



# ON RESIGNING THE PRESIDENCY.

The Speech of Harry Carless Upon Withdrawing, As Instructed by the National Convention, From Leadership in the Close Silver-Platers' Union.

[At the close of the following address the union voted to affiliate with the S. T. & L. A. It is only another indication of the thoroughness with which the spirit of New Trades unionism is stirring the working class into renewed activity. That the S. T. & L. A. is to be the fighting weapon in the present industrial crisis is now evident. The speech is worthy of the closest reading, as it is an excellent exposition of the principles for which the working class must fight.]

Mr. President and Fellow Members of the Close Silver Platers Union.—This special meeting has been called for the purpose of discussing a motion made to join the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. I am a little surprised to learn that we have one member who favors tabling the same, on the grounds that political discussions are prohibited by our by-laws. The member evidently has not read the by-laws or otherwise he would find the following in them: "No religious or political discussion shall be allowed UNLESS IT AFFECTS THE INTERESTS OF LABOR." I maintain this question before us, while necessarily of a political nature, does affect our interests, and I am pleased to see you sustain my point of order, and rule the motion to table out of order.

Now to the question before us; or rather first let me give reasons as to why the question is now before us. You all know that at the last election of officers pressure was brought to bear upon me to accept, for another term, the office of President, and I finally consented. You are also aware that I am a member of the Socialist Labor Party, and, some of you, that I was a delegate to its last National Convention.

There a resolution was adopted, that no member of the Socialist Labor Party can hold any office in a pure and simple union: No matter what caused the delegates to adopt the same, the fact remains that they did so, and, as a loyal member of the Party, believing in Party discipline, I could not do anything but get out of my office. That was why at the last meeting I tendered my resignation; but you would not accept it, and called this special meeting to act on the motion made to join the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. All I ask is that the members here tonight carefully consider the arguments for and against the proposition, and then vote as intelligent men upon the facts presented. If the same is voted down, I can remain a member, but cannot and WILL NOT act as an officer of this union.

We should favor this motion because it is manifestly unwise to remain entirely isolated, as we have in the past. Our recent strike has, or should have, taught us the necessity of affiliating with a national organization, provided, however, it is not a fakir led one. Here someone will probably think we should have joined the Buffers and Polishers' Union when they asked us to do so. You will remember I opposed it tooth and nail, and I did so because it is fakir led, and built upon lines that invite ultimate collapse. There is as much difference between that organization and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance so far as fighting the battle of labor is concerned, as there would be were Fitzsimmons to meet a one-armed man in the prize ring. All organizations attached to the American Federation of Labor fight with one arm only, and that the weakest one—the strike and boycott.

The strike is the economic arm. Empty stomachs are pitted against full ones; pennies against dollars, and 'tis no wonder the pure and simple union meets defeat so often. The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance fights with both arms. It avoids as much as possible the pitting of empty stomachs against full ones; its pennies against dollars. It does not depend upon its economic arm alone but relies upon its political arm to win the battle of labor. On the political field the wage worker has as great odds in his favor as the capitalist has on the economic field. The capitalist class has a dollar to our cent; but we have a hundred votes to their one.

## THE CONTRAST BETWEEN OLD AND NEW.

The Buffers and Polishers' Union would have made us pay fifteen cents monthly per capita tax. Strike pay we would get providing the "funds will al-

low," and "their executive board sanctions a strike." Mr. Daly, the officer who visited us, manufactured a strike a few years ago for the sole purpose of furnishing a pretext for drawing his salary. The major portion of its funds is swallowed up in paying salaries to the "leaders," and I object to contributing towards the support of stool pigeons of the capitalist class, and so opposed joining their organization.

In the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance we will pay one-third of that per capita tax, and receive the moral and financial support of the organization in case of trouble. It does not boast of large funds; but it has no large salaried officers. Were we in the Alliance or on strike, and without funds, we could appeal to the membership of the organization and would receive a hearty response.

It is also true that we would receive appeals for assistance, and that is to be expected. If a man joins a sick benefit society, and pays in certain dimes, he does not wish to be sick. I have never yet met a member of such an organization (unless he was a crook) who hoped to receive sick benefit. He prefers to help others who are less fortunate than he. We should never refuse to assist our fellow men on strike and always hope we may never need assistance. Altogether too much importance has been attached to large union treasuries. If the Socialist spirit prevails, men on strike will chew their socks rather than be defeated.

When the Alliance Textile Workers of Slatersville, R. I., went on strike, about a year ago, they had but little money. The company refused them credit at their store, evicted them from its shanties, etc., but all to no purpose. District Alliance 17 furnished the means of removing the strikers to other mill districts, and so they shook the dust of Slatersville off their feet. The company was unable to procure sufficient scabs to run the mill and recently went into the hands of the receiver. It was ruined by an organization of class-conscious workmen and women.

The S. T. & L. A. does not court strikes; but when it cannot avoid them it goes in for a win. Without large funds a strike can be won if the strikers possess that spirit of resistance which follows a knowledge of the fact that it is our class that produces all wealth, and have behind us an ever growing political party of labor. The capitalist class use their political parties, the Democratic and Republican, to defeat us when on strike. The working class must use its political party, the Socialist Labor Party, to help it WIN for them. On several occasions the workmen of France have done so. As an instance I recall the strike of coal miners at Carmaux. The mayor and majority of aldermen were Socialists elected to office by the miners' and other unions. While the strike was in progress the mine owners imported scabs, of course, by the usual process of lying and misrepresentation. The mayor then instructed the chief of police to order them out of the town as there was danger of a breach of the peace. The mine owners then appealed to the prefect of the arrondissement, who ordered the chief to disobey the orders of the mayor. The chief was then told if he did so, he and his men would have to go to the prefect for their wages, whereupon they unanimously decided to obey the mayor, chased the scabs out of the town, and helped win the miners' strike.

## POLITICS ARE NECESSARY AND INSEPARABLE FROM TRADES UNIONISM.

Do you see the valuable connection of politics with trade union matters in this case? What member is there here tonight who dare object to this kind of "politics in the union?" Heeding the advice of the labor fakir, we have kept politics out of the union to our sorrow and the delight of the capitalist class. That class always avails itself of the political power we hand over to them. They have their judges on the bench to declare every law beneficial to us unconstitutional, and issue blanket injunctions restraining us from walking the streets to meet and talk to the poor devil of a scab. They have the police at their command to club our heads, as they have so often done. The militia are readily called

out by Democratic and Republican governors, and workmen are butchered at Hazelton, Buffalo, Brooklyn, etc., etc.

The most atrocious use of political power by that class recently occurred at Wardner, Idaho. The Standard Oil Company has mines located there, at which the men struck when it was learned that the company intended to break up their union. The strike was proceeding quietly in spite of attempts to send the men to violence. The company decided to play a bold stroke. An old concentrator used for extracting the metal from the ore was, on April 29, blown up with dynamite. There is not a shadow of doubt but that this foul deed was the work of the company, but it furnished the pretext for the presence of militia and regulars in Shoshone County, Idaho.

Some of you may say: "What! The Standard Oil Company blow up the concentrator? Ridiculous! It was a mob!" Do you recollect that not so long ago this same company was brought before the courts of the State of New York charged with what? Why, setting fire to, and blowing up with dynamite competing oil refineries. Yes, and they were found guilty of the act. For the Bryant Governor Steunenberg, and the Hananite President McKinley to have a pretext to send the militia and soldiers to Shoshone County, why should this criminal company hesitate to blow up one of its own concentrators?

Some of you may be aware of the fact that the miners of Shoshone County realized to an extent the value of political power; for at the election held previous to the strike they elected a County ticket composed mainly of members of their union. What followed the blowing up of the concentrator demonstrated the correctness of the tactics of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, when it declares the working class must capture, not only the political power of a city or county, but the State and nation as well.

As soon as the State militia and Federal troops arrived, the sheriff and other county officials were ruthlessly thrown into the "Bull Pen," along with the 1,200 striking miners.

The Bull Pen was a piece of land fenced in with rough boards. Anyone who even sympathized with the miners was, without any process of law, thrown into this pest-hole. Not the slightest sanitary arrangements were there. Deficiencies brought by wives of the imprisoned men were denied them, and stolen by the colored troops. Four of the men died, and when one of them, Mike Devine, a warm-hearted Irishman, member of the miners' union and the Socialist Labor Party, being at the point of death, asked to see a priest, his request was denied. With his last breath he fitly termed the capitalist class his murderers.

## THE LESSON IN THE EAST IS THE SAME AS THE LESSON IN THE WEST.

The miners of Morris County, this State, are now striking against a reduction of ten per cent in their wages. Already the Sheriff has deputies on hand eagerly watching for an opportunity to build a Bull Pen in Jersey, and the day the company undertakes to bring scabs into Hibernia and Port Oram, that day will more blood of our class be spilled by the marauding capitalist class and its henchmen, the labor fakirs, who yell "No politics in the union!"

That cry savors of the old foggy Britishers. The pure and simple trade unionism we have to-day originated in England, brought into existence by the early development of capitalist production there and the political conditions of the country. The cry of "No politics in the union!" was quite natural there, as at that time the workman had no vote. To talk of winning that which they did not possess was to them ridiculous. It is different with us here. We have political power, and did have it when the first trade union was established here; but the same as with the importation of other things from Britain, the bad features were retained—and "No politics in the union" was ungrafted in the by-laws.

The value of politics to us workmen is denied by the labor fakir; but he avails himself of every opportunity to boost himself into a political job. To verify this it is unnecessary to go out of Newark. Go to William street: so to

Gottlob, the fellow whom I branded two years ago as an uncompromising fakir. He has tried his best to get a political job. He expected to be put in charge of a State printer at Trenton. I know of those to whom he promised jobs as understrappers when he would get there. To do so he must hobnob with politicians—"blow himself good." And he evidently did well in that line, for three weeks ago it was reported to the Essex Trades Council—of which he is treasurer—that he is short \$200 of its funds.

Whether it is Gompers, Sovereign, Parsons, Lynch, Daly, Powderly, Beckmeyer or Gottlob, in fact, the whole gang of so-called labor leaders, they are after a political job. To get class, keep us in ignorance, lie and misrepresent industrial conditions so that we meekly vote the ticket of our masters. Their office as president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and so on, gives them a prestige for good or evil, and unscrupulously they choose the latter.

This has caused the working class to become discouraged; it has almost lost hope, and is disgusted with organizations of labor, so much so that less than five per cent of the working men and women of this nation are within the ranks of organized labor.

## WHEREIN THE S. T. & L. A. HOLDS THE WHIP HAND.

The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance will not allow any of its officers to identify themselves with any political party of the capitalists, but they must faithfully engage in the task of awakening the workers from their lethargy and impress upon the members of the organizations the necessity of voting for the political party of its class—the Socialist Labor Party—but it does not COMPEL the rank and file to vote that party ticket. The officers act as teachers; they must explain the nature of the Class Struggle now going on in society, and once you understand that, it will need no compulsion to get you to vote as you strike.

As this motion before us may be voted down, I shall avail myself of this opportunity, to present the principles of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, and I shall be as brief as the subject will allow. What are the conditions confronting our class to-day? It requires no deep thinker to observe the fact that we are depending upon the will, whim, or caprice of the capitalist class for our very existence. We are to-day fettered and bound as slaves, as tightly as ever was the negro before the war. We need food, clothes, shelter, education and amusement; but before we can get these things we must have access to the land, mines, mills, railroads, factories and the machinery of production in general. To be brief, we must have an opportunity to use the land and capital of this nation.

By capital I do not mean a smooth-file and a soldering iron, a hammer or a chisel, an awl or needle, a hoe or spade; but I mean the Hydraulic press, the Northrop loom, the Steam-plough and Giant Harvester, the wonderful Boot and Shoe machinery, etc., etc. By capitalist I do not mean the man who possesses hand tools or even antiquated machinery. I mean the man who has the most highly developed machines for producing wealth, machines that enable him to produce at least as cheaply, if not cheaper, than his rivals. All other business men are not capitalists in the strict sense of the word. They belong to the middle class, that class which is bound to witness the red flag of the auctioneer flying over that which the capitalists have not already taken away from them, and when that happens they will be forced into our class, compelled to struggle with us for a miserable existence under capitalism, and, when our mission is accomplished, share with us the ease and comfort of Socialism.

## AS WE PRODUCE ALL WEALTH, WE SHOULD HAVE ALL WEALTH.

We can only live as civilized beings through applying our labor power to land and capital; but we have none. At least 65 per cent of the population possess absolutely none of the means of producing wealth. These things are owned by a very small percentage of the community.

The pure and simpler is satisfied with that condition of affairs, the Alliance man seeks to overthrow it. He believes these things are as essential to life as the air we breathe, and battles in season and out of season to make them as easy of access. He knows that these things in the hands of an inimical class are the means of our slavery, compelling us to go cap in hand to that class and beg for a chance to live.

Under this capitalist system, our labor power—our brain and muscle—is bought and sold as any other commodity is bought and sold. Its price, our wages, is determined the same as this bottle of ink, this gavel, a chair, table, pipe or anything else. When the supply of any of these things exceeds the demand, the price will fall.

When a workman offers his labor power on the labor market no sentiment whatever comes into play. The

capitalist cares not whether the seller is married or single, whether he has a large or small family to support. He pays him but the market price. The idea of the pure and simple trade-unionist is to raise the market price of labor; but up to now he has miserably failed, and the chances of success become more remote from day to day. The factors tending to lower wages cannot be removed by the old style trade union, because its tactics are wrong. Only the use of political power for a party of our class can remove the cause of low wages.

## THE PART MACHINERY PLAYS IN THE CONTEST BETWEEN THE CLASSES.

The most important factor tending to increase the supply of labor or lessen the demand for the same and consequently reduce its price is the use of machinery. Machines simplify the labor processes. The shoemaker of old was a mechanic. He made all the parts of a shoe. He had skill and technical knowledge, difficult to acquire. The "shoe-worker" of to-day tells us he is but a part of a shoe-maker, and made so by the use of shoe-machinery and it is the same with all workers in all trades. When on strike, the skilled mechanic was difficult to replace; the unskilled machine tender is easily replaced. The machine under capitalism is a lever to reduce wages, as machine methods increase enormously the productivity of labor. The hand loom weaver could weave 48 yards of common shirting in a week; the modern weaver operating Northrop looms can weave 4,800 yards a week. The hand wheel spinner could spin five hanks of cotton in a week; the spinner of to-day, with the assistance of two boys, will spin 55,000 hanks of cotton a week. The steam plow will plow an acre of ground at a cost of 25 cents, and the "giant harvester" cut, thresh and sack 100 acres of wheat in a day. The old shoemaker of 60 years ago would make a pair of shoes in two days. In Lynn, Mass., a pair of shoes were made in fourteen minutes in the year 1898. A silver plater is now doing three times the work done 20 years ago. At Jones & Laughlin's Mill, Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1890, it required 23 men to take 50 tons of steel billets in ten hours. They received in wages \$91.50 daily. To make 250 tons it took five days, and they received in wages \$457.50. In 1895 the "Morgan Billet Mill" was introduced there, which enabled three men to make 250 tons of billets a day, and they received in wages the magnificent sum of \$83.55.

So I might go on through all industries, showing the ever-increasing use of machinery in every trade and occupation. This fact inevitably produces a supply of labor considerably in excess of the demand, and as inevitably does its price—or wages—fall. In view of this, of what use to us is a pure and simple trade union? Absolutely none. The capitalist newspapers and the labor fakir will say that those displaced by machines get employment making the same; but machines are now made by machines, and that fact alone disproves the lying assertion of the capitalist press. If the workers displaced by the machine could obtain employment producing it, it would follow that no advantage would accrue to the capitalist by its use. No machine is introduced unless it "pays," that is, unless it requires fewer men to produce it than are displaced by its introduction.

A case in point is the use of the automatic turnstiles on the "I" roads in New York city. At many of the stations the ticket chopper has been given a vacation to strengthen his lungs with which to yell "Prosperity!" "Prosperity!" during the coming election. The ticket chopper received \$1.50 for twelve hours' labor. Two were employed every twenty-four hours, at a cost to the company of \$3. The automatic ticket chopper, made of brass, iron and steel, asks for no wages, as it has no clothes to buy, food to eat, no best girl to take to the theatre in winter, and buy ice-cream for in the summer. It never tires. When the mercury reaches 100 it does not sweat, and when below zero it does not shiver, and it only costs the company \$78 to buy it outright. Suppose the two human ticket choppers displaced by the machine are fortunate enough to get a job making one, and that they receive the whole \$78 in wages. At \$1.50 each per day, they would in 26 days receive an amount equal to the cost of it. For a permanent displacement not to happen, the machine should last but 26 days; but it is more likely to last 26 years, and consequently the men are displaced for 26 years less the 26 days consumed in making the machine. This rule can be applied to all kinds of machinery, and is approximately correct.

## THE TRUST COMES TO HELP IN THE DISPLACEMENT OF LABOR.

Added to the effect of machinery is the concentration of capital in the form of trusts. The consolidation of large competing firms under one management means the closing of a number of their factories and mills. The sugar trust serves as an instance of this. When it

organized, 28 out of 48 refineries were closed down, and ten to fourteen thousand men thrown out of employment. This swamping of the labor market with labor power offering itself for sale, and the steady decline in the demand for it will continue.

Were Bryan President instead of McKinley, machinery would still displace, and capital still concentrate. Given the tree of capitalism, expect therefrom its fruits: machinery, trusts, idleness and debauchery for the owners thereof, and added misery and servitude for our class. Such are the conditions that confront us. I feel sure you all agree that a plain statement of fact has been presented for your consideration. What shall we do? you ask. Why, join the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. You may not like the sound of the word Socialism. Many of you have not liked the taste of a dose of medicine; but you swallowed it because it was a case of life or death. And so you will learn to love that word because it signifies a life full of pleasure and comfort for humanity.

The principles of an organization are like blood to the body. Bad blood means early decay of the body, bad principles mean the early decay of an organization. The pure and simple unions of the American Federation of Labor type have within them the germs of destruction and death. The Alliance principles are founded on the rock bed of science, and are bound to be accomplished. It insists that the land and capital of this nation are by right the property of its citizens. It proposes that these be owned and operated in the interests of the nation and not a class, as to-day. The same as we now own the public streets, etc., it is proposed to own the land, the mines, mills, factories and machinery. We should then produce wealth for use and not for sale. As soon as statistics were forthcoming as to our capacity to produce and consume, we should so arrange our hours of labor. Machinery being the property of all, would be a blessing to all. It would enable us to reduce our hours of labor without decreasing our "wages."

If we could produce enough to satisfy our needs by working one hour per day, we need work no more than that length of time. Then there would be no drones in the hive of industry. The worker would get all he produced, and the idler nothing. Such is the difference between the principles of the pure and simple Union and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Is there a man here to-night but what prefers the principle of the latter organization?

## THE WISH OF THE WORKING CLASS FOR THE FULL PRODUCE OF ITS LABOR.

I feel sure all of you prefer to receive the whole of your product, instead of a small part of it; but you probably believe it will be many years before those principles can be applied. That depends entirely upon our class. The day we say capitalism must give way to Socialism that day it will happen. When the landed aristocrats decided to take the political power from the king, it was done. When the capitalist class decided to take the political power of the landlord it was done. The day we decide to run the political machinery of this nation, that day it will be done. The King, Federal Baron, and Capitalist, has each in his turn used the political power for the benefit of his particular class; but we shall use the same in the interest of all by abolishing classes and the domination and servitude which comes in the wake of capitalist rule.

As we are marching to the conquest of the pulp powers, each succeeding step will make it easier to gain further ground, and to hold it. So long as we blindly vote for their parties, so long will that class treat us with contempt, and wages will be reduced with impunity. I know of one member who said if we join the Alliance we shall be called Socialists. I only wish to heaven the whole capitalist class would believe a large proportion of our class were Socialists, as that in itself would help win a strike, up that in itself would help win a strike. Suppose we had 5,000 Alliance men on a strike in this city, marching through the streets with banners flying to the breeze on which it said: "We are members of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. We are going to vote for strikes to be a thing of the past. We are going to vote for the Socialist Labor Party and the Co-operative commonwealth in which we will have:

Man without a master,  
And earth without a strife;  
And every soul rejoicing  
In the sweets and bitters of life.

What would happen were that duplicated during every strike in every town and city of this nation? What would the politicians do? They would hasten to the capitalist, crying, "For God's sake settle these strikes; grant the concessions demanded by the men or they will soon have the political power of the cities, states and nation, and put a summary end to the system you profit so much by." Through fear they would heed the cry of their henchmen. Through fear they would hesitate to raise the prices of life's necessities, and hence a

real concession would be wrong from them.

## THE OLD IS GONE—HASTEN THE NEW.

The pure and simple trade union can do nothing for the working class NOW. The new trade union with the tactics of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is the only organization that can do something NOW. The former has no principles to inspire its membership with enthusiasm. The latter has principles for which men have sacrificed material welfare, health and life itself, and for which they are willing to do the same in the future. I shall now close by saying I hope the fullest discussion possible of this motion will follow, and, if after what I have said there are any who believe they should vote for the political parties of capital, and that in our meetings we should not talk of why we are compelled to toil from youth to old age for a miserable pittance, why we who produce the best of everything get but the poorest, why men and women go to a suicide's grave, and if to point out the remedy we must talk "politics," and that should be prohibited, then to those who say so I reply that you are not my brother, though you work and suffer with me you are not my friend; but an enemy and a traitor to me and my class. Let this not be said, but have confidence in the strength and power of the same, work all you can to aid its emancipation, and vote in favor of this motion that we join the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance of the United States and Canada.

## HISTORICITY AND PSYCHO-PHYSIOLOGY OF THE PETTY BOURGEOIS.

Organically and sociologically the petty bourgeois is a parasite. Due to the fact that in outward appearance he resembles strongly the animal whose life-blood furnishes him with nutriment, he is often mistaken for his victim by superficial observers. But one who scrutinizes closely and compares the life-habits of the petty bourgeois with the habits of the proletariat cannot make this absurd mistake. For the workman, the producer, the proletarian, has one characteristic which differentiates him completely from the other, he is always a wealth producer and never an exploiter. While, on the contrary, the little business man never produces and always exploits. To the proletarian he bears the same relation as does the sheep house to the sheep.

To the bourgeoisie, better known to students of the class struggle as the Pig, the petty bourgeois bears the same relation as the kangaroo. This, however, should be borne in mind, that these analogies are not strict ones, and that sometimes the petty bourgeois may become a true member of the Bourgeoisie, escaping, economically, from his own class and becoming a component part of the ruling class. This happens rarely and the instances become fewer as society progresses from infancy to manhood. Quite frequently the petty bourgeois is driven from his class by the fierce attacks of his kindred and becomes a proletarian. This fate appears so terrible to him that cases are on record of suicide committed to avoid it.

His intelligence is of that order known as cunning. This is developed in him to such an abnormal degree that he very often deludes the proletariat into believing that his interests are the same as those of the parasite class. This is so strange as to almost pass belief. Indeed there are many beginners in the study who to-day refuse to give credence to this. But the instances are too well authenticated to permit of doubt. A few of the more notable cases are: Berlin in 1848, where the proletarians were deluded and afterwards betrayed and murdered by thousands; Paris in 1848 and again in 1871 where precisely the same thing occurred. In America the workers have repeatedly been deluded into supporting politically the petty bourgeois each time to find themselves betrayed. As is the case with all parasites, the precise date of his origin can only be approximately ascertained. To do this we must discover the genesis of his victim, the proletariat. As this is treated quite fully elsewhere, it will be sufficient to say here that the appearance of the petty bourgeois on the stage of the world's history is contemporaneous with the downfall of Feudalism and the creation of a wage working proletariat, roughly speaking, some three centuries ago.

The one absorbing passion of his life, the raison d'être, is to get money. This obsession lends him into criminal and silly actions. From arson to infanticide, from selling life preservers filled with sawdust to conducting a soul-saving mission.

His habitat is Europe and America. The latter country was regarded for years by the specialists as the classical ground for the study of this animal's habits, but of late years an epidemic very destructive to the life of this species has raged in America, and threatens the petty bourgeois with extinction. This plague is known as the "Trust," and, like the cholera, thousands die from the very dread of it.

Before this species, vile but interesting, is extinguished, some benefactor would render a great service to science by securing a few specimens for the Smithsonian and other institutions devoted to the arranging and classifying of animals.

VIRCHOW D. HAECKEL'SUS, S.R.F. Rector Magnificentiſsimus of the University of Tientsin, Professor of Systematic Zoology and Registrar, author of "The Interrelation of the Brain and Pumpernickel"; also, "The Historicity of Morphological Cytology and der Physiogenesis of Ontological Paleontology."

PRESENT DAY INDICATIONS.

(Continued from page 1.)

As indicated by its most striking features... the treatment of such a subject the use of figures cannot be avoided; but those only which are absolutely required for a correct understanding of it will be given, in a form calculated to be as little as possible the mind of the average inquirer; and it is confidently hoped that the practical knowledge which he will thus gain of the workings of capitalism will be deemed a sufficient compensation for the slight effort imposed upon his attention.

The twelve months' period known as the last fiscal year expired on June 30, and on the following day 110 millions of dollars were distributed among the holders of stocks and bonds quoted in Wall Street, for interest and dividends "earned" by these during the previous six months. This is at the rate of 2 1/2 millions a year, and is said by financial authorities to have been the largest semi-annual income derived by capitalists from their investments in the "securities" considered in the above statement. Observe that in this sum are not comprised the undistributed profits kept in reserve or turned into permanent loans of additional capital for which stocks and bonds may be issued later on; not the salaries and "picks" of directors; not the commissions or fees paid to promoters of trustifications, bankers, special agents, lawyers and such like; nor any of those numerous and important items which fraudulently swell up to magnificent figures the dark account of "operating expenses." Were it possible to cast an X-ray into that black capitalist cauldron from which the fleecings of labor emerge at stated intervals, ready for distribution among the "investors" after being subjected by the witchlike managers to a magical process of swindle and evaporation, it is safe to say that the profits yielded by those corporations alone would be found to represent a sum vastly larger than the total amount paid for wages in the whole city of Greater New York. Yet this is only a drop in the bucket—nay, in the ocean—of profits. The stocks and bonds of many corporations are not quoted on the New York Stock Exchange. Then come the private firms in manufacture and commerce; also, the army of retailers and last but not least the landlord fraternity. Even the Pope's farmer is not above making an honest penny from the labor of his hired man, his only ground of discontent being that he cannot hire, and therefore fleece, a many laborers as does his Rep or Dem bonanza competitor.

The returns of the census taken this year may soon afford a basis for approximate calculation of the amount of wealth now produced annually by American labor, and of the present wage share of that labor in its product. In the meantime the above statement shows conclusively that the capitalist portion of the population is enjoying a prosperity without precedent in the annals of the world. It is for every wage worker to say whether he is now better or worse of than he was at any previous time, except in days of widespread industrial prostration. This, however, we know for certain. With the crisis of 1893 an average fall of wages took place which was conservatively estimated at 25 per cent.; but, owing to enforced idleness on a stupendous scale, the average fall of actual earnings was considerably greater. Upon the resumption of business we were treated by the capitalist organs to fraudulent announcements of wage increases, which, if they had actually taken place, could not have averaged more than 10 per cent., leaving the rate 15 per cent. lower than before the crisis. Now, in the midst of that "wonderful unexampled prosperity" of the prosperous, reductions of wages are the order of the day throughout the country.

Wretchedly, the reserve army of unemployed labor is far from exhausted and may even as we write be on the increase. Yet it is a fact that the activity of the American capitalist machine has not only broken all its past records since the resumption of business in 1895, but especially during the last three years assumed a growing rate of speed that would have seemed verities a decade ago. Of this sudden development of American production we have ample evidence in the figures of our foreign commerce, which to-day puzzle the whole world, and are indeed portentous of a social revolution in the course of international commerce. In that short period the "balance of trade" in favor of the United States—that is, the excess of its exports of domestic merchandise over the imports of foreign goods—has reached a total of nearly 1700 millions for over two millions a year. Nor is this all; our exports of four-fifths of which lately consisted of agricultural products, are now

largely composed of those very manufactures which it was long deemed impossible to produce on this continent without a high protective tariff.

Chief among these are the manufactures of iron and steel, including pig iron itself and steel in its primary forms. The part they net in the economy of the world commands special attention. Our exports under the general head, "Iron and Steel, and Manufactures Thereof," amounted in value to only 12 million dollars in 1880, whereas our imports footed up 70 millions. In 1898 these figures were exactly reversed; in 1899 our exports of this sort increased to 93 millions; and in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, they rose to 122 millions, showing an increase of 1,000 per cent. in 20 years. As we write they still show a rapid advance and new markets are opening. A few days ago American steel in billets was for the first time shipped to Denmark and Sweden by the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company.

If we pass from our foreign shipments of this all-important class of merchandise to our domestic production of it, we get figures of still greater significance. Of pig iron we made only 2 million tons in 1870. Twenty years later (in 1890) we passed England with a grand total of over 9 million tons. During the crisis of 1893-94 we lost some ground but did more than recover it in 1895. In 1899, the figure rose to 13 1/2 million tons, and for the first six months of the present year it was 7,612,000; or at the rate of over 15 million tons for the whole year!

As everybody knows, most of the pig iron is now converted into steel, which has become much cheaper than the less serviceable iron was in former days. The total steel production of the world for the past year is estimated at 28 million tons, and of this quantity the United States contributed over 10 million tons, which was nearly as much as the combined production of England and Germany. Twenty years ago we were far behind those two countries with a total output of 1 1/4 million tons. Since 1890 we have doubled our steel product. The Carnegie works alone turned out last year one quarter of the total steel production of this country, and are expected this year to contribute more than one-third.

And right here let it be observed—and well kept in mind, for this is a link of the utmost importance in this chain of facts through which alone we can reach sound conclusions—that the enormous increase of product in recent years has been obtained without a marked increase in the quantity of labor employed, but with a marked decrease in the wages paid. It has been almost entirely the result of mechanical and administrative improvements, both in the iron works and in the coal mines. At any rate, labor, beaten into submission by the machine, is no longer a factor worth considering. From the battle of Homestead to this day the iron workers have been at the mercy of their iron rulers. As to the bloody battles repeatedly fought in the coal mines, it were superfluous to state that they did not for a moment arrest the downward course of the miners' wages.

The cheapening of coal, and consequently of coke, is of course an essential factor, not only in the domestic production but especially in the exportation of iron and steel. In this respect American capitalism has at last reached a point from which it will soon command the markets of the world. With inexhaustible mines at the surface of its broad empire, it needed only the proper kind of machinery and a sufficient concentration of capital to challenge England and Germany to mortal combat on their own dunghill. Aye, it is not merely iron and steel but coal also that we now export at a great rate! As we write, arrangements are being perfected to construct a fleet of American steamers especially fitted for the transportation of American coal to the Mediterranean ports. Refulgent with black diamonds, the iron crown sits firmly on the mean brow of the American capitalist, who, looking into the future, confidently says, "The world is mine."

Europe looks agast at this unexpected development. Deeper into the bowels of the earth must constantly go the human worms upon whom she depends for fuel. The mechanical cost of operating her mines is growing apace. As to the worms, on the Continent at least, in Belgium, in Germany, in France, if not yet in England, they have turned against their oppressors; not in the stupid, impotent, worm-like fashion, but in an intelligent, conscious, human-like way. Their rallying cry is no longer so much, "Away with the scab," but "Away with the capitalist." The light of Socialism has penetrated their underground darkness; they are in touch with the social-revolutionary proletariat that marches in the sunlight to the conquest of the public powers; and although they may still

for a time submit to present conditions, so that the liberation day which is surely coming may not be retarded by an untimely, anarchistic and therefore abortive movement, they will not bear greater crushing. Behind them, backing them, imbued with the spirit of solidarity, stand the hosts of class-conscious labor, whose Socialist representatives in parliaments and municipalities forbid the reckless use of brutal force by the political lackeys of capitalism—at least to the same extent and with the same impunity as in days of complete proletarian disorganization and helplessness.

But our growing exports of such crude products as coal, pig iron, and steel in its primary forms, however significant in many respects, do not convey a full idea of their economic meaning until they are considered in connection with our much larger exportation of iron and steel manufactures, and especially with that part of it which consists of machinery. Again, our shipments of machines must be considered in connection with our simultaneous exports of the very same kinds of goods that those machines are intended to make abroad. For instance, our exports of boots and shoes increased from \$1,800,000 in 1898 to \$1,300,000 in 1899; in the same period we sold abroad shoe machinery to the value of \$2,000,000. This shows plainly the present state of the international capitalist struggle, even in industries which, like the boot and shoe manufacture, have not yet reached in this country the consolidation or trust stage. Threatened on their own markets by the various factors of American superiority, the foreign manufacturers adopt the American "labor-saving" machinery and other technical "improvements." There is, however, a factor which they cannot readily introduce, and that is the greater intensity of toil to which the American worker is subjected. In the meantime they must defend themselves by reductions of prices and other "sacrifices" which carry away the weaker among them, thus paving the way for the adoption of the American system of transudation.

On the other hand, it must be said that the American exporters meet with no small amount of resistance among the European consumers themselves (not to speak of European jobbers and retailers), owing to that mistrust of "foreign goods" which is still widely prevalent in the Old World. Their progress, upon the whole, is therefore slow; not relatively, in percentages; but absolutely, in actual quantities and dollars. It is much slower than the man untrained in statistics may be induced to imagine from the official returns of our foreign commerce, composed, as this, is, of an enormous number of items, which, added together, make up a dazzling total. The fact is that our exports of all sorts (except petroleum, cotton and wheat) are but an insignificant fraction of our domestic product, and a still more insignificant fraction of the consumption of the world. In almost every branch of industry they could already now be multiplied several times without exhausting our present capacity of production. It is therefore expected that the capitalism of this country will avail itself of every opportunity to improve its advantages, among which may be reckoned in the first rank its superior concentration; and that, for some time at least, the American workers will continue to "hear" of the extraordinary prosperity which their exploiters are enjoying.

At any rate a great battle is on between the capitalists of the leading industrial countries; a battle which is to be fought on lines entirely new and in which the capitalism of America, armed to the teeth, has boldly taken the offensive. The possible phases and probable results of such a conflict are in themselves a vast subject, requiring for its treatment more space than we can afford here to-day. But we shall certainly give it in the early future all the consideration which it deserves, for it involves the whole foreign policy of the United States, with its capitalistic issues of territorial expansion, "imperialism," "open door," the tariff, reciprocity, etc. In the meantime every sensible workman ought to know from dearly bought experience that the battles between the capitalist classes of each country, are always fought upon the back of Labor, the prize in view being the skin of the laborer; that a worker who votes either for McKinley and the upper cracy or for Bryan and the lower cracy commits an act of treason to his class, which he thus contributes to deliver bound and helpless into the hands of an oppressor; that there is another battle raging, world-wide also, which is his battle, namely, the battle of Socialism against Capitalism; and that his place on election day is therefore in the ranks of the Socialist Labor Party, with this working class ballot: "For President, Francis Malloney, machinist; for Vice-President, Valentin Rimmel, glass worker. LUCIEN SANIAL.

AUGUST PALM.

The Pioneer of Socialism in Sweden.

Away back, twenty or more years ago, there returned to Sweden a little Swedish tailor, who had been working at his trade for a few years in Germany and Denmark. He continued to wield the needle in his native country, but he would also use every available opportunity to tell about some strange ideas, he had learned abroad. He spoke about a "working class" and a "capitalist class" with antagonistic interests and about rights, belonging to the former, being usurped by the latter.

It was nothing new to talk about classes in Sweden, for the class lines are distinctly and legally drawn; but it was then a condition, thought to be natural to mankind and instituted by God. To talk about the abolition of classes and class privileges was to rebel against God's laws. The ruling class in Sweden knew of Socialism as a philosophy; it was well acquainted with such names as Fourier, Proudhon, Marx and Lassalle. They were also liberals and radicals who argued openly for the "human rights," etc.; but that broke no bones. The spirit of the time was liberal and tolerant. It was all right to defend those things amongst the "upper-class." They were looked upon merely as a kind of tonic in an otherwise monotonous life; hence were unobjectionable.

But this little tailor spoke to the "working class" and the minority in power seemed danger. The radicals became frightened at their own thoughts; and the reactionaries got the upper hand, and kept it until this day. August Palm, the rebellious proletarian, was at first held up to ridicule but was not to be overawed. He was persecuted and imprisoned by capitalist, justice, and bodily tortured and maltreated by capitalist judges. Undaunted he kept on. He became a martyr and one of the best known men in the country.

The working people, who at first joined in the jeering and ridiculing, became interested by seeing his persistence. They stopped and listened, and were struck by the coloring and truth of the pictures he drew in his speeches, and the force of his logic. He got adherents and imitators, and the little flame, he had kindled and fanned so persistently, grew and spread irresistibly, until today Socialism in Sweden, built on the scientific rock of the Class Struggle, has 50,000 men in its front rank, demanding the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class.

At this writing, August Palm is on his way to our shores whither he was being invited by the Swedish Socialists in this country to help to elect Malloney and Rimmel into the White House.

It is proposed that he travel through the United States, stopping at places, where there are numerous Scandinavian wage slaves, and speaking to them in Swedish about the evangel of Socialism. A committee, the secretary of which is Conrad Shanberg, 121 Noble street, Brooklyn, N. Y., has charge of the general arrangements for his tour, and a committee appointed by the Scandinavian Socialist Club in Boston has special charge of its campaign in Massachusetts. It is desirable that S. L. P. Sections all over the United States, where it would be of advantage to have this popular and well known speaker address audiences in the Swedish language, communicate with the committee in Brooklyn, or if in Massachusetts, Main or New Hampshire, with the committee in Boston.

ANEL ELLIS, Secy., 301 Savin Hill Avenue, Dorchester, Boston, Mass.

Letter of Acceptance. LAMPASAS, Tex., Aug. 13. A. T. Mills, Secretary Socialist Labor Party, State Committee: Your letter notifying me of my nomination as a candidate for Governor by the State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party at San Antonio, July 22, received.

Any government that denies equality of opportunity to all men in providing for their material welfare, is in violation of the natural rights of man. The private ownership of public utilities, that is, the land and the wonderful inventions and scientific discoveries, undreamed of by the founders of our government, applied to the machinery of production, has brought about an economic revolution, the effect of which—the trusts—cannot be controlled by legislation under the present constitution. The owning class, through rent, interest and profits, is able to appropriate all the wealth produced by the class which through private ownership is deprived of the means of obtaining a livelihood. They are left as entirely dependent upon the capitalist class for food, clothing and shelter, as the chattel slave without the interest in his welfare that the slaveholder had in his slave as his property.

The Socialist Labor Party demands such a change in our system of government as shall restore the land, with its timber, grazing, agricultural, and mineral resources, and the machinery of production, transportation and distribution; the eternal heritage of the people, to the people as a collective body, the ballot being the only means used to accomplish this result. With these views of the situation, I accept the nomination. Respectfully, GEORGE HENRY ROYAL.

Owing to the increased size of the Weekly People, we can no longer accept third subscriptions. The rate for all three months' subscriptions is 15 cents.

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

By the Socialist Candidate for Governor of Illinois.

To the Socialist Labor Party of Illinois. Greeting:

COMRADES—Having received the nomination for Governor at your hands, at the convention held at Peoria, May 26-27, 1900, I wish to express my appreciation of the honor you have conferred upon me, realizing and accepting fully the trust that lies therein, and accepting the declarations of that convention. The Socialist of America, realizing that the Republican and Democratic parties represent the capitalist class and middle class respectively, neither recognizing the interests of the working class, and all other parties are but mere reform parties, and fully comprehending the situation, have cut themselves loose from them all and organized themselves, conscious of their class and their interests, into a party of freedom and revolution—the Socialist Labor Party of the United States.

Equipped with the gospel of class-consciousness, never stopping to compromise the truth to make a friend, but marching erect with faces toward the enemy, in solid phalanx, with the standard of Revolution flaunting defiantly in the front, and armed with the mightiest of weapons, the Ballot, the American proletarians will once more enter in upon the field of battle.

Soon again will capitalism be placed on trial. Soon again will the workers of the United States have a chance to enter in the most emphatic manner their protest to conditions under which they are suffering and are constantly applying false remedies.

Soon again will there be registered, solemnly, sincerely, and defiantly another energetic blow at the capitalist system, another tap at the gong sounding its doom. The Republican party truly represents the capitalist class, which, by continually hoodwinking the workers with false promises, has kept itself in power, and by fleeing them of the product of their labor. This class, represented by 9 per cent. of the population, has succeeded in accumulating 71 per cent. of the wealth of the nation. This class will ask you to vote for McKinley.

The Democratic Party, representing the middle class, or thirty-nine per cent of the population, vainly endeavoring with false issues to ensnare and delude the workers, in the hope of gaining the position of the upper robber class, has succeeded in fleecing the workers of twenty-five per cent of the wealth. This class will ask you to vote for Bryan.

The working class, as represented by the Socialist Labor Party, comprising fifty-two per cent of the population, owns four per cent of the wealth, and is gradually losing this.

This class which produces all, and is robbed of all but just enough to subsist on so as to enrich and keep in power their masters, is now revolting at this condition, and demands abolishment of the master and robber—the capitalist and parasite; and demands the restoration of the means of production and distribution to its rightful owners, the working class.

This class will ask you to vote for Malloney. Can you hesitate in choosing whom to vote for? Can you be a Judas and vote to maintain your masters so that they can continue to fleece you? Can you be a traitor and hypocrite, and vote for a representative of another class? Can you again vote with either of these classes who produce nothing and rob your class of four-fifths of what it produces? The Socialist Labor Party stands for the overthrow of capitalism and the Republican party. It stands for the overthrow of the middle class fleecers and the Democratic party. It stands for the abolishment of all classes and the nefarious methods of robbing existing under present conditions.

Because of the dictum "No politics in the union," the Socialist Labor Party, true to its class, declares that the American labor movement has arrived at the "parting of the ways." Finding the old "parade of the ways" a failure, finding them to be only a means of advancing the interests of its leaders, and not the rank and file, finding them utterly unable to check the downward tendency of labor's share of the wealth it alone produces, nor to cope with present conditions, and recognizing the futility of continuous efforts to rally labor's cohorts, it has therefore organized the new trade union, the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, which is the real guide for the amelioration and final emancipation of the working class.

Workingmen of America, rally around the banner of the fighting S. L. P. Equip and instruct yourselves with its principles and its tactics. Carefully read and consider its literature, thus preparing yourselves for the coming struggle, and adding impetus to the movement which will eventually capture the citadel of capitalism, bring order out of chaos, cause peace to reign where anarchy now dwells, by instituting the co-operative commonwealth—the Socialist Republic.

Upon the platform of the Socialist Labor Party, adopted at the convention of the Party in New York, June 2, 1900, I stand unqualifiedly and unreservedly, and we call upon all wage workers to ally themselves with this party, the only party of their class, conscious of its interests, and with the courage of its convictions. With greeting to the members of the fighting S. L. P. I accept your nomination, not regarding it as a personal favor, but as my duty to my class. LOUIS P. HOFFMAN, Jacksonville, Ill., Aug. 11, 1900.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To Sections of the Socialist Labor Party.

It is of much importance at an open-air meeting to have something to designate such meeting to anyone passing by as a Socialist Labor Party gathering. In New York city, oil-cloth banners are used, which, on a white background, show in prominent colors the name of the Party, the arm and hammer, and, underneath, the names of our presidential candidates, as well as the States they come from. The size is one yard wide, and one and a half yards long. The New York Labor News Company has made arrangements to furnish these banners to the Sections at the low rate of \$1.50, postage free. If Sections desire they can have the name of the Section or that of any political subdivision Assembly District, Congress District, etc., put on the banner instead of the names of the candidates.

Banners are made to order only, and cash must accompany the order. Address—NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LEAFLETS IN BOHEMIAN.

Co chee socialism.

(What Is Socialism?)

"Co chee socialism?" has had quite a large circulation among the Bohemians. On one side appears the platform of the Socialist Labor Party, while the other side contains instructive comments on the platform. The existence of the class struggle is made axiomatic, and the appeal for solidarity at the ballot box is an effective one. The fourth page is entitled, "Prve Kroky k Socialismu"—"First Steps to Socialism." We have but a few of this leaflet left, and sections where there are Bohemian voters should lose no time in supplying themselves with a few of the leaflets. Special Campaign Price, \$1.25 per thousand.

New York Labor News Company, 2 to 6 New Reade Street, New York City.

SOCIALIST LEAFLETS IN ITALIAN.

Coso Vogliono I Socialisti?

(WHAT IS SOCIALISM?)

This leaflet, in common with the same one issued in French, German and English, is very popular. On one side appears the platform of the Socialist Labor Party, while on the other side appear instructive comments on the platform. The existence of the class struggle is made axiomatic, and the appeal for solidarity at the ballot box is very effective. The fourth page is entitled "Prima Passi verso il Socialismo"—"First Steps to Socialism." "Cosa Vogliono I Socialisti?" has been used with effect among the Italian workmen, and State Committees and Sections should always have a supply on hand. Special Campaign Price, \$1.25 per thousand.

New York Labor News Company, 2 to 6 New Reade Street, New York City.

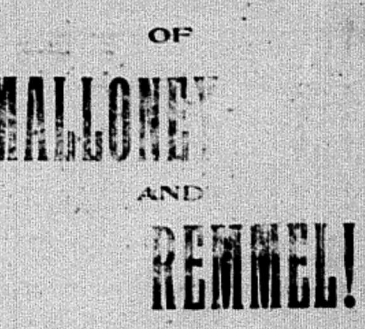
PICTURES OF MALLONEY AND REMMEL

FOR USE ON BANNERS.

Many Sections desire to string banners across streets or in front of headquarters the banners to bear the portraits of Malloney and Rimmel. It is often impossible for Sections to obtain suitable pictures for this purpose. One of the artists connected with Section New York will supply oil paintings of the candidates for ten dollars for a set of four pictures—two of each or \$5 for two. The pictures will be painted on canvas, with the Arm and Hammer as a center-piece. Then canvas will be eight feet wide by six feet high. Sections desiring to get suitable street banners should avail themselves of this opportunity. The pictures will be made to order and no credit given. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 2 to 6 New Reade street.

Lithographic

Portraits



FOR THE CAMPAIGN OF 1900.

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party has published for the campaign a lithographic picture of Malloney and Rimmel. The size of the lithograph is 24 by 30 inches. The Arm and Hammer appears as the center piece, the pictures of Malloney and Rimmel being arranged on each side of the emblem. At the top of the lithograph is the inscription "Socialist Labor Party." Underneath the pictures are the following inscriptions in clear black type: "For President, Joseph F. Malloney. For Vice-President, Valentin Rimmel." These lithographs have been published for campaign purposes, and Sections should get a supply at once. They will be especially effective in the places where either Malloney or Rimmel are to speak.

PRICE: \$1.50 PER HUNDRED COPIES

Express charges are to be paid by those ordering the lithographs. The New York Labor News Company will supply them to State Committees, and the Sections are to get their lithographs from those State Committees. It States where there are no State Committees, the Sections may deal direct with the Labor News Company. Individuals desiring these lithographs are earnestly requested to order from their Section. The larger the quantities sent out in one order by the Labor News Company, the more safely will the lithographs carry.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2 to 6 New Reade Street, New York City.

Malloney and Rimmel CAMPAIGN BUTTONS.

MALLONEY AND REMMEL CAMPAIGN BUTTONS CAN NOW BE OBTAINED FROM THE NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY. EACH BUTTON IS DECORATED WITH THE PICTURES OF MALLONEY AND REMMEL ON A WHITE BACKGROUND SURROUNDED WITH A RED BORDER. THE NAMES OF THE CANDIDATES APPEAR IN CRESCENT FORM OVER THE PICTURES. BENEATH THE NAMES IS THAT GOOD OLD INSCRIPTION, "S. L. P." IN RED.

PRICE: Twenty-five Cents per Dozen. Two Dollars per Hundred.

Every Socialist should wear a campaign button. Sections are making quite an income selling them to the members. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2 to 6 New Reade Street, New York City.

SOCIALIST LEAFLETS IN THE JEWISH LANGUAGE.

Why Workingmen Should Be Socialists.

"Why Workingmen Should Be Socialists" is an excellent leaflet for circulation among Jewish workmen. The leaflet begins with a brief statement of the fundamental principles of Socialism, and some telling truths are brought forward in support of the Socialist Republic. The appalling oppression of capitalist competition is proven by incidents of every day occurrence in the life of the working class. The effects of competition on the working class are shown with all its hideousness, and fact after fact is marshalled to prove that the only salvation for the proletariat lies in the Socialist Republic. Various objections to Socialism are answered, and the leaflet closes with a fervent appeal for the voters to rally to the support of the Socialist Labor Party. Special Campaign Price, \$1.25 per thousand.

New York Labor News Company, 2 to 6 New Reade Street, New York City.

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

Published by the Socialist Labor Party, at 24 and 6 New Reade St., New York. P.O. Box 1576, Telephone 125 Franklin. EVERY SATURDAY. TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in advance. Single Copy..... 02 Six months..... 25 One year..... \$0.50

Bundle rates: Less than 100 copies, 1 cent a copy; 100 to 500 copies, 3/4 cent a copy; 500 or more, 1/2 cent a copy.

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are enclosed.

Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, June 27, 1900.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Table with 2 columns: Year and Socialist Vote. Includes data for 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, and 1899.



For President, JOSEPH FRANCIS MALLONEY, of Massachusetts.

For Vice-President, VALENTINE REMMEL, of Pennsylvania.

The day Socialism should come into power, that day would my supremacy, the supremacy of the GOD CAPITAL, be at end. That gloomy day, I, capital, would cease to rule the world, I would become the slave of the workingman whom I hate.

EXIT THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

With the acceptance of Adlai E. Stevenson, the Democratic nominee for Vice-President by the Committee of the Sioux Falls convention, upon the withdrawal of Towne, the People's Party passes out of existence.

The People's Party spring into existence as the political echo to the cry for help which the impoverished small producer was sending up all over the West and South.

Now the only way in which the working class can become the owners of these things is to get possession, first of the law-making power, then legislate in the interest of that class.

This is what the Socialist Labor Party advocates, and for teaching this on the street-corners of Pittsburg and Allegheny, the candidate for Vice-President of that party, Valentine Remmel, a glass-worker whose home is in Pittsburg, was arrested and sentenced to pay a fine or go to jail.

The men who were teaching the doctrine that the emancipation of the people must be achieved by the working class, politically united upon class-conscious lines, refused to be swept off their feet by the popular wave.

and the course of events has demonstrated their wisdom in standing 'True to the Truth and faithful to the world was arrayed for the Lie.'

In its fall the People's party drags down with it two political lies whose legs are worn out i. e. the 'coming our way,' lie and the 'step at a time,' lie.

There is no place in American politics to-day for more than three parties. The plutocrats who own the powerful machinery of production; the crooked capitalist who uphold the private ownership that is destroying them; and the revolutionary working class that fights for possession of the machinery.

The workingmen who were lured by these populist leaders, together with the young wage-workers, who are just entering the political fight, could benefit by this object lesson.

The Democrat swallowed the Pop. Next we will make the Republican swallow the Democrat and then—then the true struggle will start, a titanic struggle between the Ruler Class under the banner of the Republican party, and the now plundered Working Class under the standard of the Socialist Labor Party.

The future and final result is no less certain than the intermediary result, the madolous downfall of the People's party prophesied by the Socialists.

WAGE WORKERS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.

Nowhere in the United States is the capitalist class more arrogantly vicious than in Allegheny county. In no other part of the country is there a more criminal set of political heifers and crooks, and nowhere else do the enemies of the working class more openly boast of their efforts to repress with brute force the educational work of those wage slaves who have so manfully taken up the task of organizing the plundered and enslaved wage workers to accomplish their own emancipation at the ballot-box.

All know the frightful poverty and sordid misery which Republican and Democratic rule have brought to the wage worker of Pittsburg, Allegheny, Homestead, Braddock, and all that region lit up by the glare of the furnaces that shrivel and burn the overworked bodies of the wage slaves.

It is important for the working class to know the steps which its enslavers are taking in Allegheny county, to hinder the work of those who are trying to free our class from the chains which the capitalist fastens on us.

Here, as elsewhere, those who produce all wealth must humbly beg for work, and accept the terms imposed by their employer. They live in hovels, wear shoddy and eat the cheapest and meanest food. The reason is simply that they do not own the mills, factories, mines, stores, and railroads in which they work. Those who do own them are rich and comfortable.

Now the only way in which the working class can become the owners of these things is to get possession, first of the law-making power, then legislate in the interest of that class.

This is what the Socialist Labor Party advocates, and for teaching this on the street-corners of Pittsburg and Allegheny, the candidate for Vice-President of that party, Valentine Remmel, a glass-worker whose home is in Pittsburg, was arrested and sentenced to pay a fine or go to jail.

The men who were teaching the doctrine that the emancipation of the people must be achieved by the working class, politically united upon class-conscious lines, refused to be swept off their feet by the popular wave.

and the newspapers of Allegheny county, dare to attempt to suppress the open-air meetings of that party.

Wage workers, the capitalists despise you; their minions, the Republican and Democratic politicians, treat you with contempt. They rob you of the wealth you produce and would now rob you of your right to protest.

This is your fight. 'He who would be free, himself must strike the blow.' You can make your enemy fear and respect you by smashing him at the ballot-box. Instead of treating you as dogs he will tremble before you as before an aroused lion, if you show your manhood on election day by voting for the glass-worker they arrested and his running mate, Vote for Joseph Francis Malloney, of Massachusetts, the machinist, and Valentine Remmel, of Pittsburg, Pa., the glass-worker.

Between now and election see to it that your comrades in the shop hear about the Socialist Labor Party remedy and what the Republican and Democratic politicians are doing to head off its work.

- Vote for free speech. Vote for more wealth. Vote as you strike. Vote for Malloney and Remmel.

THE OPEN ENEMY VERSUS THE SNEAK.

'Inspection of one of the books of one of the largest corporations here shows that two miners made over \$70 each this month, two others \$78.37 each, and two others \$97.88 each. - Holgers got from \$45 to \$47 each. One contract miner known to the correspondent averaged \$125 a month.'

This is the 'New York World's' way of killing the unfortunate victims of capitalist greed who are contemplating a strike in Hazelton, Pa. A black deliberate lie from the whole cloth, sent broadcast by this champion of Bryan, for the purpose of injuring the plundered and poverty-stricken wage-slaves. We will let our out-poken enemy of the wage working class answer this lying sneak who attempts to pose a la Bryan as a 'friend of labor.'

'American mine-owners have reduced wages from time to time, until they are now at an extremely low figure, and this, too, notwithstanding the fact that the prices of coal are much higher than they have been for years. It would seem, therefore, that miners have a just cause for complaint, and should there be a general strike the men most likely would have the sympathy of the community.'

This is from the 'New York Press,' an out and out capitalist organ, and, as such, an open enemy of the wage workers. Conservative and consistent, it upholds capitalism at all times. But it differs from 'the friend of labor' yellow shrieker, in that it makes no pretence of friendship for the class it fights. This clipping from the 'Press' is from an article written for the information of financiers as to the coal supply of the world. The yellow dreadful adroitly slips its tale of high wages into its news columns, but the story was invented by its 'labor editor,' or some other gutter-side hireling in its office.

Between the so-called 'labor paper' whose pure and simple corruption and course ignorance fills every decent wage-worker with disgust, and the 'friend of labor' yellow journal, whose mendacity has no bounds, there is a struggle going on as to which will gain the prize medal for villainy.

The working class has no worse enemies than these. Between them and the openly avowed supporters of the ruling class, the workingman can only make the choice a man makes between the foe who faces him openly and the cur, who fawns on him while looking for the chance to bite.

As the yellow journals and their brothers in crime, the so-called 'labor papers' appeal to, and depend on the working class for support, it would be well to smash the sneaks by cutting off their supplies. Every penny given to those vampires helps to strengthen the arm which deals the working class such unmerciful blows. Cut off their supplies by refusing to patronize them, and use the money withheld to build up the only press that fights at all times for the rights of the working class, and you not only kill the sneaking enemy, but also sharpen the sword which will eventually cut down the open foe.

There is but one press entitled to the support of the wage worker: the Socialist Labor Party Press. The DAILY PEOPLE is the only paper published in English fit for a decent man to read. Starve the sneak and sharpen the sword for the destruction of the open foe.

THE PRAYER IN POLITICS.

The W. C. T. U. women are extremely wroth because the present incumbent of the White House has refused to suppress the canteen. Devil-He has moreover aided and encouraged that enemy of prohibition, morality and the unoffical rumseller whose habitat is just over the line from the military reserve where soldiers are wont to bar- rack. These ladies have linked themselves into an endless chain of prayer, and are going to imitate Emperor William's plan of drowning the enemy by a

continuous performance on the prayer wheel.

This plan appears to have several serious defects. If the efficacy of prayer to accomplish the purpose desired is admitted, what is the use of praying for the half-loafs? 'That He will give the United States a better man for President (Falling out of a hammock would be hard work compared with that), who will be a total abstainer himself and will do all he can to overthrow the liquor traffic.'

Four years ago these pious women were mostly praying for McKinley's election; whether he 'bruk his pledge' since, we are not informed by the W. C. T. U., but it seems to be delicately hinted at in this passage: 'one who will keep wine off the White House table.'

But the canteen is the real bone of contention. Mac is to be wrestled with by the earnest pettioggers; all on account of the canteen is he to be prayed out of his job.

Of the 75 or 80 millions of people in the United States, there may be as many as 25,000 who have a drinking acquaintance with the canteen. It is for the use of soldiers. 'Soldiers have souls,' says the W. C. T. U., 'which must be saved from the demon, rum.' 'Soldiers have stomachs,' says Mac, 'which must be protected from the adulterated booze of the bootlegger and other un-official dealers in drinkables.'

A weak stomach might incapacitate the soldier from the strenuous work of shooting unarmed strikers at home, or looting heathen palaces abroad. What effect the loss of his soul would have on one of these cheap janitoreries it would be hard to say. So far, the mercenary who foregoes with the chaplain, and sings psalms, has never allowed the roisterer who consorts with the bar-keep, and makes the air blue with curses, to outdo him in butchery.

The sniveling hypocrisy, the hardly concealed cynical blasphemy contained in this endless chain of prayer scheme is well worthy of those pharisees who pretend to attack drunkenness, one of the evil effects of the vicious social system, while supporting with might and main the cause of that evil: capitalism.

McKinley, a hypocrite himself, should be invited to join them in their prayer. He would be as sincere in desiring to remove himself from the White House as they are in desiring temperance.

VOTE RIGHT AND ENERGETICALLY.

Vote for Malloney and Remmel for President and Vice-President. Vote for Coeagan for Governor, and every other Socialist on the State ticket. Vote for a man whose political life is based upon the movement of the working class. If you are of that class because of the methods whereby you live, do not be a traitor to that class when it uses the greatest weapon ever wielded by any class that was fighting its way to victory.

It is not the man who waits, and waits throughout his life for the apples to fall in his lap that counts; it is the man who boldly shakes the tree and garners the fruit. The fruit of this political fight upon which we have entered is golden and nobody but ourselves has a right to it. We have but to say the word at the ballot box, and victory must be ours.

There have been many changes, uniformly for the worst, since we last had the opportunity to vote for a presidential candidate, and this year our forces meet an enemy that has more openly, more strongly, and more insultingly than ever wrested from us our rights and our liberties. The present year has seen the franchise taken from thousands of our fellow workingmen in the South, and has seen preparations made for the restriction of the franchise in the North. The Democrats were the active force in this crime, and the Republicans were the silent partners who profited by it.

The Socialist Labor Party insists that the real cause of the misery of the working class be examined, and when it is found that the remedy be applied. We have had enough of political nonsense at our expense, and not only do we say that Socialism is the remedy, but we demand that the remedy be applied. Every known capitalist curative has been tried, and matters have gone from bad to worse. We refuse longer to be subjects of their experiments, and as on us rests the whole social structure, we have a right to say whether or not it shall crush and brutalize us, or whether we shall use it for our own ends.

A vote for Malloney and Remmel means more than a vote for a Socialist candidate in the past meant. The increase in our numbers will do much to make the work of reconstruction easier. The higher we build, the more the neces-

sity becomes for straight-forward un- tiring, energetic work.

Vote for Malloney and Remmel! From Massachusetts to the Pacific, this is the oriflamme of the workers. It will be an effective protest against the maladmin- istration, the abuse of power, the sub- jugation of the working class, the wanton murder, and the hideous degradation to which we have been subjected by the Democrats and the Republicans. It will mean more than a protest. It will be an initial step in bringing into the hands of the people the powers of government to be used for the benefit of the people.

THE ANTI IN POLITICS AND ELSEWHERE.

As the dirt is rattling down on the coffin of the People's Party and the mourners are wiping the last glistening tear from their whiskers, it is a good time to glance at the rise, growth and downfall of the late lamented, and to discover the reason of its upspringing and down-tumbling.

The Anti in politics has his counter- part in business, his cousin german, as it were. As loudly as the Anti this, or that, or both, old parties shouts in politics, his voice cannot drown the equally loud shout of the Anti-trust gentleman. These Antis have a common origin: their career is run along lines very much alike, and their finish is exactly the same: swallowed, gulped down, engulfed, benevolently assimilated by the very enemy they affected to fight.

In business, the Anti starts out with a flourish of flags and a blowing of trumpets, proclaiming that he is consecrated to the task of knocking the over-lasting stuffing out of some trust, which has been playing havoc with the business of its one-time competitors. For a while the din is so terrible that the dupes who are lured to the support of this 'not made by the trust' trust-smashing Anti cannot hear themselves thinking. However, the role which they are to enact is not a thinking part. They are simply—and the more simply the better—to buy stock in the 'co-operative' or other concern which the Anti forms to fight the trust with, and into which he draws all those who refused to go into the trust.

Then comes a period of bluster and bluff, and then the Anti sells out his plant to the trust. The capers of the 'Anti-American Tobacco Trust' Company are yet fresh in the mind. Just so with the political Anti. He beats the loud tom-tom of 'revolt' against the 'corrupt old party,' rallies the foes of the 'machine,' carries on a campaign of meaningless noise for a longer or shorter period, then peters out and drops into the maw of the very party he pretended to have torn away from to fight.

In the period immediately preceding the downfall of a social system the most grotesque figures appear and perform all sorts of vagaries. They are but a reflex of the intellectual bankruptcy of a class that totters to its fall and clutches at every shadow which cunning rogues cast across its path to be-fool it. People's party movements; Municipal Ownership schemes; Anti-Trust crusades; Co-operative Colony swindles are only the mocking answer which the swindler in politics and business returns to the swan song of the small producer and the little business man—the middle class.

In politics and in business, the Anti is only the camp-follower who pillages the wounded. WHY VOTE FOR MALLONEY AND REMMEL. The industrial news brings additional reasons for a strong vote for Malloney and Remmel. The latest indication of that breakup which the DAILY PEOPLE has pointed out as inevitable comes from the sugar refineries. They are to shut down because of 'lack of raw material.' The raw material in this case is not the product of the cane, or a supply of labor power, but simply a market that is already congested and a purchasing public that has a curtailed income, and consequently, a curtailed purchasing power.

A man may not use iron and steel in his everyday life. He may wear his clothes until they fall from him because of their antiquity. He may refuse to build a home, and therefore stop the production of lumber, brick, lime, and paint. The last thing that he will deny himself, in an emergency, is food. The stoppage in sugar production means that there has been a stoppage in sugar consumption, and in the consumption of other food products. The amount ordi- narily used in the course of a year is

astounding, and leads to the conclusion that it is one of the most necessary, and the most widely used articles we have. If, at one blow, this production and use are cut off, the cause of it rests in the inability of the working class to purchase.

We find that reason when we look over the field in other lines of man- ufacture. The shoe shops of New England and the middle west, the cotton mills of New England and the south, the mines, and the iron and steel mills of Pennsyl- vania, the lumber interests of the north, and the production of the various cereals used throughout the land, have wit- nessed disheartening depression. That depression could not be cured by electing Bryan, or by turning the nation into a temperance state. In the first case, the only ones to be benefitted would be the silver mine owners; in the second case, the prohibitionists could do nothing, because their minds are set on perpetuating capi- talism, and at the same time removing one of its vile odors by killing off in- temperance, which is almost a necessity to many, in order to blind them to the other ills from which they suffer.

There is but one solution of the prob- lem. Society must cure itself. It must strike at the root of the disease, and eliminate it for good and all. This cannot be done by applying charitable plasters to a few of the fallen, or by perving a few of the impotents on to a last run towards the grave. The remedy lies in the application of the principles of Socialism, and as the initial step, the election of Socialists to public office.

Every workingman owes to himself a duty. He should vote for Malloney and Remmel, and he should raise his brassy right hand and smash for good and all the squid and the leeches who are responsible for this 'curtailment' of his means of living, but who never think of curtailing their own delinquency and wanton squandering of what others produce.

'I am holding my nose and voting for McKinley,' says Governor Pingree. This precaution on the part of the smug gentleman who was going to solve the social problem via the potato patch, is a very wise one. Not only is McKin- ley in himself a malodorous proposition, but Pingree's bosom friend, the lately knocked-out Alger, is no blooming nose- gay, nor yet would he be considered by connoisseurs as sweet smelling as a bottle of eau de cologne. You may kick out, you may walk on the crook if you will, but the embalm'd beef odor clings around the place still. The tainted meat which sent so many soldier boys to the grave waits its last breath in the face of Alger's defenders, and compels the use of a clothes pin or the habit of shutting out the smell. No, Pingree is not to be blamed for 'holding his nose.'

There are plans under consideration in Fall River to cut wages next Decem- ber. It is safe to say that this is not news, as such plans are always under consideration. Twenty-five thousand persons will be affected for the bad, and about one hundred persons will be af- fected for the good. Two hundred and fifty men, women and children, human beings with human necessities, are to be ground still further in order that one man, with human necessities, and also the instincts of the wolf and the tam- pinge, may rot in luxury. The raise in wages which was announced as having taken place last year, affected the work- ers very little, as it was announced, but seldom enforced. This cut in wages—coming in the very depth of winter, when suffering is most dire—will affect everyone connected with it, as it will not only be announced, but it will also be rigidly enforced.

U. S.—Do you know what is a slave? B. J.—Well, that's so. U. S.—I should smile 'so.' That that negro, besides being deprived of the bulk of his product and kept in dire poverty, was also whipped, and otherwise mal- treated, was only an intensification of slavery. His slavery was complete by his having to work for another. And that is your case and that of all work- ingmen. The wealth that you produce you are not allowed to keep. You must yield a part of it, and a pretty big chunk of it, to somebody else. If you don't like it, you must starve; you can't earn your living without you submit to the condition of a slave, without you sell yourself in wage slavery. And that's all there is about it. B. J.—That's not all there is about it. U. S.—What else is there about it? B. J.—A good deal. U. S.—Let's hear it. B. J.—I'll tell you. I would be a slave indeed, being a workingman, but for one thing— U. S.—And that is? B. J.—For one thing I can do and the negro couldn't. U. S.—And what's that? B. J.—The negro had to stay where he was; but if one employer doesn't suit me I can shake him and hunt up another, see? U. S.—Breaks out in a horse laugh— No, I don't see, and you either. See here, you innocent: Was the negro a slave because of a certain master or be- cause he had to yield the sweat of his brow to a master? B. J.—Because he had to sweat for his master. U. S.—For a master. B. J.—Well, yes; for a master. U. S.—It mattered not who was the master, the negro was SLAVE. B. J.—Just so. U. S.—And that's just your case. You may shake off a master; but unless you are willing to starve, you must forth- with look for another master—and there you are in slavery. B. J.—The deuce! U. S.—How do you like it? B. J.—(In a collapsed condition)—I'm done for! U. S.—No; you are not. A slave you are, a wage slave; all workingmen, all employees, whether they work intellectu- ally or manually, are wage slaves. But they are not done for unless they want to be. All of us wage slaves have a ballot in our hands. With that ballot we can free ourselves if we plump it for that political platform that demands the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class. That's the only difference be- tween us and the negro of old. And rightly do the Socialists proceed when they emphasize the fact that we ARE SLAVES. It may shock us; but we need a shock to awaken us from our stupor.

Hurrah!

(Written for the Daily People by Little Billy, Newark, N. J.) In the distance there is looming Over want and misery's form, What will win—we hear it booming As the surf in gale or storm. It means mankind's true delirance From the tyrant rule of class, That has held the world in bondage; Deep in capital's morass. Ho, a Hammer! Heigh! An Arm! Throughout the nation We call alarm! Hurrah for the Arm and Hammer, hurrah! The Arm and Hammer, hurrah!

'Tis the struggle but beginning For a life that's fit to live! It will be a glorious winning— Many a battle we will give! Though the enemy tried to rout us By an ambush deeply laid, Victory proved to all the doubters That our training's well repaid. In olden times a champion bold and brave Taught that men but brothers are; Little heed though men since gave To this teaching from afar. Master always crushed his servants; Master always ruled his slaves. Brothers not to him, but vagrants; Born to work—then, sink in graves. Strife or peace, it lies with YOU. Peace or war—we vow you'll miss it. Until the workers get their due. Then we'll charge accounts and balance All the woeful crimes and deeds That have taxed a world's endurance, In the reign of capital's creeds. Refrain!



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN—I don't object to Socialism; what I do object to is the style of its propaganda.

UNCLE SAM—For instance?

B. J.—For instance, the moment a Socialist opens his mouth, he must tell you you are a slave, a 'wage slave' he calls it.

U. S.—Would you prefer him to keep the information for the end?

B. J.—Not at all; I don't want to hear that I am a slave, whether at the beginning or the end.

U. S.—But suppose you are a slave?

B. J.—But I am not.

U. S.—Do you employ yourself?

B. J.—No; but that don't make me a slave.

U. S.—Do you imagine that the capi- talist who employs you would employ you and pay you wages if you produced less than he pays you?

B. J.—Well—no—not exactly.

U. S.—Nor otherwise. He employs you because you produce more than he pays you. You produce, we shall say, \$4 worth of wealth a day and he gives you back \$3 worth in wages.

B. J.—I have an idea he makes out of me more than that.

U. S.—So much the worse. Out of \$4 worth that you produce he deprives you of \$2.

B. J.—He surely does that.

U. S.—And that is why you are a slave, and that proves it.

B. J.—Not much, it don't! I'm not a slave; I am a free-born American.

U. S.—Do you know what is a slave? Just define the word.

B. J.—Well—a slave is; hem! yes; a slave—let me see. A slave—well.

U. S.—You evidently find a good deal of difficulty to hit upon a definition. That always is a sign of a man's being un- used in his thoughts if he can't de- fine his words. I'll tell you what a slave is: A slave is a human being who is forced to yield to another a part of the wealth he produces. The negro was a slave, not because his master could whip him and brand him with hot irons, but be- cause he was forced to yield part of the wealth he produced to that master. It was upon what he produced that the master lived; and he had to put up with the dry crust that his master left him.

B. J.—Well, that's so.

U. S.—I should smile 'so.' That that negro, besides being deprived of the bulk of his product and kept in dire poverty, was also whipped, and otherwise mal- treated, was only an intensification of slavery. His slavery was complete by his having to work for another. And that is your case and that of all work- ingmen. The wealth that you produce you are not allowed to keep. You must yield a part of it, and a pretty big chunk of it, to somebody else. If you don't like it, you must starve; you can't earn your living without you submit to the condition of a slave, without you sell yourself in wage slavery. And that's all there is about it.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondents who prefer to appear in... name under an assumed name, will attach...

The Pittsburg Parade.

To the DAILY PEOPLE—The following are a few notes on the pure and simple parade held here to-day.

There were about 2000 men in line, with the labor fakir in front in a carriage, the du-spaying dupes in the center, and middle-class "pessiness" men in the rear.

The scene was headed by a wagon advertising Clark Ross, stone contractors. Both Trust and anti-Trust beer companies had floats advertising their beer.

With the "labor fakir," or rather, labor exploiters in front, the capitalist monopolists proletarians who marched along presented a pitiable sight from every point of view.

Names and present postoffice addresses of TWO RESPONSIBLE PERSONS MUST BE SHOWN TO VERIFY PERIODS DURING WHICH THE APPLICANT MAY HAVE BEEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

Use one line only for each reference.

By voting for McKinley or Bryan, a workman endorses such and other worse insults put upon him by the Gold and Silver Trust and Anti-Trust capitalist class.

A vote for Malloney and Rempel, candidates of the Socialist Labor Party, is a protest against such tyranny and a slap in the face at the Jim Hill crowd of capitalists who ferret out their workmen's past history, just as they look up the pedigree of their prize bulls.

Washington, Wash., Aug. 28, 1900.

The "Hands Don't Count." To the DAILY PEOPLE—I should like to congratulate the Socialist Labor Party on publishing such an up-to-date workman's daily paper as the DAILY PEOPLE.

Waiting for a street car the other night, I got into conversation with a Tacoma business man. He was telling me, a new-comer in town, about the residences on the road to Shelacom, some twelve miles out. Said he, "Tacoma people live out there in the summer and do business in town."

But, said I, "are those who do business in town, the only 'people' in Tacoma?"

"Well, of course," was the reply, "there's the mill and factory hands, and railroad men, they live over here." He forgot to add what was no doubt in his mind, "but they don't count."

No fellow workmen, WE DON'T COUNT, only when profits are to be made out of our hard toil, and then we are "the hands."

But election day is coming. Then for one short day we shall be "the people," that is those of us who have not been disfranchised. Then let us assert our right to recognition by voting for the workman candidates of the Socialist Labor Party.

It that yellow "Journal" that has the nerve to call itself the "friend of labor" should doubt it, he will please look up the official report of Ford's, the labor statistician of the State of Illinois, and he will learn how much Adlai Stevenson is free from plutocracy and privilege.

Of course, my letter was not published, and still believe that it never will be. Why? Because to print such a letter would be to admit that yellow "friend of labor" to admit its ignorance, and giving its readers some light and facts, but such is the motto of that "trust smasher" and "friend of the working class."

A croaker whom yellow Journalists cannot fool.

Railroad "Records." To the DAILY PEOPLE—Jim Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway, was of late kindly granted his overworked and underpaid employes the privilege of buying stock in the concern which exploits their labor.

John D. Rockefeller undoubtedly possesses a larger fortune, but Mr. Morgan controls by his iron will five times the capital, and ten times the number of men controlled by the President of the Standard Oil Company.

Mr. Morgan has recently accomplished what many millionaires have sought to do in vain for many years. He has obtained the practical control of the anthracite coal production of the United States; not by consolidating railroads, but by securing by lease or purchase under an almost obsolete charter in Pennsylvania nearly all the independent coal producers.

Besides this giant combination, organized secretly under the name of the Temple Company, Mr. Morgan exercises absolute control by holding a majority of the stocks of these railroads:

The Northern Pacific, with 4,000 miles and \$24,000,000 gross earnings last year.

The Erie, 2,271 miles and \$35,000,000 gross earnings.

The Lehigh Valley, 2,168 miles and \$19,000,000 gross earnings.

The Southern Railway, 5,256 miles and \$21,000,000 gross earnings.

The stocks of all these are deposited with Mr. Morgan under a voting trust giving him absolute control for a term of years; but in the case of the Lehigh Valley the control is vested in a finance committee of which one of Mr. Morgan's partners is chairman.

The employees of the Morgan railroads exceed the entire establishment of the British Navy, excepting Marines.

Applicant must give here his continuous record in regular order in which it occurred.

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The Lehigh Valley, 2,168 miles and \$19,000,000 gross earnings.

The Southern Railway, 5,256 miles and \$21,000,000 gross earnings.

The stocks of all these are deposited with Mr. Morgan under a voting trust giving him absolute control for a term of years; but in the case of the Lehigh Valley the control is vested in a finance committee of which one of Mr. Morgan's partners is chairman.

The employees of the Morgan railroads exceed the entire establishment of the British Navy, excepting Marines.

Applicant must give here his continuous record in regular order in which it occurred.

Names and present postoffice addresses of TWO RESPONSIBLE PERSONS MUST BE SHOWN TO VERIFY PERIODS DURING WHICH THE APPLICANT MAY HAVE BEEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

Use one line only for each reference.

By voting for McKinley or Bryan, a workman endorses such and other worse insults put upon him by the Gold and Silver Trust and Anti-Trust capitalist class.

A vote for Malloney and Rempel, candidates of the Socialist Labor Party, is a protest against such tyranny and a slap in the face at the Jim Hill crowd of capitalists who ferret out their workmen's past history, just as they look up the pedigree of their prize bulls.

Washington, Wash., Aug. 28, 1900.

The "Hands Don't Count." To the DAILY PEOPLE—I should like to congratulate the Socialist Labor Party on publishing such an up-to-date workman's daily paper as the DAILY PEOPLE.

Waiting for a street car the other night, I got into conversation with a Tacoma business man. He was telling me, a new-comer in town, about the residences on the road to Shelacom, some twelve miles out. Said he, "Tacoma people live out there in the summer and do business in town."

But, said I, "are those who do business in town, the only 'people' in Tacoma?"

"Well, of course," was the reply, "there's the mill and factory hands, and railroad men, they live over here." He forgot to add what was no doubt in his mind, "but they don't count."

No fellow workmen, WE DON'T COUNT, only when profits are to be made out of our hard toil, and then we are "the hands."

But election day is coming. Then for one short day we shall be "the people," that is those of us who have not been disfranchised. Then let us assert our right to recognition by voting for the workman candidates of the Socialist Labor Party.

It that yellow "Journal" that has the nerve to call itself the "friend of labor" should doubt it, he will please look up the official report of Ford's, the labor statistician of the State of Illinois, and he will learn how much Adlai Stevenson is free from plutocracy and privilege.

Of course, my letter was not published, and still believe that it never will be. Why? Because to print such a letter would be to admit that yellow "friend of labor" to admit its ignorance, and giving its readers some light and facts, but such is the motto of that "trust smasher" and "friend of the working class."

A croaker whom yellow Journalists cannot fool.

Railroad "Records." To the DAILY PEOPLE—Jim Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway, was of late kindly granted his overworked and underpaid employes the privilege of buying stock in the concern which exploits their labor.

John D. Rockefeller undoubtedly possesses a larger fortune, but Mr. Morgan controls by his iron will five times the capital, and ten times the number of men controlled by the President of the Standard Oil Company.

Mr. Morgan has recently accomplished what many millionaires have sought to do in vain for many years. He has obtained the practical control of the anthracite coal production of the United States; not by consolidating railroads, but by securing by lease or purchase under an almost obsolete charter in Pennsylvania nearly all the independent coal producers.

Besides this giant combination, organized secretly under the name of the Temple Company, Mr. Morgan exercises absolute control by holding a majority of the stocks of these railroads:

every clerk's business better than the clerk himself? When he turns those frightful eyes on a clerk critically the clerk feels like a poor worm and is dumb. When he speaks sharply to a partner the blood for a second stands still in the partner's veins.

"Just see the power of example," said an habitu6 of the Morgan banking-house the other day, "You see Mr. Morgan bullies his partners, his partners bully the chiefs of departments; the chiefs bully the head clerks; these bully the office clerks, who in turn bully the messenger boys who come in here with stock certificates and checks for delivery. So it goes right down the line."

It strange contrast with his disregard of men's feelings is his passionate affection for dogs. His kennels at Cranston-on-the-Hudson are the finest in America. Apart from his vast hunger for power—fearful, absolute, personal power—Mr. Morgan has two fads, yachts and colli6 dogs.

When he is about to order the anthracite coal mines shut down and forty thousand men thrown temporarily out of employment to restrict production and raise prices, Morgan invites the railway presidents out on his yacht to receive his orders. When he wishes to bestow upon a man the highest mark of his personal friendship he sends him a colli6 dog. Mr. Morgan has only once been defeated. His second bond syndicate, organized to buy \$200,000,000 in Government bonds from the Cleveland administration at about \$18,000,000 less than the market price, failed through the power of Public Sentiment and the publicity which the press invoked.

But in his new Coal Trust—the first billion-dollar combine ever organized—Mr. Morgan has undertaken a vastly greater scheme, and one that means hundreds of millions in the future to the COAL CONSUMERS, whereas the bond syndicate means only a temporary sacrifice of profit to the Government.

New York, August 30, 1900.

Poetry and Painting Again. To the DAILY PEOPLE—Your correspondent C. C. Croly, in his criticism on Markham's "Man with the Hoe," bases his stand on a narrow conception of poetry.

It is a narrow view which holds that poetic emotion is aroused only by metrical language portraying action. Poetic emotion, in a more liberal sense, indicates the esthetic feelings engendered by an object in any state, whether in motion or at rest,—expressed in any way, graphically, pictorially or plastically. Action itself consists of nothing more than a series of rapidly changing positions of repose, so that there is little difference whether the emotion be excited by the contemplation of one of these positions or of the whole series, provided the one or all contain the element essential to awaken the esthetic emotion. Whether we contemplate a rugged sea-shore, a placid lake, the sky flooded with gold, a glimmering vale, human beings in attitudes of repose,—or a磅礴 battle, a wild storm, scurrying ships, soaring birds or ceaseless-moving crowds, the emotion called forth is the same,—in the different cases varying only in intensity.

Further our correspondent holds that the process of perceiving a picture differs essentially from the mode of perceiving an action,—that the former does not excite esthetic emotion, while the latter does,—basing his distinction, for the former, on physiological grounds, and for the latter, on psychological grounds,—two attitudes obviously irreconcilable in the present consideration. The process of perceiving an object in repose in no wise differs from the mode in which an object in action is perceived. It cannot be conceived how any argument can be advanced to substantiate a distinction between the feelings aroused by hearing the description of a scene and by hearing the narration of an action. Neither psychology nor physiology warrant any such distinction. The final effects produced by the perception of both the object in repose and the object in action are essentially the same. It is thus, that we can view the "Man with the Hoe" with the same esthetic emotion that we view "The Charge of the Light Brigade," since the beauties of the one are just as easily perceptible as those of the other.

A poem that can be described as a word-picture violates the tenets of true poetry, then many of the masterpieces of English literature must be condemned as unworthy and as not being poems at all; even as your correspondent would classify the "Man with the Hoe." "The Descriptive Sketches" of Wordsworth, "Kubla Khan" of Coleridge, and the most sublime portions of "Paradise Lost," "Prometheus Unbound," "Hyperion," "Manfred," "Thanatopsis," etc., would alike have to be doomed. By the sweeping line of demarcation which he would establish between what poetry is and what is not poetry, all abstraction, which forms so vast a portion of poetry and which in its nature contains no idea of action, would have to be poetically annihilated.

To set forth an object in repose is as much in the province of poetry as to narrate an action.

B. R.-M. S. New York, August 26, 1900.

Syracuse Letter. To the DAILY PEOPLE—The Socialist Labor Party is making a warm campaign in this vicinity. It gathers fresh strength every week. Eight open-air meetings were held during the last week here, and also in Auburn, Camillus and Split Rock. Our speakers had large audiences. Comrade Peter Dann, of Chicago, gave an interesting speech at two of the open-air meetings, and was heartily appreciated.

About a month ago the State Fair Commission ordered every building in the grounds repaired. This was heralded with joy by the local painters' union, but the weather turning very warm, the firm who had the contract found it impossible to get as many union men as they needed, and filled in with non-union men. They were painting on the roofs at that time, but when they started painting the sides of the buildings the weather having moderated and

enough men being on hand a boycott was placed on the Fair on account of paying less than their scale, and also on account of the hiring of non-union men. The matter of wages was soon adjusted. During the dispute that followed the painting of the building was finished. The union men declared that the buildings should be PAINTED OVER AGAIN by union labor and failing in this it proceeded to push the boycott. The union sent a letter of grievances to one of the local newspapers which the paper refused. So they declared the paper "unfair," and took the matter to the Trade Assembly where the matter of the State Fair was upheld while that of the newspaper was put in the hands of the grievance committee. Before the Trades Assembly could meet again the Painters' Union held a meeting and declared all differences settled. The International Secretary of the union which had all this trouble also belongs to the Workingman's Political Alliance, an organization composed of labor fakirs who are trying to get credits from either of the old parties through the aid of their unionism. It is said that they are trying to get the International Secretary of the Painters' Union into the Assembly and raised all this row in order to gain notoriety and votes.

Another instance of pure and simple dom: A firm by the name of Schlosser sent a couple of wagons to Hartford, Ct. They were returned because they lacked the union label. The head of the firm then called his employes together and had them form a union in order to obtain the union label, which they did very promptly. At the bidding of their master they were willing enough to organize in order to help him out!

E. S. Syracuse, N. Y., August 26.

To the DAILY PEOPLE—The correct principles advocated by the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance become ever more strongly apparent.

On August 11 I spoke at a meeting held under the auspices of Section Cleveland, O. On the opposite corner there was a meeting held under the auspices of the Central Labor Union of Cleveland, to protest against the granting of franchises, but the thing was a complete fiasco, whereas our meeting was a complete success.

Mr. T. F. Tensing and Jack Barnetson—local labor fakirs, the latter A SP AND EXPENSES—became angry at our success, and fearing the dues-payers would be induced to refuse to support the fakirs, financially and otherwise, they proceeded to save the country once more in the following skillful manner: One local there had invited, billed and advertised me as the speaker of their picnic held on August 12. The above mentioned worthies at once (after Saturday's meeting) decided that I was DANGEROUS, and would not let me speak at said picnic. They said THEY were the Union and would run things to suit themselves.

On August 20, I arrived in Syracuse. I learned that Mr. Schlosser, a big carriage and wagon manufacturer organized a union. It came about this way: Mr. Schlosser could sell a few more wagons if he had a "Union Label." Within 24 hours he had "convinced" all his employes that unions were a good thing [Mr. Sam. Gompers: "As a member of the American Federation of Labor I move you to appoint Mr. Schlosser as a "General Organizer"; he uses with effect CONVINCING ARGUMENTS, and can keep our rotten ship afloat for a few years longer]. Well, the boys joined, or rather, formed a union. Mr. Schlosser is a Republican, and says that socialist politics should be kept out of the union, as the president informed me of this shortly before I spoke at a meeting, but Alliance people don't do always as they are told.

On August 27, I arrived in Binghamton, N. Y. After a long chase for the president of our local union, I found his mother who informed me that her husband and her boys were speaking at a Democratic mass-meeting (one of the brass band and listened to several speakers, who were engaging themselves in smashing the trusts.

Several people told me that the O'Neil family was slated for the stage, hence I could not see the president. The following day I found that the O'Neil family has quite a large Carriage and Wagon Factory. To sum up: The Cleveland fakirs BELIEVE in Debs; but walking delegate Mr. Barnetson does NOT believe in burning all bridges behind him, for in my presence he stopped an office-holding Republican politician, went with him into a private chamber and held a private conference. Questioned by me in a round-about way he said: "I am a Socialist too! but I don't believe in squealing because a victory never has been won by squealing; if you are a Socialist keep it for yourself!"

The union there promises the bosses the work which "organized labor" controls if he compels his employes to join the union. In other words: You give us dues-payers and we act as a business agent for you so that you get more work—more profit. The Syracuse union is altogether from its very inception a boss-union. The Binghamton union is now defunct, but when it was alive, the sons of a carriage-maker for whom they worked, were the highest officials; and on top of this they are ACTIVE Democrats.

Three cheers for "Trade Unionism!" It's not going to die—the bosses will help us to organize the workers, and when wages are so low that they cannot pay the dues, the masters will pay them for us, as Mr. Schlosser of Syracuse did. No, the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is all wrong! We shall not go out of business, our leader, Sammy Gompers, will surely recognize the "good work," these business-men do for us and take them in the fold!

The UNIONIZING which is going on throughout the land by the bosses and labor fakir results either into DEES or profit; about an increase of the wages of the workers but having nothing to say—that comes later on, so they say.

Yours fraternally, PETER DAMM, General Organizer of the Carriage and Wagon Workers International Union. Albany, August 29, 1900.

Socialist Leaflets

FOR THE CAMPAIGN OF 1900.

Until Election Day The Price is Reduced to \$1.25 per Thousand

With Malloney on his campaign tour, the campaign of 1900 may be said to be opened. The next two months will be great months for making Socialists. Oftentimes a good speech will set a workman to thinking, but in order that his ballot may be landed in the ballot box for the Socialist Labor Party, that speech must be followed up by literature every line of which is adapted to hammering home the truths of Socialism. The following leaflets, PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, are well adapted for this work. Sections and individuals should keep a supply on hand. Until election day the price is reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.25 per thousand.

LEAFLETS IN ENGLISH.

Why American Workingmen Should Be Socialists. A Plain Statement of Facts.

You can't get around a fact; and this leaflet is especially designed for people who desire facts. Taking as a basis the figures of the last census, it is shown that the working class can buy back with their wages but 23 per cent. of the wealth they produce. To this one glaring fact of capitalist robbery others of the same tenor are added, and before the concluding paragraph is reached the leaflet covers the capitalist system of production as it affects the working class. It closes with a ringing plea for the workmen to vote with the Socialist Labor Party for the abolition of capitalism and the unfeeling of the banner of the Socialist Republic.

Socialism. This leaflet is an excellent follower for "Why American Workingmen Should Be Socialists." It consists of an address by the late William Watkins, of Ohio. It traces the development of production from the days when the mechanic owned his tools to the present, with the tools owned by the capitalist; and this is an important point that should be hammered home; if a workman will once get it into his head that the changes which will bring the ownership of the means of production into harmony with the method of production, he is well on his way to the Socialist Labor Party. The effect of machinery on the working class is graphically shown, and a clear presentation of the aims and objects of Socialism and Socialists is given.

The Class Struggle. "The Class Struggle" will do good work any where and every where. The first part of the leaflet treats of the class struggle in general, and then gets down to business with the capitalist class and the working class. The development of the two classes is treated in an interesting manner, and the nature of the class struggle between them is clearly shown. The leaflet demonstrates that the working class is bound to succeed the capitalist class as the ruling class, and then develops the Socialist Republic.

Attitude of the Socialist Labor Party Toward Trade Unions. The labor fakirs are doing their best to spread the impression that the Socialist Labor Party is opposed to trade unions. It is true that the Socialist Labor Party is opposed to trade unions of the Samuel Gompers brand, which are used by the capitalists to more thoroughly exploit the working class. But the Socialist Labor Party has always been the organizer of bona fide trade unions—trade unions that keep their vision fixed on the Socialist Republic, and in the meantime give the boss a black eye whenever they can. This leaflet traces the growth of capitalism through its various stages, and shows that the organizations of labor must be different in those different stages. Unions that could do great work in the early days of capitalism, find themselves helpless in modern times—the pure and simple labor union is then developed. The wage earner who reads this leaflet can but agree with the "Attitude of the Socialist Labor Party Toward Trade Unions."

LEAFLETS IN GERMAN.

Onkel Sam und Bruder Jonathan. (Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.) This leaflet contains a reproduction of four of the best "Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan" dialogues. "Brother Jonathan" has a head that is full of economic kinks, and "Uncle Sam" straightens them out in great shape. "Brother Jonathan" first believes in the good old "time plan of quitting a job if you don't like it, and letting the next fellow go to work in peace" strikes a wrong. "Uncle Sam" demolishes this theory by showing that it is often by strikes that the working man keeps from starving. The army of the unemployed is next taken up, and it is shown that the "army of the unemployed" is the danger wielded by the capitalist class to stab the working class.

The third dialogue is very interesting. Machinery has been introduced into the factory where "Brother Jonathan" earns his living, and he is thrown out of work. Consequently he is imbued with a wild desire to smash up the machinery. It does not take long for "Uncle Sam" to straighten him out on that. And then the poor devil wanders from one thing to another—the gold standard, free silver, the single tax, and a number of other things that do not concern him at all. At last he is completely worn by the logic of Socialism, and becomes convinced that the Socialist Labor Party is the only party of the working class.

This leaflet is an excellent one for every day in the year.

Was will der Socialismus? (What is Socialism?) On one side of this leaflet is printed the platform of the Socialist Labor Party, while on the other side appear instructive comments on the platform. The existence of the class struggle is made axiomatic, and the appeal for solidarity at the ballot box is very effective. There is also an instructive page on "Die ersten Schritte zum Socialismus"—"First Steps to Socialism."

LEAFLETS IN FRENCH.

Que Veulent Les Socialistes? (What is Socialism?) One one side of this leaflet appears the platform of the Socialist Labor Party, while on the other side appear instructive comments on the platform. The existence of the class struggle is made axiomatic, and the appeal for solidarity at the ballot box is very effective. There is also an instructive page on "Premiers Pas Vers le Socialisme"—"First Steps to Socialism."

Capitalisme et Socialisme. (Capitalism and Socialism.) "Capitalisme et Socialisme" consists of an address delivered by Lucien Sualal before the French branch of Section New York. The development of capitalism is traced historically and economically. The effect of competition and concentration is graphically portrayed. The condition of the working class is depicted in language that is full of French "spirit," and the conditions of life under the Socialist Republic are given in a way that can but attract.

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OFFICIAL.

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

CALIFORNIA IN MEMORIAM. SAN PEDRO, Cal., Aug. 28, 1900—On August 28th, 1900, Daniel Krestensen, aged forty years, a member of Branch San Pedro, Section Los Angeles County, Socialist Labor Party, passed away after a long suffering illness.

WHEREAS, Branch San Pedro, Section Los Angeles County, Socialist Labor Party, in the death of Daniel Krestensen has lost a faithful comrade and a victim of the present brutal system of wage-slavery which ruined his health and sent him to an early grave; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we keenly feel the loss of our comrade and protest against and condemn the present industrial system, with its ill-health, luxury and enjoyment for the capitalists and slavery, misery, sickness and an early grave for the workers;

RESOLVED, That in the death of Daniel Krestensen Branch San Pedro, Section Los Angeles County, Socialist Labor Party, has lost a comrade firm in his convictions unswerving in his devotion to the principles of our party, ever ready to help our cause forward and extend a helping hand to his fellow comrades.

RESOLVED, That we spread upon the minutes of these resolutions as a tribute of respect to our late comrade.

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the widow of our late comrade, and also be published in the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party, THE PEOPLE.

CONNECTICUT. SECTION NEW BRITAIN.—Section New Britain will hold a series of lectures and discussion meetings at Socialist Hall (Church Building), Church street, on Sunday at 3 p. m., beginning September 8. The public is invited, and especially all readers of the PEOPLE should make it a point to come themselves and bring all their friends along, as we will have a speaker each Sunday. After the speaker has finished there will be discussions on interesting subjects.

NEW JERSEY. STATE COMMITTEE. The newly-elected State Committee of New Jersey, composed of the following members of Section Essex County: Daniel J. Dugan, John Mattick, Morris Hoffman, Andrew P. Witell, Harry Carless, Louis Cohen and Frank W. Wilson held their first meeting at 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, Saturday, August 25. All members were present. The following officers were elected to serve until the next State convention: Recording and corresponding secretary, Harry Carless, 273 Fairmount avenue, Newark; financial secretary, Andrew P. Witell, 60 Peshine avenue, Newark; treasurer, Louis Cohen, 10 Everett street, East Orange. All communications relating to agitation and organization must be sent to the corresponding secretary. All members are urged to make special effort to collect funds, as the State Committee is desirous of carrying on a vigorous agitation during this campaign. Comrade Malloney will tour the State in the near future, and all sections should inform the undersigned at once as to the number of meetings that they can arrange in their respective counties. As per resolution adopted at last State convention all section organizers are expected to submit monthly reports to the State Committee. By order of the State Committee, H. CARLESS, Secretary.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 28.—The Socialist Labor Party Convention of Union County was held August 25, at Tirm Hall, 725 High street, Elizabeth. F. May in chair, H. Gunn secretary. Convention was well attended by both Elizabeth and Plainfield comrades. Nominations for candidate for congress Arthur Scott, Plainfield; for assemblyman, three comrades, H. Hoch, Elizabeth, G. Peterson, Plainfield, and A. Smer, Elizabeth; for coroner, A. Koerner, Elizabeth, was nominated. Comrade C. Daimen being unable to serve as elector-at-large, P. May was duly appointed in his place. H. GUNN, Sec'y.

RESOLUTION. WHEREAS, The Socialist Labor Party of the United States is the only defender of the rights of the working class, the only party that will abolish the capitalist system of misery, starvation and wage slavery; and

WHEREAS, The Socialist Labor Party wisely builds upon the rock of science, the class struggle with its uncompromisingly clear cut, revolutionary policy, and will strike the blow for the final emancipation of the working class, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Socialists of Union County heartily endorse the action of the

Tenth National Convention, and also the national ticket, with our standard bearers Joseph F. Malloney and Valentine Kimmel; that we further endorse the straightforward course of our Party organ, the DAILY PEOPLE, and advise all workmen to read the same; and be it

Resolved, That we call upon every wage worker to enlist in the ranks of the fighting S. L. P. and on next election let the Hammer fall hard upon all enemies and traitors to the working class.

NEW YORK. CONGRESSIONAL AND COUNTY CONVENTION.

ALBANY, Aug. 27.—At the congressional and county convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Albany the following Resolutions were adopted: Whereas, At the last national convention of our Party, the Socialist Labor Party reaffirmed its declaration that only through an uncompromising revolutionary, class conscious political party can the working class of the world emancipate themselves from wage slavery;

Whereas, The Party, in that convention, reiterated its former declaration in favor of changing the present social system from the individual ownership of the means of production, to the collective ownership of the same; and

Whereas, The Party has determined to fight in the trades unions for the recognition of the principle of the class struggle, and endorsed the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance as the federation of unions which is based on that principle; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our satisfaction at the advanced position taken by our Party in the trade union movement, and that we stand firmly on the principles laid down in our national platform, and call upon the working class to advance the interest of their class by affiliating with, and supporting at the polls, The Socialist Labor Party.

The following ticket was nominated: For Member of Congress, GEORGE H. STEVENSON.

For State Senator, WILLIAM MURDOCK.

For Sheriff, RICHARD G. COON.

For Coroners, M. HIRSCHFELD.

For Members of Assembly, 1st Dist. GEORGE F. KANZELMAN.

2d Dist. GEORGE DU BOIS.

3d Dist. W. H. McCULLOCH.

4th Dist. J. P. DORNEY.

GEO. H. STEVENSON, Sec. of Convention, 255 First St., Albany, N. Y.

MALLONEY IN BUFFALO.

Joseph F. Malloney, of Massachusetts, will speak in Buffalo on the following dates: Saturday, September 8, 8 p. m., in Miller's Harmonia Hall, 284 Gonessee street near Michigan. Doors open at 7.30.

Sunday, September, 9, 3 p. m., at the DAILY PEOPLE picnic in Bellevue Park; admission free, (see ad.) Sunday, September 9, 8 p. m., at the open air meeting, Main street corner Terrace, near Liberty Pole.

stepper, 50c.; Schoeps, 10c.; Fricke, 10c.; Tummel, 10c.; Lindvall, 25c.; Dietrich, 50c.; Becker, 10c.; Blome, 25c.; Betsch, 10c. 1.50

New York: Prog. Litho Alliance No. 1..... 4.50

Thirteenth A. D.: Haller, 81; Donohue, 81; G. Luck, 81; P. Luck, 81; H. Grunwald, 50c.; Oest, 50c. 0.50

Sixteenth A. D.: Wohl, 25c.; Frey, 50c.; M. Kleinberger, 81; Brandstaedter, 50c.; Stark, 25c.; Feldman, 50c.; Bordach, 25c.; Lederman, 50c.; a friend, 25c.; Zimmerman, 50c.; Chess, 25c. 5.65

18th A. D.: Per Owen Diamond, 20th A. D.: S. Winaver, 82... 2.00

19th and 20th A. D.: Mittleberg, 50c.; Malblanc, 50c.; Brantow, 50c.; Orlieb, 50c.; Bahnsen, 50c.; Eller, 50c.; Eller, 50c.; Frank, 50c.; Rasmussen, 50c.; Paterson, 50c.; Donai, 50c.; J. W. G., 50c.; E. B. Widmayer, 50c.; W. F. Widmayer, 50c.; Weiman, 50c. 7.00

20th A. D.: Britk, 50c.; Coel, 81; Friedman, 25c.; Klein, 81... 2.75

30 A. D.: Samuels, 50c.; Gillhaus, 81; Heyman, 50c.; Moren, 50c.; Barthel, 50c. 3.00

32d and 33d A. D.: Pulling... 2.00

34th and 35th A. D.: Gajewski, 50c.; Kantor, 81; Hermanns, 50c.; Johansen, 50c.; Crawford, 50c.; Kinnally, 50c.; Wright, 25c.; Hodes, 25c.; Gannoy, 25c. 4.25

Brooklyn, 7th A. D.: Murphy, 81; Walsh, 81; Vollmers, 50c.; Oehlecker, 50c. 3.00

12th A. D.: Weise, 50c.; Mumery, 50c.; Pettillo, 50c. 1.50

16th and 18th A. D.: Brown, 81; Harkov, 82; Haener, 50c.; Mimsen, 50c.; Sorensen, 50c.; Brooklyn, 19th A. D.: Per W. Nessler, 82... 2.00

20th A. D.: Velting, 50c.; Reuter, 81; Zoeller, 50c.; E. & J. Muller, 81; Stegeman, 81; Cash, 50c. 4.50

Hudson Co., N. J.: Branch Hoboken, 50c.; Branch Fairview, 50c.; Gluz, 25c.; Schaedler, 25c.; Eck, 10c.; Julliber, 10c.; Romme, 10c.; Schmitt, 5c. 1.60

Total.....\$1,177.00

HENRY KUHN, National Secretary.

DAILY PEOPLE GENERAL FUND.

Previously Acknowledged, \$14,153.51 Received from Section, Neb. 24.00 Received from Section Hudson County, N. J., on account of May Festival..... 6.00 Received from Minor Fund from Lewis Hoekel, Johnston, N. Y., 50 c.; Harry Jones, Shawnee, Ohio, 60 c. 1.10

Total.....\$14,184.61

Note—By an error in addition the total for the General Daily People Fund was given as \$14,154.01; it should have been \$14,153.51, the figures given in this issue.

HENRY KUHN, Financial Secretary-Treasurer.

MASSACHUSETTS

Socialist Labor Party Holds Its State Convention. BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 4.—The Socialist Labor Party held its state convention at Paine Memorial Hall to-day. One hundred and ten delegates were present, representing thirteen cities and seven towns.

The following session was taken up with appointment of Committees and listening to reports. The delegates from Haverhill reported that the Democrats who had been masquerading as Socialists there for the past two years were near the end of their tether, and that the city under their sway was, if anything, worse than before. Want and misery were more apparent than in any other town in the state, and corruption stalked in the city offices.

The work done by the Socialist Labor Party in attacking the tricksters who had stolen the name Socialist and used it for huncor purposes, was having its effect. The prophecy was made that at the election this fall the Socialist Labor Party would write the epitaph over the grave of the Haverhill fakirs.

Secretary Jeremiah O'Flaherty made a report for the State Committee, that was received with cheers, showing the party to be in good condition and able to cope with any foe.

The platform adopted by the National Committee was endorsed, and Malloney and Kimmel, the candidates for President and Vice-President, were enthusiastically endorsed.

The following ticket was nominated: Governor, Michael T. Berry, of Haverhill; Lieutenant Governor, Morris E. Rutherford, of Holyoke; Secretary of Commonwealth, Alfred E. Jones, of Everett; Treasurer and Receiver General, F. A. Nagler, of Springfield; Attorney General, Frank McDonald, of Stoneham; Auditor, F. A. Forstom, of Worcester.

Socialistische ARBEITER-ZEITUNG

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Communications for the Editor should be addressed to Socialiste Zeitung, 239 St. Clair street, Cleveland, Ohio. Communications may be written in English and will be translated by the Editor.

Comrades, do your best to introduce it among your German friends and acquaintances.

Every Workman Should Have a Portrait of Karl Marx

In proportion as the Socialist Labor Party grows and the interest in the Socialist Republic increases, there is an ever increasing demand for Socialist books. The intent of death is already on the Capitalist System of Production, but in order to steer through the existing chaos the Working Class must be equipped with the best information acquirable and the best mental training obtainable. To aid in this needed information and mental training, the Socialist Labor Party has published the following books, all of which are recommended to those desiring accurate information as to what Socialism is and what it seeks to accomplish.

The contents of many of these books will be found in advertisements in other columns of the PEOPLE.

Photograph of the Delegates to the Convention. The Tenth National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party was held at New York city, June 2-8, 1900.

Authorized Agents for The Weekly People.

AKRON, OHIO: W. Garrity, 194 Upper street. ALLEN, OHIO: P. Herriger, 224 Penn street. BALTIMORE, MD.: Robert W. Stevens, 632 Columbia ave. BLOOMINGDALE, ILL.: Alfred T. Hibberd, 13 Grace street. BOSTON, MASS.: C. Crosswell, 187 Washington street. BUREAU, ILL.: J. C. Custer, 422 Main street. BUENA VISTA, PA.: W. H. Thomsen, 1410 1/2 1/2 street.

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Trades & Societies' Directory.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA. MEETINGS at Headquarters, No. 81 Smith's street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Free Lectures every Sunday. Speakers' Club every Wednesday, 8 p. m. State Committee, every 1st and 3d Sunday, 9 a. m. Section Pittsburgh Central Committee, every 1st and 3d Sunday, 7.30 p. m. Pittsburgh District Alliance, No. 15, S. T. & L. A. Meets 2d Sunday, of every month, 11 a. m. Mixed Local, No. 101, meets every 2d and 4th Sunday, 8 p. m., at 14 Loy street, Allegheny, Pa. 13th Ward Branch of Allegheny, Pa. Meets every 2d and 4th Sunday, 8 p. m., at 14 Loy street, Allegheny, Pa.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADQUARTERS of 34th and 35th A. D., 481 Willis ave. Business meeting every Friday evening. Free reading room and pool parlor open day and evening. Free lectures every Sunday evening. Subscriptions for this paper taken. 449

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meets every Monday evening, 8 p. m., at Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, New York. Daily People stamps may be purchased by mail. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2721 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. 456

SECTION AKRON, OHIO. S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's hall, 167 S. Howard street. Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Hargis street.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S.L.P., meets 1st Sunday of month, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Essex Co. Socialist Club, 75 Springfield ave., Newark. Advertisements to John Hoekel, secretary, 105 Springfield ave., Jersey City 444. WAITERS ALLIANCE LIBRARY, No. 79, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2721 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. 456

WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of the 23d Assembly District, 312 W. 143d st. Business meeting, 2d and 4th Monday. Free reading room; open 8 to 10 p. m. Subscriptions for this paper taken. Visitors welcome.

Section Hartford, S. L. P., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 802 Main street. S. T. & L. A., Local No. 307, meets 2d and 4th Thursday at above hall. Visitors are welcome.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADQUARTERS of Boston, No. 45 Elliot street, Rooms 4 and 5. Free reading room open every evening. Wage-workers welcome.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S.L.P. The County Committee representing the local clubs meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 8 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. 455

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S.L.P. Headquarters and free reading room, 305 E. 36th, Main and Public meeting every Sunday, 8 p. m., Foresters' Temple, 129 1/2 W. First street, corner Spring. 455

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274 S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 8 p. m., at 235 E. 88th street, Secretary, K. Wallberg. 408

SECTION BUFFALO, S.L.P. BRANCH 4, meets at International Hall, 251 E. Genesee st., near Michigan st., upon public lecture and discussion on questions pertaining to Socialism every Monday, 8 p. m., except 4th Monday of month, which is reserved for business meeting. Everybody welcome. Bring friends along. 461

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every 2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., S.L.P. headquarters, 853 Grand av. Westville Branch meets every 3d Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall, Westville, welcome. 423

BOSTON SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY Headquarters, No. 45 Elliot St., rooms 4 and 5. Free reading room. Open every evening. Wage-workers welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S.L.P. Br. 1, meets 2d and 4th Sunday of month at 10 o'clock, in hall at 237 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scandinavian weekly, Arbetera. 429

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, BRANCH 2, meets 1st and 3d Sunday of month, at 10 a. m., at Lunna Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. 429

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District, Business meeting every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at Club rooms, southwest corner 11th street and First avenue. Pool Parlor open every evening.

SECTION PHILADELPHIA meets every second Sunday of the month, 2.30 p. m., headquarters, 1304 Germania Ave. BRANCH No. 1 meets every Tuesday evening same place. 4

LEAFLETS FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

The Presidential campaign is approaching, and every workman should utilize this opportunity to disseminate the scientific facts of Socialism. There is no better way to do this than by using the leaflets published by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party. The following are especially appropriate:

- 1. "What is Socialism?" This question is continually being asked, and the leaflet "What is Socialism?" has been prepared by the National Executive Committee as an answer to the question. The inside pages contain the platform of the Party, while the outside pages are devoted to instructive comments on the platform.
- 2. "Municipal Ownership" is the S. L. P.
- 3. "The Money Question."
- 4. "Inventious."
- 5. "School Education."
- 6. "Child Labor."
- 7. "Imperative Mandate and the Referendum."
- 8. And fourteen other demands.

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Directory Of Organizations Represented in Section New York, S. L. P.

General Committee meetings, 2d and 4th Saturday, 8 p. m., at Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade St. City Executive Committee meetings, 1st and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., at Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade St. Office of Section New York, at Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade St. BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. ASSEMBLY DISTRICT MEETINGS. 1st, 3d and 5th—2d and 4th Monday, 8 p. m., at 261 Hudson street. 2d—Every Monday 8 p. m., at Club rooms, 285 East Broadway. 4th—2d and 4th Thursday, 8 p. m., Excelsior Hall, 235 East Broadway. 6th and 10th—2d and 4th Wednesday, 8 p. m., at Club Rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. 8th—Every Wednesday, 8 p. m., 26 Delancy street. 9th—1st and 3d Monday, 8 p. m., 349 Ninth street. 12th—Every Friday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 310 Stanton street. 13th—1st and 3d Friday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 447 West 30th street. 14th—Every Tuesday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. 15th and 17th—1st and 3d Friday, 8 p. m., 15th Street, 253 West 50th street. 16th—Every Tuesday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 98 Avenue C. 18th—2d and 4th Thursday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 281 Avenue B. 19th and 21st—Every Monday at 8 p. m., 2810 Broadway. 20th—1st and 3d Thursday, residence of 231 1/2 East 28th street. 23rd—2d and 4th Monday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 312 West 13d street. 25th—1st and 3d Friday, 8 p. m., at 146 Fifth avenue. 26th—Every Thursday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 414 East 71st street. 27th—1st and 3d Tuesday, 8 p. m., 738 Seventh avenue. 28th—Every 4th Wednesday, Club Rooms, 242 East 80th street. 30th—1st and 3rd Friday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 1706 First avenue. 32d and 34th—Every Thursday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 109 East 109th street. 34th and 35th—Every Friday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 481 Willis avenue. Branch 8 (Bohemian)—1st and 2d Wednesday, 8 p. m., Club Room, 414 East 71st street. Itallian Branch—Last Sunday in month, 3 p. m., 335 East 106th street. BOROUGHS OF BROOKLYN. 2d—Every Thursday, 8 p. m., at Hall, Freeborn and Jay streets. 4th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., 263 Greene avenue. 5th—1st and 3rd Wednesday, 8 p. m., at 43 Eriery street. 8th—Every Monday, 8 p. m., at 157 Throop Avenue, 8 p. m., at 120 7th—1st and 3d Thursday, 8 p. m., 120 7th—1st and 3d Thursday, 8 p. m., 120 7th—1st and 3d Thursday, 57 North Portland Avenue. 12th—1st and 3rd Friday, 8 p. m., 62 12th street. 13th and 14th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., 335 Graham avenue. 15th—Every Friday, 8 p. m., at Residence H. Worth, 21 Cook street. 16th, 17th and 18th—2d and