bellville.**

A dancing class will be opened at County Headquarters, No. 111 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa., on Friday, June 28 for the benefit of comrades and their friends. The class will be under the direction of Comrade Taylor. Music by Comrades Mustin, piano; Boenisch, violin; Russ, cornet. Commencing 8 o'clock sharp, and closing at 9:30 p. m.  
**ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.**

**Allegheny County, Pa.**

Workingsmen in Allegheny County should attend the lectures held at S. L. P. hall, 111 Market street, Sundays at 3 p. m.  
June 30th—John F. Taylor. Subject: "Capitalist Methods and Tactics."  
July 7th—H. A. Goff, Sr. Subject: "The Philosophy of Socialism."  
July 14th—James McConnell. Subject: "Patriotism."  
July 21st—D. E. Glehnell. Subject: "Economic Organizations."  
July 28th—Wm. Adams. Subject: "Reform Movements."  
Meetings start at 3 p. m. sharp.  
**AGITATION COMMITTEE.**

**FORKER'S TOUR EXTENDED**

To include the Principal Cities in Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Arrangements have been made to extend Max Forker's German Agitation tour to the above States. His itinerary will be as follows:  
Pittsburg, June 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th.  
Baltimore, July 1.  
Philadelphia, July 2.

**Forker in Pittsburg District.**

June 27.—New Turn Hall, Allegheny. Subject: "Socialist vs. Capitalist Politics."

June 28.—Turn Hall, Braddock. Subject: "New and Old Trades Unionism."

June 29.—Odd Fellows' Hall, 18 and Sarah streets, South Side, Pittsburg. Subject: "Scientific Socialism."

June 30.—S. L. P. Hall, 111 Market street, Pittsburg. Subject: "Class Conscious Tactics."

All meetings start at 8 p. m. sharp. Comrades and readers of the DAILY PEOPLE should notify their German speaking friends.

**Forker in Baltimore.**

Max Forker will speak in Baltimore on July 1 at the Labor Lyceum, 1011-1013 E. Baltimore street, on the subject: "Revolutionary Socialism vs. Reform Politics." Readers of THE PEOPLE are invited to bring their German friends and neighbors with them. The speaker will answer any question pertaining to the Labor Movement. The meeting will be in the large hall.

**AGITATION COMMITTEE.**

**Section Milwaukee, S. L. P.**

The following is a list of donations given for defraying expenses of funeral of Comrade Herman Rusch of Duluth, Minn.:

John Vierterthal	\$2.00
Hans Hillman	1.00
Henry Holt	1.00
Aug. Schnable	.50
E. M. Rubinger	.25
Jake Fuhr	.50
Otto Schutte	.50
Jacob Wolf	.35
John Wolf	.25
Frank Mensing	.25
Rudus Babnick	.50
Louis Sacks	.25
Anna Wilke	.50
Orto Schultz	.50
Chas. Kastner	.50
Carl Fisher	.25
Emil Horn	.25
Carl Minkley	.50
Aug. Luchman	.50
Thos. Meschnik	.25
Mike Schmitt	.50
Henry Kullman	.25
Fred Schuster	.50
Frank R. Wilke	2.00
Frank Wacker	.25
Total	\$14.35

FRANK R. WILKE,  
Organizer.

**Buffalo Comrades, Attention.**

The next meeting of the Section will be held in Florence Parlors, 527 Main street this Saturday the 29th inst., at 8 p. m., prompt. The meetings in July will be held on the 1st and 3d Saturday, July 6th and 20th, respectively. Every member should be present. The readers of this paper are also invited to attend them.

The open air meetings are now held again till further notice, every Sunday, at 8 p. m., at corner Main and Church streets, near Erie County Bank Building. Try to bring your shopmates, etc., along.

The attention of all friends of the S. L. P. is called again to the excursion down Niagara River, all around Grand Island, to be held under the auspices of Section Buffalo, S. L. P., on Thursday, July 4th. The boat, "20th Century," chartered by the Section will leave dock at 9:30 a. m., sharp, at foot of Genesee street. Will return there at 7 p. m. Will make stops at Grand Island, Admission, 25c., children from six to fourteen years, 15c. See advertisement in this week's WEEKLY PEOPLE. Every Socialist should be "on deck" of the "20th Century" on the Fourth of July.

**Notice for "Daily People" Readers in Syracuse, N. Y.**

The ten cent payment plan will be discontinued on July 1. Those who have been receiving the DAILY PEOPLE through this plan can secure the delivery of a copy each day by either leaving their order with a newsdealer or by subscribing at the Socialist Labor Party headquarters, 606 South Clinton street.

JAS. TRAINOR, Organizer.

**Pittsburg, Pa.**

A dancing class will be opened at County Headquarters, No. 111 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa., on Friday, June 28 for the benefit of comrades and their friends. The class will be under the direction of Comrade Taylor. Music by Comrades Mustin, piano; Boenisch, violin; Russ, cornet. Commencing 8 o'clock sharp, and closing at 9:30 p. m.  
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Meetings start at 3 p. m. sharp.  
**AGITATION COMMITTEE.**

**Authorized Agents for The**

**Weekly People.**

AKRON, OHIO:  
W. Garity, 124 Upon street.  
ALLENTOWN, PA.  
Geo. Wagner, 324 N. Second street.  
BALTIMORE, MD.  
Robert W. Stevens, 632 Columbia ave.  
BELLEVILLE, ILL.  
Walter Gross, 701 Bristow street.  
BOSTON, MASS.  
W. H. Carroll, 2001 Washington street.  
BRIDGETOWN, CONN.  
J. C. Custer, 422 Main street.  
BUENA VISTA, PA.  
W. H. Thomas.  
BUFFALO, N. Y.:  
D. Reinstein, 621 Broadway.  
BRYANTDALE, PA.:  
D. Sambuco, 125 N. 2d st.  
CANTON, OHIO:  
John H. T. Jurgens, 1106 High street.  
CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.:  
John P. Curran, 225 Dexter street.  
CHICAGO, ILL.:  
C. A. Okerlund, 2309 N. Ave.  
Wm. Berns, 840 W. Taylor street.  
Carl Peterson, 2494 Lake street.  
CINCINNATI, OHIO:  
Otto Miller, 1350 Broadway.  
CLEVELAND, OHIO:  
P. C. Christiansen, 90% Professor street.  
Fred Brown, 16 Newark street.  
CLINTON, N. Y.:  
E. C. Matson, 102 Howes street.  
COLLINGSVILLE, ILL.:  
Jos. T. Brecka.  
DETROIT, MICH.:  
P. Friesman, Jr., 1011 Hancock avenue, East.  
DULUTH, MINN.:  
Ed. Kriz, 614 Garfield avenue.  
EAST OAKLAND, N. J.:  
Louis Colbet, 61 North 1st street.  
DAYTON, OHIO:  
Bert Klopfer, 516 W. Third street.  
ELIZABETH, N. J.:  
G. T. Petersen, 222 3rd street.  
EVANSVILLE, IND.:  
C. Schaad, 17 E. Pennsylvania street.  
EVERETT, MASS.:  
Wm. Edmonson, 205 How street.  
FALL RIVER, MASS.:  
H. Ormerod, 208 Broad street.  
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.:  
M. E. Wilcox, 47 E. Pine street.  
GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.:  
J. F. Bion.  
HARTFORD, CONN.:  
Fred. Fellermann, 2 State street, top floor.  
HAVERHILL, MASS.:  
Michael J. Berry, 12 Arch street.  
HOMESTEAD, PA.:  
James Lawry, 701 Amity street.  
HOUSTON, TEXAS:  
John J. Loverde, Socialist Labor Hall, 707 Preston avenue.  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.:  
J. Burkhardt, 204 N. Noble street.  
JACKSONVILLE, ILL.:  
Wm. B. Smith, 749 B