

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1900.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS AT PARIS.

The Socialist Delegation From America Was Six Strong, Including a Delegate From that commission Rombro, alias the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance -The European Movement on the Ere of But it must be granted that he and his Thorough Reorganization of the Socialist Revolutionary Forces on the Lines Marked Out by the Parti Ouvrier of France and the American S. L. P. Marnificent Stand of the American Delegation Headed by Lucien Sanial.

comrades and friends in America with ian delegation and the other being the stion about accepting jobs from capitale governments, the latter question being rought on by the Millerand's acceptance of a place in the French Cabinet, and keepbe it despite the Cabinet's atrocious conduct against the striking workers of Creuot and Martinique.

THE AMERICAN DELEGATION.

There were two sets of delegates from America. One was headed by Lucien Sanial. It was the delegation of the fide Socialism of America. It Party local organizations in four differ-ent states; and one delegate from a local alliance of machinists of the S. T. & L.A. The other set of delegates consisted two non-citizens (Kranz alias Rom-America and the Americans and care o little for the country as to refuse to naturalized). Job Harriman. he fitly trains with such elements, and fourth chap, Henriot by name, of unavory reputation at home. This set

Thrown in New York as the Kangaroos. Under the rules of this Congress, the

It goes without saying that comrade Lacien Sanial objected strenuously to the admission of the, Kangs on grounds which he claimed could not be ignored under any basic provisions or arrangements for the composition of this Congress or any other conceivable body. He held that the Kangs were not n bona fide Sost organization; that they were, on the contrary, a gang of anti-socialist chemers and conspirators, most of whom -and notably their delegates-had been elled from the Socialist Labor Party treason and other dishonorable con-; that they had attempted-ever so vainly-to disrupt the compact, vigorous and truly united party, the only So-cialist party of the United States; that they were here for no other object; that, considering the extraordinary guarantee iven by the Socialist Labor Party constiagainst possible injustice in the pulsion of any member, the expulsion ought to be deemed everywhere a just, al judgment and a sufficient cause to the expelled one from corporate or vidual recognition by Socialists: that If then expelled from the Social-Democcomptly be thrown out more beels; that this congress especially head which, in view of the state of French affairs considered it its particular mission "to effect Socialist unity." would, r admitting such men, aid and abet treason and disruption. Sanial closed with a statement of what the instruc-tions of the Socialist Labor Party dele-Sation were, as given by our National Convention, in case the Kangs were ad-

ed, to wit, demand to be seated apart them, and if the demand was red, withdraw from the Congress. hat before the Bureau had been emwered to finally pass upon the con-sed credentials of all vations, Saniel d twice managed to present the leading stures of the Socialist Labor Party's altion to the whole Congress in brief, abro, alias Krantz, & Co. were still ecognized. Here is how it occurred: Sanial's arrival he ascortained the and place of meeting of the General ttee of the French (United) Party cards of admission to the bearers of "11.30 p. m. left it with the blank cards his pocket. On the opening day of Congress (Sunday, Sept. 23), when Kangs presented themselves at the their cards and were referred to San-They were four in all: Henriot (the aia Henriot), was the first to to Sanial with credentials of the suggestive enough of what ght say or do in the Congress he had to know Henriet, for that was thou.

PARIS. Sept. 30.—The delegation of among the Millerandists, managed to get Recalist Labor Party of America to an and come to Samal. Small treated him in the same way. He then asked for a joint to samal Socialist Congress that parned three days ago will surely send full report of the leading features of the granting of which he relied on Samil's courtest, to tell him how he could get cards! Courtestaily he was six strong; the Kangs three would get cards! Courtestaily he was six strong; the Kangs three would be a sent to be leading to tree. sent to h . Before he could get back from have there, the temporary Bureau of the Con-Yet. comrades and friends in America with gress was organized, with Sanial and ciclist Labor Party delegates had not a rapid sketch upon just two incidents. Kretlon, (of our Chicago Section) been what they were and the dignity of empid sketch upon just two incidents. Kretlen, (of our Chicago Section) been what they were and the dignity of as the members fer it of America, with the Party's position so well understood out any possibility of Kangaroo inter-

day, Sept. 23, when America's turn came to reply to the speech of velcome, Sanial improved the opportunity to state the position of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States, its uncompromising attitude, its perfect unity, its consequent self-discipline, and its progress. Again, that record by casting openly on the floor on Monday, (Sept. 24.) when the turn of America came to report on the numher of its delegates, Sanial made, a sub-

stance, the following statement: We are six, namely: one general delegate to the Socialist Labor Party, Sanial, elected by the whole membership; four delegates of the Socialist Labor Party arge of the Socialist Labor Party; four delegates of the Socialist Labor Party there, delegates from Socialist Labor limits the socialist limits limits the socialist limits the socialist limits limits the socialist limits Illinois, (Kretlow), Clifornia, (Arnel-steen), Indiana, (Vonnegut), and New Jersey, (Gellerstepper); and lastly, delegate (Winauer) of a local of Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. then explained that the S, T. & L. A. was the right arm of the Socielist Labor Party in the work of reorganizing the whole economic movement of America on a Socialist basis; that this was a gigantic but necessary enterprise, ren- | that "pure and simple" of the United States: and it was only sines the Socialist Labor Party had gravely undertaken this "Under a capitalist regime, therefore, enterprise that Socialism had made the Socialists should occupy those positions Party had no fime and no means to investigate the light in the name of that Socialist unity,

national and international, which this Congress is apparently so desirious to promete, I trust that for the reasons already given, and for such other tensons as I might find it necessary to adduce later on, these men will be ed." Sanial first spoke in French, and was warmly applicated. When he translated his speech into English, Hyndman, in the British delegation, was noticed nodding his head most approvingly until Sanial came to the Kangaroo question. Then he rose to object; wanted to stop Sanial then and there. At that moment a tumult arose in the rear of the hall, and the altercation of Sanial with Hyndman was drowned in the general uproar that followed the other disturbance. Samai was finally able to proceed regardless of Hyndman, and finally able to proceed regardless of Hyndman, and finally believed as the normal beginning of considered as the normal beginning to consider the considered as the proceed regardless of Hyndman, and isided his remarks in comparative quiet.

It was immediately thereafter that a the conquest of political power, but only as an expedient, IMPOSED, transitory as an expedient, IMPOSED, transitory. judication, all the credentials contested

in various nationalities (France, Poland and America). On the following morning Sanial ap-The State Committee on the social Democracy of Germany were applying for representation in this congress on the ground manufacture and before the Bureau, or Committee.

The State Committee of Tactics and Not of Principles and the State of Congress were applying for representation in this congress on the ground Harrimen was there. Sanial stated his objections, and made his argument as objections.

The State Committee of Principles the International Congress were applying for representation in this congress on the ground Harrimen was there. Sanial stated his objections, and made his argument as objections, and made his argument as objections.

The State Committee of Principles the International Congress were applying for representation in this congress on the ground Harrimen was there. Sanial stated his objections, and made his argument as objections. The State Congress were applying for representation in this congress on the ground that they formed a socialist organization objections, and made his argument as objections.

The State Congress AND NOT OF TACTICS AND N man Social Democracy was similarly out the hope of good results for the militure of the single project of the militure of the single project of the militure of the single project of the single proje Nevertheless, hardly ten minutes later he voted for the admission of the Kangs. The Bureau then listened to Harriman's reading of the platform of the S. D. P.; heard his impudent, assertion that no difference existed between the S. D. P. and the S. L. P. but a tactical difference in trade union matters; and stopped Harriman short when Sanial branded as a damnable falsehood his statement that the S. T. & L. A. was "supplying scabs to the bosses." The Committee immediately decided in the case of America, as in all the other cases, to admit all the credentials. Again, and angrily this time. Samul re ferred to his instructions. The So ist delegation from the United States could and would never, under any circumstances, have any relations with

the same table and vote with them, etc. Had America alone been in this humor, the Bureau might have treated us lightly. But precisely because the French had agreed to divide—one vote the Guesde side and one vote by the Jaures side; also, one memter of each side to be on the Bureau and one on each commission—the Bureau decided to adopt his moles of division. and later went even so far in with the approbation of the Congress, that whenever a delegation otherwise harmonious was split into a majority and

a strong minority upon a question, one vote was counted in the affirmative and one in the negative. Such, for instance, was the vote of Italy on the Ministry D. P." Sapial looked at him from the foot and said: "I do not know was the vote of Italy on the Ministry are pour crede stials." The look was question, Enrico Ferri casting one vote doubt suggestive angust of what for the Guesde resolution, and Andrea. Costa one vote for the Kautsky produc-

The Socialist delegation from America the last ever seen or heard of Henriot.

An hour later Rembro, alias Krautz, met immediately, and unanimousthe had been for some time in Paris. ly decided that under the above and bad evidently made some friends arrangements, its plain duty was

remain Sanial was appointed to the Bureau; also on the Ninth Commission (Ministry Question), where the Partie Ouvrier Francais needed most the American Se

two fellows were most active and most eloquent in their usual work of whispering calumny. Rambro, ajias Krantz, had the autac-

ity-and the apparent stupidity besides -to write to Sanial and ask for a joint by them, they would not have given the Kangs this opoprtunity of shirking the responsibility of their votes. It is evident that in their fear of being rejected by the congress they had bound them-selves by contract to the Millerandists. Perhaps they now realized what the effect of their recorded votes must be in fect of their recorded votes must be in America and they did not want to face, that record by casting openly on the floor one else will speak." of the congress the votes which they swed to their French associates. It would have been more convenient for them and in perfect accord with their inborn charasteristics to be only a minority of the American delegation. There is no other way to explain this extraordinary step of the Rombro alias Kang body

POLITICAL JOBS. There were in the ninth commission (composed of the lending figures of International Socialism), two resolutions presented, one by Guesdes, the other by They were in French exclu-Knutsky. They follow translated as literally

The Guesde resolution rend as follows: "The Fifth International Con-ress calls attention to the fact hat by this expression "The longuest of the Public Powers' is impotency of the present trade-unionism | meant the political expropriation of the capitalist class, whether this expropriation be achieved praceably or forcibly.

cialist participation in capitalist gov-ernment against which the Socialists must preserve an attitude of uncompromising opposition.

Here is now the Kautsky resolution (the underscoring is minc.)

"In a modern democratic state the conquest of the public power by the proletariat cannot be the result of a COUP DE 714 North Montana street,
MAIN; it MUST be the result of a 715 Convention was cal LONG and PAINFUL work of proletarian organization on the economic and po-litical fields, of the PHYSICAL and MORAL EEGENERACY of the labor-ing class and of the GRADUAL conquest ing class and of the GRADUAL conquest of MUNICIPALITIES and legislative

"But the countries where the governmental power is centralized, it cannot

jority of the Socialist Party approves of such an act and the Socialist minister re nmins the agent of his party. In the contrary case of this minister becoming independent of his party, or representing capitalist government threatens the militant proletarigt with disorganization and confusion, with a weakening instead of fortifying of it; it threatens to hamper the proletarian conquest of the public powers instead of promoting it.

'At any rate, the congress is of opinion that even in such extreme cases, a Soorganized party recognizes THAT THE GOVERNMENT GIVES EVIDENCES OF PARTIALITY IN THE STRUG-GLE BETWEEN CAPITAL AND LA-

Let the militant Socialists of America despite the artful wording of the latter. The first is as sraight as an arrow; the second is a winding, diplomatic utter-ance, intended to actually permit what it apparently condemns. It is a complete

lesertion of the class struggle.

The opening paragraph of the Kautsky resolution is typical of all similar efforts to dodge a square issue by edging and twisting. The old "scientific Socialist" and exponent of the "materialst philosophy of history" practically gives up a good part of what he had herotofore held sacred in Marx, and, to that extent, beomes a "Christian Socialist." first reform the "morals" of the laboring class, "gradually"; don't go too fast; centuries are but a moment in the life of

The second paragraph is useless, if not With the third paragraph begins the edging-in the NEGATIVE form, as

(Continued to Page 2)

UNWELCOME VISITORS.

But Socialist Senatorial Candidate Made His Speech.

"Keep your head about you. John," whispered Thomas F. Murphy to John J. Junio, the veteran labor leader. "There are some Socialists here, and they intend to ask questions."

"All right," answered Mr. Junie.

It was a Democratic rally at Connor's have been outvoted on every question. In invitation that afterneen to the So-Yet, even if the instructions to the So-cialists, asking them to debate with the Democratic spellbinders, and Gustave Strebel, Senatorial candidate, drove out to the meeting.

After the speakers had covered the is sues from a Democratic standpoint, the Democratic committeeman, addressing the speakers, said:

"Aren't you going to allow the Social-ists to speak?"

The three Democratic speakers then

went down stairs to the saloon. The audience, all working men, were dumbfounded. All present were Bryanites, and believed their standard-bearer represented Socialist principles, and expressed themselves as unable to see why Democratic speakers should be afraid

"Get on the stage, Gus," shouted a

line Socialist to Mr. Strebel.

Mr. Strebel to be the platform, and was giving a resishot Socialist speech when the proprietor came up and turned out the lights in the rear of the

The speaker kept right on, and ther all the lights were put out. This caused in awful uproar, and the crowd started to shout "Cowards!"

"Let's go over to Scallion's!" cried one. Off they started, and the Social-ist Senatorial candidate stood on a table and gave a rousing speech, being contin-ually applicated. A large number of large number of women come over to listen, and it was midnight before the crowd dispersed Syracuse Herald.

MONTANA STATE CONVENTION.

The Socialist Labor Party's Ticket in the Field.

BUTTE, Montana, Sept. 29.-The State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party was held on the above date at

The convention was called to order by the organizer of Section Butte, at 2 p. m.

was elected temporary chairman, and that were loose in the crowd. If any Patrick J. Dwyer temporary secretary. John Meagher and W. P. Jones were appointed a committee on credentials.

The convention was adjourned until 7 p. m.

On re-convening at the appointed hour the credentials committee reported delegates present and entitled to seats from the following named counties:

and exceptional.

"Whether, in a particular case, the political situation necessitates this dangerous experiment, is a QUES. TION OF TACTICS AND NOT OF PRINCIPLE; the INTERNATIONAL Lewis and Clarke, three; Meagher, one;

dentials was adopted unanimously.

Richard Carroll and James Cunning ham were appointed a committee on rules of order and permanent organiza-

After a brief recess the committee reported as follows; First, that the temorary organization be made permanent. Second, that the three presidential electors be nominated.

report of the committee was adopted.

Nominations for presidential electors were declared in order.

The names of James Lemmon, Patrick J. Dwyer and John Meagher were placed in nomination and were elected

y acclamation.

John Murphy and James Lemmon were appointed a committee on resolutions.

Belleville Illinois.

The Socialist Labor Party candidates and their occupations are as follows: William Yochum, of Belleville; Glass dower; candidate for Legislature. Ballard.

George Specht, of Belleville; molder; candidate for State's Attorney. Joseph Rettle, of Reef Station; coal

George P. Wagner, miner; candidate for recorder.

Harry B. Bloemsma, molder, candidate for Circuit Court.

Mayor Jones of Toledo may take to Bryan the voters who would have been for Debs, but he will not take any of those who are Socialists.
--Workers Call.

Right, eternally right you are. Jones will bring the majority of those who would have voted for Debs, into the Bryan camp. He will, however, bring no Socialists with him. They will vote for Malloney and Remmel.

MILITANT RHODE ISLAND.

ITS VIGOROUS SOCIALIST LABOR PAR-TY CAMPAIGN.

Tremendous Crowds of Workingmen Turn Out to Hear the Speakers Expound the Real Issue That Confronts the Working Class.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 15 .- Rhode Island is not lagging behind to the present campaign, and when the votes are counted in November the result of the present vigorous agitation for the abolition of wage slavery will be in evidence. Palm's speech has stirred up the Scandinavian element to the dismay of the Swedish Republican Club which did its utmost to keep the meeting from being a success. It realized that when the buzz saw once got started in that direction its hold over the Swedish vote would be gone forever.

The meeting of Comrade Palm is only one in the series being held at the present time throughout the State, From twenty-five to thirty open air meetings are being held weekly and the increased numbers and interest augurs well for the future. In Providence the attendance is in the hundereds, and the ward heelers, in their stupid efforts to break up the meetings, have swelled the crowds whenever the Socialist speakers have invaded their strongholds.

The clear statement of the real issue before the working class as opposed to the bogus stuff ladled out by the Republican-Democratic aggregation of capitalists is making a deep impression and favorable comment is fast taking the price or wage, determined in the open place of the jeers of the unthinking.

Friday evening a splendid campaign rally was held in Olneyville, when a banner with the portraits of Malloney and Remmel was flung to the breeze and speeches were made by local comrades and Dalton of New York. The capitalist papers admitted that at least 4,000 witnesed the affair, while a conservative estimate, from the size of the square, which was packed, would place the figure at twice that number. A short parade by delegations from the Socialist Labor Party and Socialist the State preceded the banner raising. On the return of the parade the banner was run out amid the smoke of red fire and lusty cheers which must have been Philip Connor, of Silver Bow County an object lesson to any stray exploiters such or their sympathizers were present they were careful to conceal their presence. Meetings were held at both ends of the square and the speakers were frequently interrupted by the bursts of ap-

Dalton did not arrive from New York ready to listen to him until almost midnight, something unusual in the Olney-ville district. Many left the meeting. after hearing Dalton's forcible account of the Socialist position, with an avowed

intention to vote the ticket of their class The State Committee has planned considerable work for the time now left before election. The open air agitation will be continued until the last week, when rallies will be held in the principal centres. The largest halls in Woonsocket, Pawtucket, Riverpoint and Pascoag have been secured for rallies in the last week when local and other speakers

have been secured. The aldress of the National Commitworkingman in the State by a systematic canvass, and a rousing rally in Providence will bring to a close one of the most active and successful campaigns that the Party in this State has held.

To-night the State, congressional and city conventions were held in Textile Hall, Olneyville, the headquarters of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. The following ticket was named:

For Congress, First district—James P. Reid; Second district Herbert W. Long-

For Electors-Adolph Guldbrandsen, Augustus Martin, Alfred Carter, Abraham Reiseroff. CITY TICKET.

For Mayor-Thomas F. Herrick, For Treasurer-John H. Rigney. For Overseer of the Poer-George A

For Harbor Master-William O. An-

The following resolutions from Committee on Resolutions were adopted: The Socialist Labor Party of Rhode Island, in convention assembled, renews its allegiance to the great principles of nternational Socialism

It reiterates as its fundamental pu pose, the abolition of class rule, and thereby of all forms of exploitation through collective instead of private ewnership in the means of production and distribution.

reaffirms the class struggle as the cardinal fact of capitalist conditions and as the cause of a political party of the working class.

It declares that under class conditions all social reform is futile, and that only through a revolution in the system

distinctions can there be any social ad-

It gives its unqualified adherence to the platform and resolutions accepted by the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, and especially to its policy of exposing on each and every occasion that organized scabbery by which the working class is continually betrayed in the interests of the capitalist class, that capitalist institution known as "pure and simple" trade maionism. It denounces these trailors to working class, and calls upon all workers to ally themselves with the sin-gle trade organization which recognizes the antagonistic interests of capitalist and workingman, that economic wing of

the Socialist movement, the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. It points out that only with the rablic powers in the hands of the working class can the economic organization succeed, and that so long as the capital st class romains in political power, it will con-tinue the series of atrocities of which the Bull Pen of Coeur d'Alene is a black sample. Democrats and Republicans unite in support of the capitalist class against the rights of labor and present the bayonet as their argument.

In consideration of these facts, the Socialist Labor Party declares every worker who casts his ballot for a Republican or Democratic candidate, a scab to the cause of labor.

It endorses the national candidates of the Socialist Labor Party: For Progident, Joseph Francis Malloney, of Massachusetts: for Vice President, Valentine Remurel, of Pennsylvania, as representing the interests of the working class, and for whom the ballot of every worker should be cast.
In entering another Presidential cam-

paign, the Socialist Labor Party of Rhode Island again asserts that the abolition of wage-slavery is the single vital issue before the working class.

The system of private ownership in the

means of producing wealth places the worker in a position of dependence upon the possessing class. The sale of his labor-power as a commodity commands a market under conditions of competition created by the continuous displacement of labor by improved machinery. The effect of increased productivity through the mechanical genius of mankind is rendered nugatory through individual ap-propriation of the product by the possessing class, while the expenditure of labor-power meets with a minimum return of the value produced. Three-quarters of the wealth created is extorted from the producers through legal recognition of socalled property rights. Under capitalistic law the working class must consent to be robbed or to be starved. Through polit-ical control of the public powers, the capitalist class is enabled to maintain its dominance. The votes of the workers Trade and Laber Alliance throughout alone allow these legalized bandits to remain in control. To secure these in the present campaign the usual bogus

The Republican party claims support on the score of expansion and a "full din-ner pail." For the FULL dinner pail the Socialist Labor Party demands the FULL return of the produce of labor. The dinner pail is the badge of wage-slavery. The "full dinner pail" is the return offered by the Republican capitalists to The the labor which creates all wealth. The Republican party offers some or none; the Socialist Labor Party demands all. The working class knows that the din-ner pail is NOT full.

To dispose of the surplus beyond the dinner pail, the Republican capitalist seeks in expansion a remedy for the resulting over-production at home. The "full dinner pail" leaves only foreign markets to absorb the surplus. Socialist Labor Party demands the expansion of the home market by the restor-ation of that surplus to its rightful owners, as the only remedy for industrial depressions. THAT is the ONLY expansion of interest to the working class. Republican prosperity is simply the brazen proclamation of success in filching product of labor. The offer of ex pansion and prosperity as issues for the working class is an insult to their intel-

groans to the rivals of Republican exploiters, the failing middle class. Their scarecrow of imperialism demand scarecrow of imperialism demands on consent of the governed," while Demo-cratic capitalists disfranchise 3.000, 000 black wage earners in the South. It exposes the sawdust with which its head is, stuffed by attempting to "smash" the trusts through a party and govern-ment of trust owners. As a last resort it attempts its reactionary work through the silver trust and the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The modern Canute would stay the tide of progress. The working class should once for all end with such shallow hypocrisy and pretences of friendliness. The emancipation of the working class must be its own unaided work.

The Socialist Labor Party in the face of the reactionary attitude of both Dem-ocratic and Republican parties reiterates its claim to the attention of every wage-earner as the single party of working class.

It declares that industrial evolution has formed the material elements of collective ownership in the co-operative aggregations of capital known as trusts.

It affirms that the private ownership of these huge engines of social produc-tion is the source of the misery and degradation of the working class. It points out that their social nature suggests as the plain remedy, collective ownership of all the means of production and dis-

It calls all workers to a true con cess of their interests as opposed to the

(Continued to Page 2.)

'GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT"

PRICE 2 CENTS.

REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC COM-MITTEES REFUSE TO BUY VOTES.

Close Counties In Ohio to be Left Alone This Year -- Many Men Started In Life From Money Earned During Campaigns Union of Voters to Meet.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 14.-There is weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth among those who live in close counties in this State. Heretofore the State committees have been very solicitous about those counties and have vied with each other in raising the price of votes. Many is the well to do and prosperous farmer and business man, ia Butler and other counties who can remember his first start on the road to affluence and pleaty was made on the money honestly earned during some close

Many is the man who does no work except on election day, and then only for fifteen or tweaty minutes or the fime

necessary to go into a saloen with a necessary to go into a saloen with a friend, and then go to the polling booth. Unions for maintaining the price of votes have been organized and auctions have been held on the day of election at which but two bidders were present.

Both committees have been held up, and the members have been laid up for weeks after the campaign was over with nervous prostration. There are several instances on record of all the votes in a township having been polled in a half hour before the polls closed.

The local committees have been fur-nished all the money they needed by the State committees, but have on occa-sions been told to hold it until the returns have come in from other counties. then, if the Democratic State committee found there was a fighting chance to carry the State, orders would be telegraphed to "open up the bank." The Republicans would be then compelled to go the Democrats one better, and the horny handed son of the sell would be horny handed son of the soil would be in demand from both sides, with the re-sult that he would enfold himself around a jag of immense proportions and have left over a good sized nest egg to put in the savings bank.

in the savings tank.

Many a prosperous citizen of these close counties has acquired his "original accumulation" in this way, but those haleyon days are gone, nevr to come again. The trust-smashing, trust-own-ing Democratic and Republican parties have formed another trust have formed another trust, and have arranged a "gentlemen's agreement" the purpose of crushing the trust" in the close counties.

The Democratic State Committee and the Republican State nounced yesterday that it has been mu-tually decided not to buy any votes and not to worry about the close countles, innocently admitting that on occasions, after buying votes, said votes have not been delivered. Also that the carry one county has bankrupted both

committees. It is said that in those counties the vote will be so light this year that it will surprise the uninitiated.

A special meeting of the "Union for the Protection of Honest Voters" has

been called to meet at Childcothe next week to discuss the situation.

It is said that a committe is to be appointed to confer with the State Co mittees, and see it a compromise can-not be reached. If that fails, then it is the intention to ask for a board of ar-bitration to arbitrate the matters at

Those in charge at the headquarters of the Republican and Democratic parties, said to-day that they would not receive the committee from the union, nor-would they admit that there was anything to arbitrate. One of the officials said: "We do not desire to continue that branch of business any longer; it is too expen-sive, and the loss is too great. Of course we are sorry for those who have for-merly made their living at the business, but no doubt they will be able to find employment in other directions."

Another set of men who formerly made sufficient money during a campaign to last them over the hard tires, have run up against the cold logic of evolu-

tionary progress.

Heretofore, the "labor leader" has found a ready market for his wares at the bargain counter of both parties. But this year that department has also been closed. A fakir last week called on Chairman Jones, of the Democratic Com-mittee, and offered to "work" for him during the campaign at the ridiculously low figure of \$28 per week and expenses.

Jones turned him down, on the ground
that the votes he claimed to control
could not be delivered, that union men
were notoriously fickle and not to be depended upon, and, anyhow, he and Mr. Dick, of the Republican committee, had lecided not to purchase any union leaders this year, as they were a drug in the market. The fakir left, highly inthe market. The fakir left, highly in-censed, and virtuously offered his valu-able services to Mr. Dick, only to suffer another rebuff. He is now doing over-time working for the organization of a "Labor Fakirs and Vote Steerers Union," incidentally trying to cause trouble for Jones and Dick by shouting

The agreement between the two mittees is binding, and works to their evident satisfaction. It is a great saving to them, and they claim, bound to result in good.

RAILROAD CLERKS.

BUT LITTLE KNOWN TO THE PUBLIC.

Long Hours, Low Wages and Slavish Conditions of an Important Branch of the Service-Superior Qualifications

To the DAILY PEOPLE-I do not believe there is in this country a branch of business which has so largely escaped public attention as the railroad clerical department. Everyone knows of railroad engineers, switchmen, con-ductors, baggage handlers, and perhaps freight handlers, but very few people know of the horde of low paid freight

clerks, checkers, etc.

If you take the trouble to search, you will find scattered through New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and smaller places, dozens of offices where from six to one hundred and fifty clerks work hard and long and late.

It is probable that the railroads em-

It is proqued that the fairnesses employ more clerical help than any business in proportion to the money handled, with possibly the exception of the Unites States Government. In the palmy days of the old firm of H. K. & P. B. Thurber & Co., the concern did a business of eighteen million dollars a year, with not more than three hundred employes of all kinds. That same year the Eric Railroad took in about seven-teen million dollars with over two hundred clerks in one office at Long Dock, City. This is one instances, but it tells the story, and will serve as a fair sample. The Jersey City freight sta-tion of the Pennsylvania Railroad has now about 300 clerks in it. clerks are not kept for ornament, but

from necessity.

Copying presses, tissue and carbon copies, typewriting machines, hektographs and many hundreds of partially printed blanks, and every other mechanical contrivance ever invented for sav-ing labor, have been used to reduce

yet it is small indeed when compared with what anyone not a railroad official would consider necessary. By an elab-orate use of printed forms the work is simplified and systematized to an extent that seems impossible.

One railroad has a book of fifty pages which is simply an index of the printed forms carried regularly in stock, and supplied on requisition. I have seen over eighty printed forms on a requisi-

while printed forms are right and necessary, yet further on their abuse and the wrong they do will appear. It would be a pretty dangerous job to make a census of the railroad clerks in New York and vicinity, yet it is safe to say their number runs up into the thousands. When we remember that the United States government the greatest devised. ders.

I had a claim two days ago for eight hundred dollars, caused by some one leaving just two short words off a way-bill. I was thankful the mistake did not occur here but my joy was tempered with sorrow to think that somewhere allowed in the Government, and the allowed in the construent, and the allowed in the construent, and the sailroads in the country make an out of sight first in number. This much to show that this class of employes deserve attention, if only on account of their

The "Cosmopolitan Magazine," without giving the source of their informa-tion, stated that there are one hundred and seventy-fieve thousand clerks and stenographers employed by roads, and only five thousand people of importance enough to be called officials even by courtesy. This shows the magni-tude of the class and the fewness of the prizes. Considering the public service the railroads render and the public revenue the railroads absorb, it is not impertinent to inquire how this humble-but necessary class of public helpers is chosen. The answer is, the clerks are hired at the absolute pleasure of each station agent. He may, and usually does, use these little appointments as personal perquisites. He usually appoints people recommended by people who have granted favors to him. To show the diversity of motives I will give two examples both extreme ones, I will

One man was appointed because he and saved the life of the man who ap-pointed him and another because he per-mitted the chief clerk to be intimate

Another man was appointed because he had been a menial in the household of an official of the company. During the time of his services a fire occurred and he knew enough to have made the collection of the insurance imposible. The public can readily understand what peculiar kind of service this lack of sys-

tem in appointments gives.

While we are talking about appointments we might as well state how pro-

way compared with the practice. Most offices make a pretence of promoting according to merit and seniority. The pretence is enough to create dissatisfaction, but not enough to do much good to the employes. The promotions belong to the agents, who can make them as they please. Consequently the agents' relatives and friends get the cream of the service. It is only the plainest truth to say that influence is a surer way to promotion than either pointment, and that too belongs to gents, with no restraint except con-

vary. I know one office where you can hoe the stale dirt off the office floor. The corporation is too poor to clean the floor, and the clerks do not have time. I know of damp offices, ill ventilated and

no prudent man would put animals few of the causes of the trouble and among. Concerning the hours of labor, the remedy.

WARREN.

there always is a well defined hour to arrive at the office. It may be any hour of the day or night. I know clerks who A DIVISION OF RAILROAD WORKERS at night. These unusual hours may not seem a hardship, but just wait until you try them.

The time for leaving is six o'clock at night, eight o'clock in the morning, or whatever the time may be if your work is done, and you are not told to help

The result of these hours is that the clerks speedily lose all interest in poli-tics, literature, religion, and every sub-ject that may elevate or refine them. ject that may elevate or refine them. This is a distinct loss to the community, and to a self-governing community is a source of danger. Concerning the work. it varies much in its character and rewhich are demanded. That is ironclad which are demanded. That is froncised accuracy, and a frightful rapidity. Every waybill and almost every report has a certain time to be finished to catch a train. This sounds simple, but when you have billed west-bound freight with a pen in one hand and a sandwich in the other, you may appreciate what it means. No time for meals, relaxation of any kind, just the tensest kind of attention. You may talk of long hours in a grocery store, but thank the Lord there cannot be the steady, concentrated, continuous rush that the railroad business lives by Fourceen hours a day. ness lives by. Fourteen hours a day make a long day at best, but no one who has not tried it can conceive what four-

has not tried it can conceive what four-teen hours of steady uninterrupted work of brain and hands is.

Given all sorts of vile handwriting to read, you are required to write plainly, correctly and rapidly. Do not forget the rapidity. Rapidity in the railroad business means the real thing. At half-mant save or for Chief. past seven a fast train leaves for Chica-go. Freight has been collected at four or five stations in New York, towed across the river, and hurriedly but carefully loaded. Now the waybills have to

across the river, and hurriedly but carefully loaded. Now the waybills have to be ready in time and they are ready. No matter if some poor devil dreams the classification all night long.

I would that some of you fortunate mortals who only have the prices of a couple of hundred articles to remember, could see the classification of freight, a list of auticles fifty payes long. The a list of articles fifty pages long. The loading and working books, and about seventeen hundred special rate orders, each made to accommodate the greed or influence of some favored manufacbooks of rates to be learned. Of course, all of the clerks do not have each of these books to study. There are others who figure freight bills until they can

ee figures in their sleep.

It may just as well be said now as any. other time that this figuring is at the personal responsibility of the man doing it. All errors come out in the bal-ance, and are found in the auditor's office if not the station. The agent is personally responsible. The road comes down like a thousand of brick on the agent, and he is compelled to pay or get it out of the poor clerk. There are great responsibilities for corregt deliveries of freight thrust upon poorly paid shoul-

along the vast system some overworked and sleepy man had blundered, and probably made the last waybill he will

be allowed to make.

The two most discouraging and disheartening things about the business are the low pay and small chance of pro-motion. Fifty-five and sixty dollars a month is considered proper compensa-tion for educated, experienced, intelligent men, men who have several years of special training and experience behind them, men who can write rapidly, figure accurately, and rapidly, men who know the classification, and the rate of freight, men who know the routing and loading of freight.

I know of many occupations where knowledge equal to anyone of the five above subjects would be considered a first-class mental equipment. Consider, too, that promotion, infrequent as fourleaved clovers, comes by chance and not

There is another branch of the business equally unknown to the public; that is checking freight in or out of a car. It may be quite easy to check barrels of our out of a car on a summer afternoon. Every barrel is marked alike, and you make one dash on a sheet for each barrel. But just to see as I have seen, dairy produce come out of a co-wet or winter weather at night! car floor is wet, the cold draft is wet, the chill winds chase themselves up and down your back, your fingers are stiff, the lantern is dim, and each package has a long and different mark. Just try to write your name while some one is carrying a box across the room. Try it for twelve hours in winter on a street corner, and then you will know

what checking freight means. The life of a railroader without influence is tough indeed. His horizon is all gray and black. No wonder he drinks rum, smokes vile tobacco and tells stories that he did not hear in Sunday school. No wonder he becomes a cynic in a small way. Sometimes rum gets the best of from some form of consumption in-duced by exposure and long hours, and his fellow clerks pass fround the hat to get money enough to bury him de-cently.

Just think of it, these are the men Just think of it, these are the men who make New York great, the men on whose fidelity and exertions the mighty commerce of this great port depends!

I would commend my readers to read Kipling's wonderful poem of the Galler-Slave to get the proper idea of the railroader's life. He says:

"We're the servants of the sweep-head But the masters of the sea." I say

We serve the freight classification. But we're the masters of transportation.

In another article I may speak of a

UPHOLSTERERS.

A WORKER ADDRESSES HIS FELLOWS ON CONDITIONS IN THEIR CRAFT.

He Reviews Causes That Brought Upholsters to the Verge of Pauperism. Shows Futility of Pure and Simple Unionism and Points the Way to Action.

"The Custom Upholsterers of New York realizing the great necessity of a union in their branch of business have decided to organize in order to better the conditions of their craft, knowing full well that the average exrnings of the upholsterers at the present time is less than any other trade requiring the same amount of skill and experience. few weeks' rush in the fall, and the balance of the year you must seek other' channels for employment or walk the

Now, brothers, look around you and see the great progress the other well organized trades are making. They have increased their wages, and shortened their hours, raised themselves from the verge of pauperism and have advanced another step towards the goal which all workmen hope to reach; namely, an equal share in the profits of their pro-

Now, men, arouse yourselves from the feeling of apparent indifference to your conditions and co-operate with us in endeavoring to form this organization. Speak to your fellow workman; bring him with you to this meeting. It is for your own god and the families depending on you for support.

Yours fraternally,

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE."

The above notice was distributed generally among the upholsterers of New York city last spring, and in answer to it a number of the trade responded and attended the meeting. They were addressed by an organizer of the Custom Upholsterers' Union, who discoursed in the usual manner of the pure and simple union-organize, organize organize, etc., in order to obtain a FAIR SHARE of the wealth we produce.

At the same time bewailing the condi-

tions which he seemed to appreciate, he failed to propound any remedy except that of economic organization, which, as most people of intelligence in the labor movement know, is only a

the tanor movement know, is only a relic of the fendal age.

In a country such as the United States, where the ballot is omnipotent, for an organizer of a movement which proposes to improve the condition of the workers, neglect the greatest practical weapon which the workers now have, is the height of ignorance, and shows the man-ner in which the workers are being con-tinually headwinked.

In our trade, the busy season, so-

called, starts generally about October 1, and ends at Christmas time; itsis slack then until about May I and ends about 1; so that, taking all the year round, a man in our trade can only obtain about five months' employment.

Under these conditions, which only require five months' employment at our trade, how is it possible to obtain enough of that fair share to enable us to exisduring the seven months of enforced

As we well know, our employer considers that his fair share of our product is at least four times the amount he gives us as wages, for the use of that article—our labor power—of which our class is being continually stripped through the use of improved machinery.

This labor power, which we must sell in the continual of the co in the labor market, is regulated by the

h the hood had been and have of supply and demand.

Our busiest season each year is being crowded into shorter and shorter time. and the difference between now, and those good old days when the upholsterer could come to work in a coach and wear a silk tile if he felt so melined, they have departed until the upholsterers, class con-scious with other workingmen, vote to take possession of the product, they as of production also created by them. Work to take possession of it in the name of the whole working class and thus secure, not a fair share, but all the wealth you

All other efforts are futile. You may obtain a little temporary advantage by your pure and simple organization, bu as soon as you do, then those displaced in other trades will come flocking to ours and the competition will drag us back to worse conditions, and in time goes on, unless you take political action, (and that action must become worse.

We, as workingmen, are so interwoven, one with another that we must organize on class conscious lines, politically, under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party and economically under the banner of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, se that, when we strike in the shop; we know that we have at our back the only organization which the capitalist class stands in mortal fear of. the Socialist Labor Party, National and

Events have proven, whenever the workers of any industry go on strike, whether they are only little girls who make neckties or men who work in shop, mine or on railroad. The capitalist class, who always appreciate their interests a a class, seeing that they control the powers of the Legislature, Judiciary and militia, and can always place these powers against the strikers; club, bayonet, and jail them into submission.

From the sweat-shop strikes on the East Side to Hazelton, Pa.; Virden, Ill.; Wardner, Idaho, with its notorious bull

ber of miles. The same conditions exist

in all, and the same conditions exist in all, and the same powers to subdue are used in all.

Upholsterers! You must join the other members of your class, the entire working class, and take possession of all the powers which are now used against you. Place the members of your class. Place the members of your class in the Legislature and Congress to legislate in your interest alone.

Place them in the Judiciary to enforce your Legislative acts. Place them in control of the militia, so that your peaceful and lawful occupations

shall be protected to the fullest. In fact, stop voting the same political ticket as your fleecer, be he Rebublican or Democrat-vote with your class. Recognize your class interests. Vote for Malloney and Remmel, the candidates of the class conscious workers of the United States, under the emblem of the Arm and Hammer of the Socialist Labor Party.

A large and increasing vote for this ticket is the barometer which shows the increase of intelligence among the

It is watched by your employer as close The trade is practically limited to a ly as he does the market reports, and few weeks' rush in the fall, and the balyou may declare against him.

As he well knows, in the strike he is strong, he, having the surplus wealth you have created, can remain idle and luxurious, while you, robbed and idle. must submit to the pangs of hunger and go back to work like whipped curs.

You may have funds for an extended strike. It is necessary. The machinists of England had nearly a million dollars, and found it not enough, they were de-feated. Your employers could allow the whole season to pass without doing a stroke of work in their shops.

Can you allow the season to go by without being that much nearer the alms-

As you know the business is being now concentrated into fewer and fewer firms each year, and that the large de partment stores have made serious inroads into the business of the small old-time custom upholsterer, so that he is going to the wall and dropping into the ranks to compete with his former employees for a day's work.

And you must also appreciate the fact that the wealth of the country is also being concentrated into fewer and fewer families, and the majority of families have to get along with a few necessary articles of furniture of such cheap grade with which the custom uphoistorers have nothing to do.

How is it possible, the above being acknowledged facts, for a class of mechanics whose services are becoming less and less in demand, to improve their condition permanently, unless they aim to destroy the system of Capitalism which is the cause of their condition, and rear in its place the Co-operative Common-wealth, where the working class will have possession of all they create, thus insuring plenty and even luxury for them all, and for those that do not work, being

So in closing I would ask my fellow for the success of the working class, on the lines of the Socialist Labor Party politically; and of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance—economically, that our class may progress to the conquest of the Public Powers of the City, State and

Vote for Malloney and Remuel, and for each vote east for them at this election, in progressive ratio so will your strength increase each year; and your

andition improve,
A SOCIALIST UPHOLSTERER,

MILITANT RHODE ISLAND. (Continued from Page 1.)

spurious substitutes offered by the cap

or Democratic stripe.

It urges them to organize with the Socialist Labor Party into a class-conscious body for the capture of the political power as a means towards introducing the co-operative common

As a vote against the slavery of wage-labor and for economic and politi-cal freedom the Socialist Labor Party gress, by nationalities, was as follows: presents for support the names of its national standard bearers: for President, Joseph Francis Malloney, of Mas-sachusetts; for Vice-President, Valen-tine Remmel, of Pennsylvania.

Whereas, The capitalist class in accordance with its policy of maintaining its dominance through the possession of the political power, denies the workingman the full right of the franchise; and Whereas, he municipal elections the identification of the property and political interests of the capitalist class is made evident by requiring a property qualification for the right of franchise to municipal councils:

Therefore, the Socialist Labor Party of Rhode Island, in convention assem-bled, demands the full right of franchise without property restrictions of any sort. workers to support this demand, denied alike by both the Republican Democratic parties, by voting at the polls for the candidates of the Social-ist Labor Party, until full economic and political rights are secured to all

This is to inform all workingmen that they have in the "aggregate" \$2,4(4),-000,000 placed in saving banks, end that, individually, each one has \$302. If you should suddenly discover that you have not the sum of \$392, some \$16 more than you had four years ago, you must be content with the thought of how much you have in the "aggregate," and in fact that is a much better place to have money than to have it in pockets, which are prone to wear out. The "Sun" is the paper which most loudly announces this fact, and which chortles with delight when it contemplates fat bank accounts. It does not tell how this wonderful state of affairs was reached, but it is just to infer that it was by the "Sun's" method pen; Homestrad, Pa.; Brooklyn and of cutting down wages. However it is Buffalo, N. Y.; the only difference between one place and another is the numTHE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS AT PARIS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

usual, the positive being inconvenient for such performances.

The CONDITIONAL form is adopted in the fourth paragraph, and the International Congress is invited to declare itself incompetent, impotent and cowardly.

The last pargraph is the crowning of the edifice, an unexpected crowning, to be sure, but in perfect harmony with the unexpected architecture of the whole thing. Who could have predicted, as late as yesterday, that Kautsky would ever use this expression, "Partiality between capital and labor"?

In the Ninth Commission, when this resolution was read, Sanial looked as if he wondered whether he stood on his silence was deep while he spoke. "Comrades," he said, in French, "I never expected such a production from one supposed to be a veteran exponent of scientific Socialism. It was with profound sorrow that we in America heard of the acceptance of a portfolio by Millerand, but it would have been with a sorrow far deeper still that we would have heard of his acceptance with the sanction of the Socialist Party of France. If this resolution is adopted, a cry of indignation will rise from the Atlantic to the Pacific among our militants, and a corresponding cry of derision will rise from our capi-talist parties. If it is permissible for a prominent member of a Socialist party to accept a high position in a capitalist government, why should it not be per-missible for the humbler ones to accept lower offices under the same circumstances? You open the door to bribers and corruption from top to bottom. You establish in the party that very condition of affairs which we denounce so bitterly in the American labor movement. This resolution," he concluded, "repudiates the past, and is a stain on the historic records of Socialism."

The only supporter of Guesdes in the commission, besides Sanial, was Enrico Ferri, and he (Ferri) declared that he did so in duty to his conscience, but he was not certain that he represented a majority of the Italian sentiment as resolution in favor of alliances had been passed by the last National Congress of When it came to a vote (in the ninth commission), we were 4 to 24, namely, Guesdes, Ferri, Sanial and a fourth, the delegate from Bulgaria.

The sitting of the commission had been public, and a large circle of interested spectators, including journalists, pressed upon the committeemen. When they returned to the great hall, many comrac came to Sanial, shook his hand feverishly, and expressed the hope that he would take the floor in the Congress upon this question. Some time after Alfred Edwards, chief editor of "Le Petit Son" ("The Small Penny"), which supports Guesdes, with an afternoon daily circu-lation of 75,000, showed to the Socalist delegation from America an editorial he had just written on the firm attitude of the American delegate. There was by this time to doubt that, while the straight position would be badly beaten in the congress, WE WERE ON THE INTEREST OF A MOVEMENT THAT WOULD RESULT IN THE REORGANIZATION OF THE SOCIALIST REVOLUTIONARY FORCES OF EUROPE ON THE LINES MARKED OUT BY THE PARTI OUVRIER FRANCAIS AND THE AMERICAN SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Sanial was early inscribed among the speakers, but exchanged turns with Guesdes and Vaillant (who came later), for fear that they might be shut off. In straight position would be badly beater

for fear that they might be shut off. In consequence, he was shut off by a closing of the debate (proposed by the Bureau, mark well) at the very moment when Sanial's turn had come. But this was of no importance. Vaillant had done well, and Guesdes had made a magnificent speech, to which very little could have been added. The vote in the cou-

· Motion Motion

Nationalities	Kautsky	Guesde
Germany	2	
England		
Austria		
Bohemia		
Bulgaria		2
Denmark		
Spain		
France		
Sweden	••••	
Ireland		
Belgium	••••	- 2
Norway		-
Holland		_
Holland	•••••	_
Poland	•••••1	1
United States		1
Argentine Republic	2	_
Russia		1
Portugal		
Switzerland		-
Italy	1	1
Total	29	9
		\$500 140 EEEE EEEE EEEE

As I close this report the Parti Ouv-rier Francais (Socialist Labor Party of France), has just withdrawn in a body from the national congress of the so-called itself of the polluting contact with the "broad," or rather emasculated element, which amounts to very little. The step is in line with the statement made above that we are on the eve of a movement that will result in the reorganization of marked out by the Parti Ouvrier of France and the American Socialist Labor

The Rep-Dem candidates realize how dangerous to them would be a debate with their Socialist Labor Party opponents and fight shy all all challanges.
Corregan, the Socialist Labor Party
candidate can't induce Odell or Stanchfield to meet him. The capitalist poliand instruction of a crowd. They hide now and we will smoke them out and

The Daily People.

The attention of the readers of the Weekly People in called to the following:

> IT IS NECESSARY TO USE ALL OUR ENERGY IN PUSHING THE AGITATION.

ORDER TO DO THIS WE MUST WORK EVERY DAY.

THE DAILY PEOPLE

head and saw things all inverted. The the only English Socialist paper in the world, can perform the work.

> ITS EDITORIALS MAKE SOCIALISTS. ITS SPECIAL ARTICLES BUILD UP THE MOVEMENT. ITS NEWS COLUMS ARE REPLETE WITH THE LATEST AND MOST RELIABLE INFORMATION.

ITS EFFICIENCY IS OF A NATURE THAT CANNOT BE DUPLL CATED ANYWHERE.

HELP THE WORK ALONG

BY PUSHING THE MAILING LIST OF THE DAILY PEOPLE

IT TAKES THE PLACE OF SPEAKERS. IT CAN GO. WHERE SPEAKERS CANNOT GO. IT APPEARS EVERY DAY. ITS WORK CANNOT BE SIDE-TRACKED.

In order to assist the Sections in this matter, we have arranged for the to

We shall make a specialty, during the campaign of one month's subscribers

The Party members, readers of the WEEKLY PEOPLE, sympathizers and all who are interested in the welfare of the working class should send in at least enough names to make a mailing list of 200,000 readers before November.

> BEGIN YOUR WORK TO NIGHT. CONTINUE IT TO-MORROW.

IT WILL BOOM THE VOTE OF MALLONEY AND REMMEL IT WILL HASTEN THE DAY OF FREEDOM.

During the Campaign we shall send the Daily People for Co Month for

* * FORTY CENTS. * *

Rush in the subscriptions, and circulate the DAILY PEOPLE everywhere,

THE PRICE IS ONLY: 1 Month, 40 Cents; 3 Months, \$1.00; 6 Months, \$2.00; 1 Year, \$3.50.

Sunday Edition, with Special Features, \$1.00 a Year; 50 Cents for Six Months.

IF YOU CANNOT GET A MAN FOR A YEAR, GET HIM FOR SIX

IF SIX MONTHS ARE TOO MUCH, SEND IN THREE MONTHS, IF THREE MONTHS ARE TOO MUCH, GET HIM FOR A

AFTER THAT HE WILL WANT THE PAPER.

Trades' & Societies' Directory. Socialist Labor Party Head quarters of Boston, No. 45 Elliot street

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., MEETINGS at Headquarters, No 431 Smithne'd street, Pittisburg, Pa. Free Lectures every Sunday, 3 p. m. Speakers' Club every wednesday, 8 p. m. State Committee, every 1st and 3d Sunday, 9 a. m. Section Pittisburg, Central Committee, every 1st and 3d Sunday, 7,30 p. m. Pittsburg 1st and 3d Sunday, 7,30 p. m. Pittsburg 1st and 3d Sunday, 7,30 p. m. Pittsburg 1st and 3d Sunday, 7,30 p. m. Wednesday, S. p. m. State Committee, every 1st and 3d Sunday, 9 a. n. Section Pittsburg, Centrai Committee, every 1st and 3d Sunday, 7.20 p. m. Pittsburg 1st and 3d Sunday, 7.20 p. m. Pittsburg 1strict Alliance, No. 15, S. T. & L. A., meets 2d Sunday of every month, 11 a. m. Machinists 16.031, No. 190, S. T. & L. A., meets every 2d and 4th Saturday, S. p. m. Mised Local, No. 191, meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday, S. p. m., at 14 Ley street, Allegheny, Pa. 13th Ward Branet, G. Allegheny, meets every 2d and4th landey, 3 p. m., at 14 Ley street, Allegheng, meets every 2d and4th landey, 3 p. m., at 14 Ley street, Alleghens, Fa.

SCCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEAD; HAR-TERS of 34th and 35th A.D.'a, 481 Willis ave. Business meeting every Friday even-ing. Free reading room and pool parlor open day and evening. Free lectures every Studday evening. Subscriptions for this paper taken.

paper taken.

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DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE nects every Monday evening 8 p. m., at Daily People Rullding, 2-6 New Rende Street, New York. Daily People stamps may be purchased by delegates from L. Abelson, Assistant Organizer, 177 First avenue; E. Siff, Financial Secretary, 362 Canal street; Julius Hammer, Recording Secretary, 304 Rivington street.

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SECTION AND ONLY OF THE SECTION OF SECTION AND OF SECTION OF SECTI THE NEW JERSEY STATE CO... MITTEE

WAITERS ALLIANCE "LIBERTY" No. 19, 8. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. 486

Thursday, 3 p. m. 486

WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, bead quarters of the 23d Assembly District 312

W. 143d at. Business meeting, 2d and 4th Monday. Free reading room; open 8 to 10 p.m. Subscriptions for this paper taken. Visitors welcome

Section Hartfor, S. L. P., meets every Tuesday, S p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 & L. A., Local No. 307, meets 2d and 4th Thursday at above hall. Vis-itors are welcome.

14th Assembly District, Businessing every Tuesday evening, 8 Ciub rooms, southwest corner 11th and First avenue. Pool Parior SECTION PHILADELPHIA every second Sunday of the mosta p. m., headquarters, 1304 German Ave. BRANCH No. 1 meets every

quarters of Boston, No. 45 Elliot stre-Rooms 4 and 5. Free reading popen every evening. Wage-works

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S.L.P. County Committee representing the

County Committee representing bettion meets every Sunday, 10 a.m. in of Essez County Socialist Club, 75 pela avenue, Newars, N. J.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, LP. quarters and free reading room, 2004 Main st. Public meetings every 8 p. m., Foresters Temple, 129 b. street, corner Spring.

SECTION BUFFALO, S.L.P., BRACCA meets at International Hall, 251 seese st., near Michigan st., upst lectures and discussion on question taining to Socialism every Monday, served for business meeting. Every welcome. Bring friends along

PEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL F.
T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 2ed nesday at 8 p. m., at 235 E. 38th a
Secretary, K. Wallberg.
NEW HAVEN, CONN., SCCIALIST LA
PARTY meets every 2d and 4th Frap.
p.m., S.L.P. headquarters, 855 Gran
Westville Br. meets every 3d Tasco
St. Joseph's Hall visitors welcome.

BOSTON SOCIALIST LABOR PA

Hendquarters, No. 45 Eliot St., 4 and 5. Free reading room.

SCANDINAVIAN SEC. JN, S.L.P., meets 2d and 4th Sunday of mosts o-clock, a. m., at 235 E. 38th Subscription orders taken for the Socialist weekly, Arbetares.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, BRAN-meets lat and 3d Sunday of mouth a.m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlanta anue, Brookiyn.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

Wage-workers

every evening.

THE PHILIPPINES,

When the Democratic Party asserts that peritorial expansion means the degradation and starcation of the working class. it tells the truth; for capitalism will still esist, and under espitalism, no matter what its form, the working class will be degraded and starved.

CHINA, AND

When the Republican Party asserts that the working class will be degraded and starced unless territorial expansion is resorted to, it tells the truth; for capitalism will still exist, and under capitalism, no matter what its form, the working class will be degraded and started.

The Socialist Labor Party Evones that the abolition of the capitalist republic, where there is private ownership of the means of production and distribution, and the inauguration of the Socialist Republic, where there will be collective ownership and en-operative operation of the means of production and distribution, the Socialist Labor Farty knows that this is the only possible outcome of the capitalist organization of society. . As a step to the Socialist Republic, the Socialist Labor Party knew that machinery had to come. An the next step to the Socialist Republic the Social ist Labor Party knew that the Trust had to come. As the next step, and nearly the final oue, to the Socialist Republic, the Socialist Labor Party knows that territoriel expansion must come. And the Socialist Labor Party knows and asserts that when the market of the world has been drained dry capitalism will fatter into its arave.



TO THE WORKINGMEN OF AMERICA:

the wage-workers.

professedly opposes Party Realizing that they can only into office by the votes the working class, both of these parties are offering up arguments of every sort to catch working class misleading that the Socialist Labor Party, ever on the alert to guard the interests of the working class, has prepared this leader on Territorial Expansion as it affects that class.

Capital, Capitalists and the Capitalist System of Production

For a clear view of the question, we must first understand the system of production under which we live. This erstem of production is the Capitalist system of production.

From every city in the United States there rises the smoke of innumerable from a toothnick to a traince car, is manufactured, while railroads and steamboat lines are busy carrying this wealth from one end of the country to the other. These factories, mines, railmads, strambouts, etc., are the means for the production and distribution of the wealth that is produced by the working class. These means of production and distribution are called CAPITAL. Looking a little further we discover that all these factories, mines, railroads and stembouts are owned by a very few people. That is to say, there is private property in the means of production an distribution, and that property is in the possession of a handful of men and men. This handful of men and women this little cotorie of idle persons owning the means whereby the millions of the American people must obtain food. dothing and shelter, are called CAPI-TALISTS. Taken together, we call them the CAPITALIST CLASS

In these factories and mines and on bese railroads and steamboats, are losts of other men and women producing wealth for the use of the capitalist class. These wealth producers are called the WORKING CLASS.

By the capitalist system of producaction, then we mean the system of production under which one class, the idle capitalist class, owns the machinery of production and distribution (factories, bines, railroads, etc.), while another class, the working class, performs all the labor of production and distribution. A small pertion of the wealth produced goes to support the workers and is called WAGES; the other and lion's share is stolen by the capitalists under the name PROFITS.

The capitalist system of production and distribution is a complex system and somewhat hard to understand, Out this system has grown the question of Territorial Expansion, and to underand how this question arose, we must his trace the development of that sysof production and distribution.

Secret of and Necessity for Territorial

a large factory filled with improved bet compete with a large capitalist, and he must get to keep himself from thoroughly equipped than he higher the "ante"

beined, the higher it must be raised. on of terfitory for it to rest and op- under the forced draft of large masses of Leaving a balance daily the ca, the same as with a building or a capital, until to-day it rises up, mountain

With United States soldiers "spread- | river." The Eiffel Tower cannot stand on I high, and prepares to overwhelm the capiis civilization" in Cuba, in Porto the ground ocupied by a shanty. The ma-talist. sice, and in the Philippines, and jestic sweep of the Mississippi at New | Under this necessity, markets (at one Territorial Expansion, while the Demo- enable it to produce with the minimum of energy and cheapness. (This vast expansion of the base of corporations has been

made practicable by railroads and tele-

This explains territorial expansion of

graphs abolishing time and space.)

capital itself. There is another side : that Their arguments for and of the market. If the people who make Territorial Expansion are the goods also owned and controlled them as fast as made, they would use them all, and the market would then expand at the same rate and over just the same territory as capital. The market, however, must expand faster than the extension of capital, because the wage worker, who produces all the wealth, does not get it all. He is merely paid the expense of generating his labor force; the effects of that labor force, when expended (finished goods) the is not paid a cent for. He has no more to do with them than a cow with her milk; they are the exclusive property of the capitalist, to destroy or sell, as he wishes. The capitalist sells them for, say, factories where wenith of various sorts, four dollars, and out of that amount hands the workingman one dollar as his wages, his "keep;" the other three dolars the capitalist pockets-steals, as "profits." Every time the workingman gets one dollar in wages, he has had first to produce four dollars' worth of goods. These goods must must find buyers, and it is self-evident that three dollars' worth of goods must find buyers other than the man who produced them. Here is the beginning of market expansion: the circle of buyers must always be wider than the circle of producers, and the more is produced the wider still must the circle of buyers be-

Thefts of the Capitalist Are Not Noticeable in the Early Days of Capitalism

At first the crime is not noticed. The goods produced are, comparatively, so few. and so few men are gathered into a single shop to produce a surplus, that what the men do not buy back the capitalist himself consumes-expansion is manifested in the expansion of the belly of the canitalist. But the capitalist parasite wants to widen the difference between the four dollars and one dollar-his profits; so bigger machinery is introduced, which has the effect of enabling the worker to produce, say, five dollars' worth of goods, for which he gets not one dollar, but, say, fifty cents wages (the unemployed men thrown out by the machine being used as a club with which to snash down the wages). Further, masses of small capitalists and independent producers are bankrupted and thrown into the wage army, thereby still further lowering the buying power of the poplation, while leaving fewer capitalists to do the consuming of the ever greater surplus. Thus while an ever wider circle of purchasers outside of the working class must be found to sell the goods to, the population, the buyers themselves, tend more and more to become exclusively working class. The consumption of some of this surplus wealth in the building of new plants par tially, but not permanently, relieves the situation, and only prepares bigger plants that, themselves, need still wider mar-Minery can turn out many times as kets. From local markets the whole dowealth per employe as a small mestic market must be reached out to. or equipped with antiquated ma- from that to the foreign-and then what? Hence a small capitalist can- The moon is too far away and the Day of Judgment must be faced. That original re capital a capitalist has the crime that exists at the very beginning of capitalism and to-day in the smallest establishment-like the innocent-looking fly on the edge of the Mohammedan's wineis glass that swelled on the wine day by day till at last it became an awful giant and This expansion of the mechanism of destreyed the prince and his householdcapital necessitates a corresponding ex- this poison of unpaid-for wealth swells

era trespassing on the Chinese Empire, Orleans is possible only by draining a time local-town or neighborhood) had to the question of Territorial Expansion basin equal to about two-thirds of the spread out. This impulse created the his become an issue that vitally affects United States. Similarly, a Standard Oil Eric Canal, the curious old Portage Road Company must have the greater part of over the Alleghanies, railroads, clipper The Republican Party favors this the United States as a field sufficient to ships, etc. These canals and railroad followed the emigrants who had been chased out of the Eastern States by expanding capitalism. On them were transported from the East goods that at first the emigrants did not or could not manufacture for themselves. Later these markets, too, were filled, with the aid partly of local factories, and expansion had to proceed further west. It crossed the prairies, then the plains, next the Rockies and reached the Golden Gate in '49 Here westward expansion temporarily was stayed. For many years it did not attempt and was not able to leap the

Pacific Ocean, tho' Lincoln's great Secretary of State, Seward, and Karl Mary the founder of scientific socialism, both. at about the same time, for saw its com-Expansion now had to and did find new vents. The first of these was the great maw of war into which was cast incalculable wealth. South and southwest expansion had not been able to go on account of the antagonistic system of chattel slavery, which furnished a very poor market for the manufactured goods of the North, and prevented the expan-

sion of capital by making it impossible for the northern wage-slave-driver to take with him a supply of "free" labor. For decades these two expansions ran side by side westward along Mason & Dixon's line, until at last, there being no more room in which to develop, and Southern expansion invading capital's territory, the increasing friction produced the conflagration known as the Civil War, and capitalist expansion won. By this war, capital absorbed the 1,000,000 unemployed men of 1860 and broke the

Nature of Capitalist Expansion After the

way to go southward.

Civil War After the Civil War two new reseroirs were found. One was created by shutting in the American market to the Americans exclusively, by the wall of a protective tariff. The other arose from the construction of the great trans-Continental railways, telegraph lines, etc., which, in the building itself, furnished channels for the taking away great quantities of superfluous wealth, and also, by making accessible every nook and corner of the Union, increased markets by the promotion of immigra-

tion, quick delivery of goods, etc. These vents, however, only temporarily eased the situation, while still more gigantic plants to make goods, and, to buy them back,-still lower wages of the workers, and still more bankruptcy of the middle class, remorselessly aggravated the situation.

The panies (or periodical general accumulation of goods beyond the power of the people to buy) and which had begun way back as far as the '20's-under good old 16 to 1-occurring every ten years or oftener, still took place, and were hearder and harder to deal with At one time the deadlocks could eventually be released thro' the expenditure of the savings of the better paid workmen. the sale of their homes, and the sheriffing of the middle class. After the panic of 1893, however, these sources had been so exhausted that the capitalist class were forced to see that the decennial collapse of their house of cards would become permanent, and fatal to them, unless other markets were secured. The problem that stood before them and stands before them now can be under-stood from the following table:

About 20,000,000 wageworkers produce daily goods worth about \$100,000,000 These wage-workers g t about \$1 per day, re-ceiving a total wage of ..

of

\$80,000,000

thirds of the population) cannot buy to silver mine owners could not prevent back, and which the other one-third the lowering of wages and lessening of (mostly middle-class dropping faster and | employment, so must it be with new faster into the wage-workers' ranks), markets in China and elsewhere. And cannot entirely consume, and every year at last comes the crushing boomerang of can less consume.

Hence as said, foreign markets had to be gotten.

istence is at stake-threw to the winds all former notions of public policy and of which labor is employed. Take the the dice. Washington, the Fathers, the expansionist powers, Monroe Doctrine, etc., were ridiculed, foreign marts.

American Manufacturers' Association Decldes On Foreign Conquest Shortly Before the Maine Was

Blown Up

So in 1805 the American capitalists organized the American Manufacturers Association, later the American Asiatic Association, etc., to reach into foreign trade.

In 1806, these organized barbarians rolled back the disorganized horde of middle class Huns under Bryan, and thus saved their terrible engines, the Trusts, from demolition, and retained hold of the indispensable governmental machinery.

Thus secure, right away under Mc-Kinley, they proceeded with the further formation of Trusts at a territic rate, in order better to enter the world's markets.

By 1898 they were ready, and determined to aid in forcing open the Chinese market, the last considerable unexploited market in the world.

as a base at the doorieay of China.

Hence, the Spanish-American War chereby while fighting Spain in the Antilles, the color of plausibility could be given to the seizure of the Philippines as belonging to the same power. Observe that Manila, so absolutely disconnected from the Cuban question that it lies almost directly straight through the earth from us and Cuba, 8,000 miles beneath our feet, was where the first battle was by the machine gun on the strike-field, fought! Cuba was simply the fulcrum of the lever used by the capitalists in prying the "Open Door" of China.

Valuable light is thrown upon the purpose of the Spanish-American War by the above-mentioned American Manufac turers' Association at its banquet shortly before the Maine was blown up. At his banquet, held at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, in New York City, a thousand millionaires sat down, representing nine thousand millions of capital! It was a congress of the owners of the United States to decide what their Government should do about expansion. McKinley, (a trust stockholder himself), their Presi dent, and the Cabinet (their Cabinet), were present. Warner Miller, the chair man, said:

"Wars to-day are for commerce. The killing of a missionary furnishes the excuse for opening up a market.'

Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, the man who wrote the last two National Republican platforms, uttered the Republican attitude as follows:

"The economic problem of the world to-day is the distribution of the surplus. . . Under this stress the nations of Europe are struggling for empire and trade have come to the point in our national development where we must decide. . . Why should we not play for our legitimate share of the great stake? . . . The United States must not be counted out in determining the fate even of the coast of Asia."

And Senator Frye sounded a solemn warning that to not expand and thus leave workingmen idle and cut down wages was to endanger the life of the Republic. (Cries of "Hear! Hear!") Eighteen days after the Maine was blown up.

Yellow and black journal manufactured frenzy had been ignited, and the current of events started that, under capitalist guidance, was to issue forth like a Gulf Stream, and operate 'way round on the other side of the world on the shores of China.

Chinese Markets Will Not Prevent the Social Revolution

Will the Chinese market save the American capitalists from the Socialist Revolution Senator Frye fears so much? Not at all. It will prove but a drop in the bucket. It will simply postpone for a short time that Revolution. And there are several reasons.

The people of China are too poor.

There are too many countries desiring to throw their surplus into it.

The enginery of production in the United States is too enormous, and continually becomes, and must become, larger and larger.

cheap, enduring, and naturally highly formerly eased it up (the steady skilled labor and American machinery. United States, as Japan is fast doing.

Chinese goods.

In this expansion question it has got to be understood that Labor to-day itself of the world. Under this pressure the the expense of the workers. other ruling classes when their very ex- the supply of labor expands much faster than the e of the goods in the making

even in public addresses, and hands employed 1,600,000 employees, whereas last them but briefly, while behind them joined with America's traditional enemy, in 1800, although supplying a great for the pressure get ever greater; and the John Bull, in the bloody forcing open of cign market and producing three times | vent-hole itself sooner or later will beas much, the force had fallen off by become smaller for China itself will want more than half a million. The similar to market surplus goods. It is therefore effect of modern machinery might be not a question of the end of the capipointed out in innumerable instances. The | talist system, but simply how soon. With power of 4,000,000 men introduced every the same accuracy and assurance that a year in the United States, in the shape | Copernicus or a Kepler could predict the of new machinery, doing a man's work appearance of new heavenly bodies for eight cents a day, conveys some faint idea of the enormous expansion taking place in the supply of labor power and the insurmountable difficulty of selling it all.

Add to this again the fact that our population has about 1.250,000 more births every year than deaths, and we see another large army pouring into the labor market.

Capitalists Will Use Chinese Labor to Degrade American Labor

With, therefore, the substitution of machine labor for human labor; with more human labor being born than dies: and 10,000,0000 West Indians and East Indians brought within our territory, the its record of inveterate hostility to the price of American labor (i. e., wages), which has already sunk to the pauper Hence occupation of the Philippines., European level, must get nearer and nearer the Asiatic in spite of expansion.

In spite of expansion? Why, the entrance into foreign markets is the very sigral for the lowering of wages. Homestead bears bloody testimony to this fact, for Carnegie in 1892 reduced and shot down wages with new machinery and gatling guns, so that he might sell his surplus goods in the foreign markets. Torn by the machine in the shop, torn torn by cannon on the battle-field-so as to be robbed of more wealth and help their robber master to sell his stolen. goods! When surplus goods fall into the world market, then it necessarily follows that their price in that market as well as at home is determined by that world standard, and wages are adjusted accordingly. We find, then, protection United States, free trade England, gold standard Germany, and free silver China selling their goods on a common basis and forcing their workers to a common level, and thus at a single stroke proving the common fraudulency of their pretensions in regard to those doctrines for the working class.

In fact, as the market becomes mor and more international, so do the capitalists themselves, and we hall yet have American capitalists, who are now partners in Chinese factories with Li Hung Chang and Chinese princes, using Chinese competition as a sword to cut down American wages, just as northern mill owners to-day use the competition of their own southern mills to cut down the wages of New England operatives. The fact that 300 Chinese were introduced in the places of the striking cigar makers in New York city lately, shows what can be expected.

Expansion for a century has been tried in England. She has spread over the whole world, but the English working man is worse off to-day than ever. Such | carried out. mass of unspeakably wretched huma ity is there in London that one out of every three dies in the poorhouse, the pauper hospital or the pauper insane asylum-two chances to one against death as a pauper!

It will be no better in the United States. There is nothing new in this expansion cry-same old game of give the capitalist robber a market for the goods he has stolen from the working class and the working class will be pros perous. That was the basis of protect tion, free silver, and other humbugs. Under them all we have sunk deeper and deeper.

Why the Death of Capitalism Is Inevitable

From the foregoing it indisputably appears that the finish of the capitalist system is imminent. From the very nature of things capital fan never cease expanding, while the market, instead of spreading to meet it, has relatively fixed limits and at a certain point begins to go backward: swelling capital, by destroying the middle class and displacing the working class, destroying buyers correspondingly. The progress of capital is a continual digging of its own grave. So far it has managed in the nick of time, to back away from that grave, but it can do so so longer. The expansion of And finally, the Chinese, with their the United States is complete. What disappearance into its maw of rafts of will eventually send their goods to the middle class and the vent furnished by the establishment and development of Thus, just as the immense additional the country's mechanical apparatus) is and starved unless Territorial Expansion markets supplied by tariff legislation to winding up. By the admission of capi- is resorted to, it talls the truth, for cap- Reads street, New York City,

which the wage-workers (forming two- iron masters and by coinage legislation talists themselves, some of the most important industries can supply the home talism, so matter what its form, the workmarket in half a year; the shoe industry ing class will degraded and starred. is deadlocked in four months.

Of what avail, then, to back away outside of the country?

Hence the capitalist class-like all is a merchandise like all others, and that roll-call of Great Britain's market-opening army is heard round the globe. China only is left. And into this venthole the whole band of capitalist crimirisked everything on the final throw of example of England, the greatest of the nals, European and American, are crowding like the prisoners in the black-hole In 1840 the English textile mills of Calucutta. The supply of air can years before their actual appearance, so unerringly does the Socialist Labor Party predict the downfall of Capitalism and the advent of the Socialist Republic -a Republic in which every able bottled person shall perform his equitable share of the labor necessary to healthfully feed, comfortably clothes and shelter, and liberally educate every man, woman and child beneath the flag.

Attitude of the Republican Party on Territorial Expansion

The Republican Party is the agent of the larger capitalists. It boldly announces and defends Territorial Expansion by any means fair or foul, and with working class, with its President Mc-Kinley sending government troops to Idaho to build Bull Pens for striking of the working class. They must not, miners, and its Governors from New York to California ordering out State militia to break strikes and force the working class, at the point of the bayonet, into submission to the capitalist class-with this record of deadly eninity to the working class, the Republican Party has the audacity to tell the working class that Territorial Expansion should be supported by them, for in no other way, it is contended, can the surplus wealth of the capitalist class

be disposed of. They tell us that there is overproduc tion, that "we" have produced more than "we" can buy back, and therefore that surplus must be sold in foreign markets; otherwise factories will have to run on half-time, and consequently the workers will starve. And their position is correct. If Territorial Expansion is not resorted to, the working class will be reduced to the verge of starvation, for the capitalists hold the keys to the factories. One thing they fail to add, however; and that is that under Territorial Expansion wages will be re duced to the lowest Asiatic level, and the working class will starve enyway.

Attitude of the Democratic Party on Ter ritorial Expansion

Then comes the Democratic Party with the announcement that, in the interests of the working class, it is opposed to Territorial Expansion. This opposition however, amounts to a demogogical objection to the manner of expansion. The Democratic Party acquiesced in the brutal expansion over the Spanish West Indies acquiesced in the acquisition of Hawail. acquiesced in the Treaty of Paris, acquiesced at every step in this wholesale annexation of foreign territory, and is now simply quibbling at the manner in which the policy of capitalist expansion is

They tell us that labor will be de graded. Ah, yes! and who degraded it at the time of the Chicago strike by sending government troops to break the strike? None other than the Democratic President of the United States. Who degraded it at Wardner, Idaho, by building a Bull Pen for the miners? None other than the Democratic Governor Stennenberg, Who degraded it at Buffalo by sending the State militia to break the strike? None other than the Democratic Governor Flower. And who has degraded that working class in State after State of the South by depriving them of the right to vote unless they have property, thus depriving the workingmen of the last chance fords peaceable solution of industrial probems? Who has made this dastardly assault on the ballot box? None other than the Democratic Party.

And with this trail of crime equally black as the trail of the Republican party, they have the audacity to try to array the working class on their side in their struggle against the Republican Party for offices.

When the Democratic Party assert that Territorial Expansion means the degredation and starvation of the working class, it tells the truth, for capitalism will still exist, and under capitalism, so matter sohat its form, the working class will be degraded and starved.

When the Republican Party assert that the working class will be degraded

Both of these parties are equally criminal, equally the oppressors of labor, equally anxious to preserve the capital-The United States and the European ist system of production, equally anxious countries have already filled the markets to live in idleness and riot in luxury at

Attitude of the Socialist Labor Party on golfmilling Persitorial Expansion

The Socialist Labor Party never compromises truth to make a friend, never withholds a blow at error lest it make an enemy. The Socialist Labor Party knows that the abolition of the Capitalist Republic, where there is private ownership of the means of production did distribution, and the inauguration of the Socialist Republic, where there will be collective ownership and cooperative operation of the means of production and distribution-the Socialist Labor Party knows that this is the only solution, the only possible outcome of the capitalist organization of society. As a step to the Socialist Republic the Socialist Labor Party knew that machinery had to come, and said so. As the next step to the Socialist Republic the Socialist Labor Party knew that the Trust had to come, and said so. As the next step, and nearly the final one to the Socialist Republic, the Socialist Labor Party knows that Territorial Expansion must come, and says so. And the Socialist Labor Party knows that when the market of the world has been drained dry that Capitalism will totter into its grave, and it says so.

Let it not be imagined from this position that we desire a catastrophe and sit with folded hands doing nothing for the present. The Social Revolution must first appear in the brain therefore, be degraded and bruta ized as the capitalists are auxious to do. Just as the capitalist class, through the Democratic and Republican parties, uses the local, State and national government to contract wages and expand profits, so will the working class through the Socialist Labor Party, use the city, State and national government to CONTRACT PROFITS and EXPAND WAGES, and using these means to still further strengthen ourselves, push on confidently to the complete capture of the public powers, then to take possession of the machinery of production and distribution and expand labor's present partial share to the TOTAL OUTPUT. Capitalist expansion squeezes humanity outward and downward. Socialist expansion will lift humanity upward.

Under Socialism the workers will own the machinery of production and distribution. They will thus throw off the idle capitalist, whose support to-day takes three-fourths of the workers' time; then the hours of labor can be cut down three-quarters immediately, and still a better living be had for the wageworker than he receives to-day. By the elimination of the many enormous wastes of to-day, and by completer consolidation, the worker's product (since he gets it all and does not crowd into the market) could be greatly increased without increasing the hours of labor. Then there will be life and leisure, leisure for alleisure, which is the basis of civilization. How unutterable, then, is the insult offered by the McKinley-Bryan gang in offering the working class no future but 'work"-the future and ideal of a horse and a jackass!

On to the Ballot Box and the Socialist Republic

To carry out this great work of inaugarating the Socialist Republic let it be remembered that the working class has overwhelming power-they hold the United States in the hollow of their hand. Numbering already about sixty millions out of a total population of from seventy-five to eighty millions, and with the greater part of the remainder tint Hilddle class disappearing into the ranks of the wage-workers, the working class is irresistible.

With the expansion of capital goes the expansion of the working class, and thereby working class votes. Thus does capital dig its own grave by simultaneously destroying its market and producing that irresistible flood of working class ballots that will give it its quietus in the near future:

All hail the day! All ball the Socialist Republic! Up with the banner of the Socialist Labor Party!

> NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

The above address by the National Beecstive Committee of the Booislist Labor Party is being issued as a leaflet. It traces the development of capitalist production in America from the beginning of the factory system to the scalled city of Pakin, \$1.50 per thousand copies. New York Labor Noice Company, 2 to 6 New

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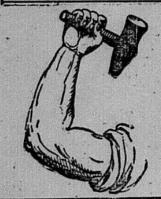
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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1804	33,183
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898	82,204
In 1899	
18 1023	00,401





For President. JOSEPH FRANCIS MALLONEY. of Massachusetts. For Vice-President.

VALENTINE REMMEL. of Pennsylvania.

Then to side with truth is nable when we share her mouldy crust: *Ere her cause brings fame and profit, 'ere 'tis prosperous to be just. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL

THE BEST TESTIMONY.

The present tangle in which the Re-Democrats on the "Dinner Pail" issue make it. The tangle teems with instruction.

Republicans as well as Democrats wards the Socialist. The Socialist, being the upholder of a great causes squarely utters his tenets. "Material after he had provided for a "rainy day." interests," he frankly admits, "are the ground-work of all ideas and ideals." And he proceeds to prove that the mathat they attacked the Socialists. "Socialism," would these pictists explain. landscape painting. "is an animal affair; it is founded on the publicans in this campaign to the "Full, should be destroyed, if there was any theory of Socialism; moreover, the pre- spread broadcast. tence of the Democracy, that such "ma-

On the present occasion, rather than it by two brilliant pen sketches, the prod-

Balzac, introducing a Parisian workwoman engaged in the gold-lace trade, puts the following words in her mouth:

"I adore Louis Philippe, he is my "I adore Louis Philippe, he is my idol, he is the august and perfect type of the class upon which is founded his dynasty, and I shall never forget what he has done for the gold-lace trade by re-organizing the National Guard."

George Ellot gives the following description of the political and religious composition of a certain English saddler and harness-maker:

"Mr. Pink professed a deep-dyed Toryism; but he regarded all fault-finding as Radical and somewhat im-

pious, as disturbing to trade, and likely to offend the gentry or the likely to offend the gentry, or the servants through whom their harness was ordered: there was a Nemesis in things which made objection unsafe, and even the Reform Bill was a sort of electric eel which a thriving tradesman had better leave alone. It was only the 'Pa-pists' who lived far enough off to be spoken of uncivilly."

These two passages certainly are ross-lights. The authors differ in sex. political views. The two characters they cannot help putting a foot or two delineated by the two passages above in their mouths when they try to talk quoted appear in widely separated at- of purity in politics. mospheres: the one in a dull English country-town, the other in Paris, the their material interests are the sources reason is understood why to the one nature of "impiousness."

The two sketches are sublimely true. found. He who would ignore their teaching is bound to be a rudderless ship, destined to most unexpected submarine surprises.

The basis of social development is material interests. Where these are in line with progress, as is the case with. the class-conscious, the Socialist workingman, the ideas, ideals, conduct, and aims will be noble, - as Socialism is, the ideas, ideals, conduct and aims will be ignoble,-as Bryanism, jointly with McKinleyism and Labor Fakirism, proves itself to be.

THE WAGES OF PROSPERITY.

The longshoremen of New London, Conp. had a habit of throwing away their envelopes when they received their week's pay. Several of these were picked up, and from the amounts marked on them we can draw conclusions relative to the way prosperity affects a class of men which makes prosperity possible for a great many ladustries.

The envelopes are many, and the amounts vary, but there is never any tendency to reach the larger figures. The greatest amount received is \$6.00, the smallest is \$1.10. The men were employed, or supposed to have been ememployed, during at least one week. There are four envelopes from one man: These represent just a month's work. The first has \$5.30, the second \$4.70, the publicans find themselves with the third \$2.00, and the fourth \$4.80. The man received in all the staggering sum of is not as silly as both contestants would \$16.80. It is no wonder that he, in common with his fellow workingmen, is putting money in the bank at the rate of \$200 a year. Supposing him to average have off and on played the Pharisee to- the above sum every week, and have work without intermission, he would have \$13,20 on which to bring up a family

There are other items on these enveiopes which tell the wonderful story of how the American workingmen can save. terial interests of the class-conscious. One man received in two weeks the sum proletariat alone constitute a safe basis of \$3.50; another did better, and received for human progress, while the material \$3.60 in the same time. The rate seems interests of the capitalists insure popu- uniform, and the standard herribly low. lar decline. Against this tenet Demo- The men may not work a very great numcrats and Republicans have pictistically ber of hours, but when they are through mental condition to fill a pulpit, or to do would have to obey orders and shoot

There is also another interesting incistomach; it ignores the mind; capitalism, dent connected with those envelopes. is a pure intellectual and noble aspira- When the dock masters learned that the The preponderance of time, pic- Socialists were collecting evidence, they tures and orations devoted, by the Re- issued an order that all pay envelopes Dinner Pail," is a glaring contradiction cause to suppose the amount contained of their theory of "nobleness," and quite in them would ever be large, the masters a substantiation of the materialist would be only too pleased to have them

It must not be supposed that all the terialism" on the part of the Republi- men carn such small sums. Many of them

re-submit the subject to the strictly cated by almost any other port. The their own class, to redouble their efforts sembly Bill No. 2,203 is a case in scientific test, let light be thrown upon DAILY PEOPLE recently had an article to destroy every influence and object point. on the condition of the dock workers here that tended to strengthen and deepen. It is an axiom that : "He who is ucts of the creative minds of two dis- in New York. It was objected to as the separations then existing in the praised by the labor fakir is an enemy overdrawn. Read the evidences of those ranks of the workers. envelopes, compare it with what we have previously said, and then raise once more boast of the capitalist appeared true, my of the working class, and Stanchthe "prosperity" howl. The prosperity took place. One so-called "union" send-field is a fit standard-begrer of that of the dock workers is the hell of low- ing its members to take the place of party. So the fakirs acclaim him as a wages and abuse.

THE DANGER OF PUBLIC SPEAK. ING.

Mr. Odell, the Republican candidate making campaign speeches, made this frank confession:

"I am criticised for remaining here at headquarters." he said, "but I notice that whenever Mr. Stanch-field speaks he puts his foot in it.

The Democrats want me to do the same thing to offset Stanchfield's

The campaign on the part of both Republicans and Democrats has been carried on under great difficulties. Trust magnates have found it extremely monotonous to keep up the pretence of fighting against the corporations from which they draw their dividends. Notorious lobbyists and corruptionists of race, nationality, creed, breeding, and the Stanchfield-Odell stripe find that

Both parties are engaged in playing à huge farce. The industrial revolumetropolis of France and wit. And yet, tion has made the old ways of doing how identical are not the bases of their | business obsolete, and rendered the exidens! With the one, as with the other, Istence of a vast army of middle-men, retailers, petty manufacturers, etc., imto which their ideas and their conduct | possible, but this truth would bring the are to be traced; these furnish the key political death of whichever ecapitalist to their "views." With this key, the party dared utter it. , In the ranks of both parties are found the traveling Louis Philippe becomes "august" and men who have been displaced by the with the other Radicalism assumes the less noisy and more efficient postal cards; the small storekeepers who have felt the kick of the department store; philosophically sound, scientifically pro- the small manufacturers who are going down before the march of the Trusts, and the other remnants of the out-worn competitive, system. These elements possess the power of inflicting great injury at the ballot-box, and they are ignorant exough to do it.

So the platocrats who control both parties are compelled to trim their sails to catch every breath of discontent and utilize it for party advantage. The Where these are adverse to progress, Cotton, Sugar, Ice, Silver and Copper Trust in the persons of J. K. Jones. McCarren, W. A. Clark, Croker, and the Belmonts, own the Democratic party machinery and are ferced to denonnce Trusts and advocate their abolition. The Republican machine is controlled by the owners of the Iron, Steel, Leather, Paper, and other Trusts, and they also must denounce themselves and demand publicity. But the farce is dreary to the actors, and only fools the muddle-headed middle class.

Small wonder that Odell, the crafty lobbyist declines to go on the stump. He sees every Democrat and Republican speaker involve bimself in contradictions and prefers to run his gubernatorial campaign as he does the lobby, on the quiet. Odeil does not intend to imitate Stanchfield in "putting his foot in it."

The Socialist Labor Party alone dares to utter the truth in this campaign, and that fact proves that it alone is fit to face the future and guide the destinies of the Nation in the storm which is wrecking the middle class, and causing the capitalist parties to play the hypocrite. The Socialist Labor Party candidates do not "put their feet in it" on the stump. The Rep-Dems, silenced in this campaign, will be in full retreat in the not distant future.

Vote for Malloney and Remmel

ON THE WALL.

A local capitalist paper of New Lonposed calling out of the militia to suppress the strike of Central Vermont | Bill No. 2,203. Railway freight handlers, after speaking of how "unpleasant" would be the down the comrades and brothers on strike, says:

"If such a crisis should arise it would be the part of wisdom for the authorities to use the men from some other place rather than to array the local guardsmen against their The discussion of the tonic has caused some of the men to see that there are possibilities for a soldier that are not at all-pleasant."

This is one of the signs which indicate the growth of class-consciousness in the United States. It was the favorite song is equally "grovelingly material- unable to discover one that did. Perhaps to shoot down the other half." This the consequences of their absurd, un- more than that coming to him, but when talist class had at that time of the lack tenable and fraudulent premises, the half a hundred envelopes, collected in a of solidarity and class-consciousness on tangle they are in furnishes the oppor- few weeks in a small town, can tell such the part of the working class. And, turity for looking once more into the a story of low wages for hard, killing while the boast was not literally true important Socialist theory of material work, it is reasonable to suppose that the then, there was truth enough in it to interests as the key to ideas, ideals, man who does receive that amount stands cause the men whose lives were devoted in danger of having his wages cut. . . to the task of uniting the wage workers

strikers; workingmen serving as militiamen and shooting down their fellow their jobs:--all these infumies lent color to the boast.

But the Socialist Labor Party, teaching correct economics and the vital necessity of the wage workers becom-

ary class-consciousness, has made such progress that to-day both fakir and the capitalist see, as through a mist, the handwriting on the wall which foretells their overthrow. Only the most hardened and stupid of the would now openly slander the enpitalist, only the more foolish of the latter believe that, it is any longer possible to "hire half of the workers to shoot the other half."

It has become necessary now to send even the muddle-heads, whose desire to Charles H. Corregan. wear a uniform and pose as soldiers has led them into joining the cheap mob of murderers, away from their own neighborhood when wage workers are to be slaughtered, and to import strangers. To-day, the workingman who joins he is committing treason to his class, So far has this gone that the regulars are being used more and more to perform this "unpleasant" task. The influence of the fakir in vain is used to defeat resolutions forbidding members of trade organizations from joining the scabs of the soldier craft; the militia.

The handwriting announcing the doom of the capitalist class becomes plainer each day. The work of the Socialist Labor Party is bearing good fruit. The tannt of the capitalist is being changed into a curse against the force which has made the taunt a he. They see the time approaching when, instead of shooting ach other, the wage workers will unite and turn their weapons against the citadel of capitalism. Speed the day.

STANCHFIELD'S BILL NO.2,203.

It is extremely fortunate for Mr. Stanchfield that an official record of the bills introduced by assemblymen is kept. Otherwise the record of this "true friend of labor" might be forgotten, and his devotion be his own reward. From the efficial journal of the Assembly we rescue the following bill and give it that publicity which should delight the hearts of the labor fakirs who are so difficulty betraying the wage workers by trying to elect the author of the bill, John B. Stanehfield. Tammany candidate for governor:

. Assembly Bill No. 2,203-For the protection of bona fide purchasers and holders of coupon bonds and of municipal corporations against misfeasance, malfeasance or negligence of public officers. Passed the Assembly on April 23, 1895, and was delivered to Governor Morton on May 14.

Here we have this "workingman! friend" fighting gallantly to protect the interests of the down-trodden wage slave who is a "bena fide purchaser production, distribution and exchange; circumstance that such a "bona fide" holder" of fifty or one hundred thousand dollars worth of coupon bonds might be wearing overalls and pushing the horseless wheelbarrow loaded with bricks, or upbearing the noiseless had of mortar, made no difference THEY SEE THE HAND-WRITING to the Hon. John B. Stanehfield. As a "friend of labor" and a Democrat, he cared nothing about garb or occupadon, Coun., commenting on the pro- tion. He was in the assembly to befriend the laborer, hence, Assembly

The Democratic party-is at all times clamorous in its claim of being the raised ther eyes to heaven every time very few of them are in a physical or duty of these young workingmen who "friend of the workingman." Mr. Stanchfield has secured the services of a neisy gang of pure and simple labor fakirs to make this claim for him. His record as a member of the assembly should be good evidence of that "friendship."

The wage workers do not own any wealth which these bonds represent, but it makes no difference to them whether misfeasance or malfeasance causes these bonds to change owners. The result is the same to the wage worker in mill, mine, factory, store or farm. So Stanchcans is "shocking," does not help the may find as much as \$7 on some nights, boast of a capitalist, who is now dead, with Assembly Bill No. 2.203 that he Democrats any, the burden of whose but out of many envelopes we have been that he "could hire half the workingmen protected with every other bill he While the two sets are suffernig there may even be a man who has expressed well the conception the capi- interests which the Democratic party fights for when it seeks to lead the wage worker in a crusade against high taxes. THE WAGE WORKERS NEITHER OWN COUPON BONDS NOR PAY TAXES. It is the interests of the tax-paying, labor fleecing, coupon holders that Stanchfield and That New London record can be dupli- iato an economic and political Party of the Democratic party battle for. As-

of the working class." The Demo Strike after strike in which this cratic party is a particularly vicious ene-"friend." He supported the Democrat, Flower, who had strikers shot; he made wage slaves; fakir lenders denouncing no protest against the Republican, Moras "ignorant foreigners" the martyrs ton, who had strikers shot; he fights the whose blood was spilled in defense of battle of the labor skinning coupon heldfor Governor, when twitted for not proletarian rights, and still retaining ers, and tax-payers; if he were not so wealthy he would do well as a labor fakir. As it is he gets their support.

The Socialist Labor Party has a canidate for Governor in the person of Charles H. Corregan, who is hated by for the interests of coupon holders and no mistake when they picked him out tax-payers. He is a wage worker like Malloney and Remmel, the candidates for President and Vice-President.

Let the wage workers whose pockets are filled with coupon bonds or whose heads are yet befuddled by the men murdered by the hirelings of the Democratic "the workingman pays the taxes" lie vote for Stanchfield.

Let the workingmen who hold no coupons and know that taxation, high or low, 'eaves them wage slaves, vote for the candidate of the working class,

THE WINTER OF THE SCABS' DISCONTENT.

item of news from Ohio which shows that this bill? Did this "friend of Labor" the political managers of the Republican make the State ring with his denunciathe militia is given to understand that and Democratic parties in Ohio are car- tion of that bill? No. HE VOTED both campaign committees. But in Ohio HE VOTED FOR IT. they have extended the application of the workers.

the meetings of the union. If he had en- of Scab Prince's "yoonionism." forced the fakir's rule: "No polities in the Union," he could deliver the goods. If not, not.

. The last few years have been very bad for the labor fakir. The Socialist Labor Party, through its Press and speakers, has torn the borrowed cloak of Unionism from the shoulder of the Scab and shown him in all his treachery and ugliness to his one-time dupes. When he resented this rude treatment he received a lashing that drove him into DOOLEY HITS ORGANIZED SCABretirement or, out into the open, where every class-conscious worker could attack him. The Scab's prestige was destroved when his influence became nil, and, to make matters worse for him, the capitalist politicians are learning the truth.

The Scab has always played more or less of a bunco game on the politician. The latter has always had to pay for more than the fakir delivered. But in the past the votes that the Democratic buyer was cheated out of went to the Repulican dealer, and vice versa. Besides, the Scab was valuable as a discourager and dampener of working class revolt. By the example of treachery he furnished he threw a veritable wet blanket on the spirit of class-consciousness, and thus earned his pay. Put the steady growth of the Socialist

Labor Party and the corresponding in crease in intelligence in the ranks of the ware workers made for the destruction of the Scab's "inflooence." While the majority of the workingmen have not yet reached that point where the Scab and his political parties are thrown overboard, there is a strong and growing mipority of thinkers who fight him in the union meetings and outside at every turn. His days as a herder of voting cattle are about at an end.

This is the lesson contained in the story from Columbus, Ohio, and it foreshadows also the end of the Scab's usecoupon bonds. They do produce the rulness as a wet blanket. Every act of treechery on his part nowadays is turned into an object lesson and an inspiration to renewed efforts on the part of the militant working class to end the system which breeds the pure and simple labor leader, atias fakir, alias Scab

The workingmen can make the winter of the Scab's discontent an icey one and hasten the summer of the class-conscious hosts of Labor by rolling up the vote for that killer of Scabs-the Socialist Labor Party.

Vote for Malloney and Remmel.

INJUNCTIONS AND VOTES FOR RIFLE DIET. We have commented before on the st

titude of the assemblyman from the Sixteenth Assembly District, Mr. Samuel Prince, towards the judges who issue injunctions and the militia who shoot strikers, and have called on him to explain his treachery to the workingmen who voted for him on his plea that he was a workingman and unionman, to

Prince was put up by Tammany in the Sixteenth Assembly District. The bor Party had made it imposible to elect vote among the wage workers there. Prince was picked out by Tammany as the most adroit decoy duck for the purpose of misleading the workers. He simple labor fakir of being "a friend of see the notice that the Populists are out labor," a "good yoonyun man," etc., and for anybody, rest assured that some

to enact the role of the Scab.

Judge Freedman is a Tammany judge who issues gatling gun injunctions against strikers. He does not pose as a "friend of Labor:" he does not have to. He does the will of the capitalist class just the same as his fellow party member, Sam Prince, and issues an injunction against the workingmen whom Scab Prince has induced to vote for him, which forbids them from doing anything in their cwn defence under penalty of being locked up and fined.

Prince sat in the Assembly when a bill was passed to increase the appropriation for baying weapons and ammunition In another column will be found an for the militia. Did he fight against rying to its logical conclusion the rule FOR IT. He knew that the money so already adopted in a partial way by the appropriated was to be used in the work Rep-Dem managers in New York. Here, of backing up the injunctions against the a notorious labor fakir who attempted to strikers and murdering those who were sell his "inflooence" was turned down by driven to resistance. He knew this and

Tammany would never have taken up rule to cover all Scabs who attempt to this unsavory traitor to his class if he trade on their power of misleading the were other than he is. That he is still put forward as a decey duck proves that The labor fakir always counts on he has lived up to Tammany's expectafeathering his nest at election time. When | tion. In the Assembly he betrays his both of the old parties are fighting over class and on the stump he has the efthe possession of the few votes whose frontery to take the names of decent gain or loss means the gain or loss of the men on his lips and slander them. He spoils of office, it was easy for the cor- refers to himself as a "union man" and rupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, | boasts of wearing union "label" clothes. alias the Scab, to sell his supposed in- He does not say that the bullets he voted fluence to the highest bidder. Whether for the strikers had the label of the me to swallow your vituperation without the could deliver the votes or not depend- Scab on them. But the widow of a ed on how effectually he had excluded striker who is carried home with such a the discussion of Socialist politics from bullet in his heart may have an opinion

> Tammany Judge Freeman issues the injunction. Tammany Assemblyman Prince votes the money to buy the guns to give the workingman a taste of rifle diet if they resist.

Decoy Duck and Scab Prince is a model for every traitor to the working class and a warning to every true man to smash that kind of a "yoonyion" man at the ballot box.

BERY A TELLING BLOW.

How the scabby labor fakir has debauched the pure and simple union into a penny-catching venture for himself and uses the union label to fill his own pockets, instead of turning that weapon of Labor against the foe is justly criticised by Mr. Dunne in the following correct bit of satire:

"THIM PANTS."

In comes a dillygation fr'm th' Union iv Amalgamated Pantsmakers; an' says th' chairman, "Major he says, "we have a comptaint to make agin thim pants iv ye'ers," he says: "What's th' matter with th' says: "What's the matter president, pants?" says th' future president, "I thought they looked all right," he says. "I paid four dollars f'r thim in Bucyrus las' year," he "They have no union label on thim," says th' chairman. "Do you know, sic," he says, "that thim pants riprisints th' oppression iv women childher?" he says. "D'ye l that ivry thread in thim seams means a tear an' sigh?" says he, "D'ye know that ivry time ye puts on thim pants ye take a pair off some down-throdden workman?" he says. "Glory be!" says Big Bill, "is that Thin what am I to do?" true? says in alarm. "Do?" says th' chair-man. "Wear pants that riprisints honest toil fairly compinsated," "Wear pants that'll worruld that Bill McKinley's legs are fair legs," he says, "that they may how at th' knees, but they niver bow to th' opprissor," he says; "that niver did they wrap thimsilves in bags that bore the curse iv monopoly an' greed," he says, "An' where can I get thim?" says th' Major, "Fr'm me," says th' "An where can I get thim?" says th' th' Major. "Fr'm me," says th' frind iv labor, pullin' out a tape. "Will ye have wan or two hip pockets?" he says.—From "Mr. Dooley in the Hearts of His Country-

The picture is not overdrawn and well illustrates the difference between Organized Scabbery and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

The Populists are out for McKinley. The Populists are out for Bryan. The Populists are out for Woolley. The Populists are out for Debs. It is rumored that the Populists are out for the Populists. It has never been known to happen that a Populist was very much out when he counted up the proceeds of having been out in the first place. It is the bargain sale party of the country. It is the party of fusion, and of political business bickerings. It is at any man's service who can pay the price. It is the cheap man-of-all-work, and he who pays, has, agitation carried on by the Socialist La- The amount of small, mean, contemptible, cowardly trading which it has a man who could not command a large carried on for the past ten years is not exceeded by any party that ever existed. The poor farmer, and the wild-eyed and wooly-brained workers do not profit by it. The leaders, the men who use the makes all the claims of the pure and party, are the beneficiaries. When you ing imbued with the spirit of revolution- labor fakirs, and who cares not at all his record shows that Tammany made vote monger has received his price.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonatha

BROTHER JONATHAN (very anger and excited)-The Socialist Labor Party is a union-wrecking party! Its canddates are scoundrels! (Growing redden in the face.) They are scabs!

UNCLE SAM (cool as a cucumber)-If you don't control yourself you will be struck down with apoplexy.

B. J - Apoplexy, or no apoplexy: (livid in the face) these men are scabs ,I say: senbs!

U. S .- Do you know what you put me in mind of?

B. J.-What?

U. S.-Of medicine quacks. They ex nect one to swallow their medicine who out looking at it. And so do you expect examination. Guess both you and the medicine quack have good reason to try to avoid people's looking closely into your stuff: it won't bear examination

B. J .- I tell you they are scabs! U. S .- Proofs!

B. J.-I'il give you the proofs. The scabbed it in the eigar factories.

U. S .- Do you call proving an assertion to utter another of the same stame! B. J. (with a hang-dog look)-The are scabs. U. S .- And you are nailed. You can't

prove your calumny, and you know it h calumny. But now I am going to prose to you that YOU and the rest of you Labor Fakirs are scabs. B. J. (noticing the look of determine

tion on U. S.'s face, tries to get away)-I have to catch a train!

U. S. (grabs him by the coat and hold him)-No, you won't. That train will have to go without you. Is it a fact of is it false that Governor Flower sent to militia of the State to shoot down as switchmen of Buffalo and help the as road magnates break the 10-hour hat)

B. J. tries to get off.

S .- Is it a fact or is it false to

the Democratic State Senator Company of the Property of the Pr

U. S .- Answer! !

U. S.—Is it a fact or is it false that your Sam Gempers, right upon that, dorsed this Cantor for re-election in a letter published in the "Daily News" our

Gomper's own signature? B. J. makes violent efforts to catch that

U. S. (holding fast to B. J.'s coat)-B. J. (seeing that U. S. is in deal

earnest)—It is a fact.

I', S.—Is it a fact or is it not a fact.

that the Socialist Labor Party unrente-tingly denounced the Flower crime and all its abettors, like Cantor? Answer!!!! B. J .- It is a fact. U. S .- Now answer this, and p. d. s.

Who is the scab, Gompers on the Socialists? B. J. (seeing there is no escape)-

S .- That is proof No. 1. Now to proof No. 2 B. J. is all the time seting like an er

trapped rat, trying to escape; but U. holds him too fast for that.

U. S.—Is it a fact or is it false that Judge Freedman of this city is a Dep-

crat, a Tommany Democrat.
, B. J. (who does not yet see the point)
—A Tammany Democrat, of course; every man knows that! It is a fact. U. S .- Is it as fact or is it false that during this cigarmakers' strike, this year,

this Judge Freedman issued an injust tion against the strikers? B. J. (who does not yet see the bels that he is being led into —Yes, that's a

fact.
U. S.—Is it or is it not a fact that M. Sam Prince is the Tammany case date for Assembly in the Sixteenth & sembly District?

B. J. tries to pull away. U. S.—No, sir. You can't get hat train is gone. Answer!!!!!

B. J .-- It is a fact: U. S.—Now, who is the scab, this emaker, Prince, who works with the prince. of Freedman that bullies the workers the Socialist Labor Party, which con ently denounces and fights the Freman party?

B. J.-Lemme go! U. S .- No, you shan't, you vile cal niator and hireling of the Original Scabbery. Answer now, or you!!

"catch your train."
B. J.—Prince is the scab. U. S .- Yes. You are right this but you deserve no credit for being real Your rage at the Socialist Labor Par tour rage at the Socialist Labor is not the rage of righteous indignate. It is the rage of the trapped rat. It and the rest of the Labor Fahirs, the and only scabs, are furious at the S. L. and its candidates because they and its candidates because tory allow you any longer to use them hoodwinking the workers. They staring the mask off your faces, and to by they are putting an end to your pation of drawing the Judas (Flinging him off.) Now, go and your train."

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

Alas ! Poor Yorrick !

To the DAILY PEOPLE.-Two years ago, when Ben Handford made a tour of the State as the Socialist Labor Party candidate for governor, he had a crowd of between five and six hundred e to listen to his speech here. Last people to listen to his spectral feet. This night there was only five persons by actual count in the hall in which the alleged. tual count in the hall in which the alleged candidate of an alleged socialist party was to speak. At fifteen minutes past 8 c'clock, the hour appointed for him to begin, as soon as the S. L. P. got through with him, very few, if any, seem to have any use for him, although the same old trick was played of feigning love for the pure and simple trade

A special invitation was extended to This was a great contrast to our ting of the night before at the foot of Crescent Park, where Comra Harkley debated with a Bryanite, Comrade general invitation only being extended to s on hand, waiting at the hour ap nted, and at times nearly went wild over the knockout argumentative blows which he time after time dealt his op ponent. The latter is a general all ponent. The latter round freak and crook, trying to gain actoriety and through it to get a political ob, be it ever so small, even that of a would gladly be accepted.

He is the freak who, when an oppor-tunity was given persons in the audience to ask questions at the De Leon meeting been a socialist for seventeen years, asked some simple question and then got tangled up. E L LAKE

Organizer. 22 Sunset street, Mt. Pleasant, Schen-

ectady, Oct. 1.

Eighth Massachusetts Congressional Convention. To the DAILY PEOPLE.-The Eighth

District Congressional Convention of the Socialist Labor Party was held here to-night. Edward N. Kelley, of Somerville, was chairman, and Alvan C. zeil, of Medford, secretary. William E. Stacey, of Cambdidge, was unanimously nominated as the candidate for Congress. Resolutions were adopted endorsing Malloney and Remmel, the Party candidates for president and vice president, and M. T. Berry for governor, the principles and platform adopted at the National Convention and the DAILY PEOPLE.

The following resolution adopted at the Massachusetts State convention was

"Resolved. That the treaty with Spain drawn by the peace commis-sioners of William McKinley and its ratification by the Senate, the aid of William J. Bryan, which the country came into the possession of territory with a defective title; and the subsequent unsuccessful attempt to dispossess the owners thereof, is one of the blackest and most criminal chapters in the history of capitalism in Amer-ica, and that William McKinley, for the part he has taken in the affair. should be impeached and tried before the proper tribunt! for high crimes and misdemeanors."

At the sixth Councillor convention Edwin S. Mayo, of Everett, was nominated for the Governor's Council. B. Bendroth of Medford, was nominated by the Fifth Middlesex convention, and Joseph W. Meckel, of Medford, was elected to the State Committee for 1901. John W. Meckel was nominated for the legislature from the Medford district. The vote in the Eighth Congressional district in 1898-was, William E. Slattery, of Cambridge, 593; McCall, Republican 14,935; Perkins, Democrat, 5,846.

Stacey's vote in Somerville was 137; Cambridge, 303; Medford, 41; Arlington. Campringe, one of the color of the cities and towns in the cities and towns in the district. Boston, 79. Those pince.

Boston, 79. Those pince.

the cities and towns in the district.

THOMAS C. BROPHY.

Lightning-rod Debs.

To the DAILY PEOPLE-At one of ish district, where the Debs crowd polled their 300 votes. While in the midst ofknow the Democratic and the Repub- appear in court against me next mornlican party are bad; the workers want to know what is the matter with Debs?"

I answered this question; a few others on this line were asked and I shut up the Kangs and Debsites. After the meeting I learned that the duck who had asked the first question, was the Bryan Dem-ocratic leader of the district. The question was asked to cause confusion.

I am beginning to think that the comrade from the West was right when he said that the capitalists were using the Debs crowd as a lightning rod, to attract and run into ground the growing Socialist

S. SCHULBERG.

Baltimore, Sept. 30.

To the DAILY PEOPLE-Experience many sections of the Socialist Labor Party shows me, that much work is lost pagitational work, because when the peaker is through, no record is taken the persons that are in sympathy with the movement. I submit that if you in-cleate the mode of getting names, etc., regarding "the sympathizers' cards" Torue in New York city that it will go a great way toward increasing the militast army of the S. L. P.
G. W. BOETTGER.

A Speaker Done Up. To the DAILY PROPLE-Last even-

ing of the Social Democratic Party to be held that night a block below. When was shown the error of his ways by to all monkeyshines of this kind, he de-parted hastily, like a man who has suddealy forgotten something. Not long after a couple of excited young men rushed in, telling us that we were being massacred (figuratively speaking) by the representative of the S. D. P. on the next We sallied out and when we arrived found a tall, thin, long-haired individual with a long drooping mustache and an abrupt goatee, who, though la-boring under a most painful constipation of both thought and words, was evidently possessed of the usual abun-dant stock of Debs-Kangareo conceit ence of about twenty odd persons, including some nine little boys and girls and six or seven old women, what a smart fellow he was; how some of his bosses told him so; what good jobs he had refused because he was so good and devoted to good principles, and how hard

heart to heart talk. After believing, I presume, that we were sufficiently melted, he announced that he would answer

Chas. Herrschaft asked him when there was already a Socialist Party in the field, another calling itself "Socialist too" should be organized? He tioner into letting it go at that, calling him "berruther" and speaking about a familiy quarrel, that for the sake of scandal should be hushed up, that both he and and his "berruther" were "Sochulists" working for the same cause and more ad nauseum. When he found this would not work and was told plainly that staunch S. L. P. men were not even distantly related to freaks, this worthy grew bitter, said we were not "Sochulists," at all, decried our "brutal antagonism" to the good pure and simple yuneyun leaders. The DAILY PEOPLE and De Leon were duly abused and denounced, and he then en-deavored to shut off further questions from us by saying he would answer no more of this kind. Thinking he had thrown us off for good he proceeded to bold forth for some time longer in a vague, uncertain, incoherent, disjointed ort of way, including in his harangue a metion of Debs and Harriman the chulist candidates," and before he knew where he was, found himself calling for questioners with any kind of questions,

when he paused I immediately inouired why his party organized in oppo-sition to the S. L. P., consequently hos tile to it, had nominated Debs, who in 1896, while professing to be a Socialist, told people to vote for Bryan, that he (Debs) would vote for him, and that such men as Bryan would bring Socialism, and how could a self-respecting Socialist address millionaires at Delmonicos as Debs did; if milionaires at Delmonicos constituted a fruitful field for Socialist agitation, and say, that Socialists could be made of the such parasites. Furthermore, would the such parasites. Furthermore, would the ble to get any light of that subject, and ble to get any light of that subject, and the such that subject is such to evice these families out seph Francis Mailoney or any other man, had he like Debs, cut up such capers?

"Right you are young fellow, if Debs was all right, Delmonico's was no place for him," and a murmur all showed that the shot had told. H called me "Kaum-r-a-d-e," which I instantly resented, telling him I considered him no comrade of mine, but recognized him as without doubt an enemy, to which he replied very well we ARE to which he replied very wen we are commiss. He then hemmed and hawed, spoke about Pehs being by profession of subsistence."

At the same time I could not help but the local properties of the same time I could not help but the cloquence, and haw he the speakers did not know much about Socialism in '96, that perhaps neither he nor 'tother (Debs) knew much about it till some time after but that it was all right now. They were both Sechulists, they had a learning and had learned. I then asked him how, after these damaging admissions, he could consider such men as Debs and others, who pursued such tallst parties. We resolved that we tactics, such men who had shown ig-norance of Socialism; and the way to get as honest or as fit exponents, nay more, "leaders" of the Socialist move-To the DAHLY PEOPLE-At one of more, "leaders" of the Socialist movement, so of the Socialist mov vertisement of the Socialist Labor Party or its candidates," that I and others had come there to try and break up the meetmy speech, a wise-looking geeser intering, and if I spoke again he would call rupted with this remark: "The workers for the Police, have me locked up, and

> He said he was no fighter, but had lots of this kind of fight in him. I told-him to go ahead and do so if he dared, He then absolutely refused to answer any more questions, sold three five cent books, gave away four Rogues' Zeitung Beebles and dusted.
>
> When we got back to headquarters, a

reporter from the "Jersey City Evening Journal," who had got wind of the little diversion, rushed in and we gave him the whole story. WM. DORAN, Jersey City, N. J., Oct. 3.

A Sample "Social Democrat."

To the DAILY PEOPLE-Last evening a meeting was held here and addressed by a Mr. Modest, a typical fakir, and a member of the "S. D." He told the listening workingmen that there was no use in voting for McKinley or Bryan. that their wages would be the same whether McKinley or Bryan was elected, but he did not mention the Socialist Labor Party. He did say, however, that there was nothing to be gained by politically the same was nothing to be gained by politically the same was nothing to be gained by politically the same was nothing to be gained by politically the same was nothing to be gained by politically the same was nothing to be gained by politically the same was nothing to be gained by politically the same whether was not the same was not the same whether whether was not the same whether was not the same whether whether whether whether was not the same whether whether whether w ical action, that the cigarmakers should organize in the pure and simple union, and fight the Trust with a full treasury! The full treasury is evidently of as much importance to organized scabbe y as the "full dinner pail" is to organized capital.

Among the assertions that he made were the following: the A. F. of H-ll has a membership of over 2,000,000; the ing at about 8 o'clock a reporter from The Hoboken Observer" came up the stars of our County Headquarters three steps at a jump, and with a suspiciously steps at a jump, and with a suspiciously wast started against Krebs, and the strike wast started against Krebs, are the enemy of the fakirs, and that the capitalists are your friends; and well be a fit concomitant to the figurative trio, as a membership of over 2,00,000, the strike base and support of the fakirs, and that the capitalists are your friends; and well figurative trio, as a henchman of the

have some very good campaign liars in this town, but they all turned green with

this town, but they all turned green what envy when they heard the pure and simple talk of Modest.

He also begged the Cigarmakers to organize and strike for a little of "some of de broberty off your posses:" that they should organize so that the bosses should not be able to take more than their "share!" and of such is pure and simple-dems and "Social Leongerray."

dom, and "Social Democracy." There were other speakers announced on the bill but they failed to materialize. D. C. WISMER,

Quakertown, Pa., Oct. 2.

To the DAILIY PEOPLE-A large and enthusiastic meeting was held here Saturday night. Fully three hundred surrounded the speakers, who held them for two hours, while they whacked Billus he worked, at real manual labor one time, as a part of his study of Socialism.

By this time he had sized up several red buttons in the audience, and evidently fearing trouble, immediately began a

cinlist speaker.

The two young men came here from Syracuse and distributed throw away cards among the employes of the large manufacturing plants. Though it rained hard their work bore good fruit, and shows us that we can next time form a Section. Mr. E. Harris acted as chair-man and G. A. Strible, candidate for Senator for the 34th Senatorial District of Onondaga county, was the speaker of the evening. Mr. Strible is a good the evening. speaker, and handled his subject in a good manner, and received the applause of the audience at each point that he made. PATRICK CAMPBELL.

Oswego, N. Y., Oct. 1.

To the DAILY PEOPLE-When one gets closely acquainted with the striking miners he cannot help but curse the labor fakirs. The miners will be in measurable time a body of men with which the capitalist class must reckon. To-day. all their sincerity, honesty, loyalty, and solidarity are wasted, at least practically so, because the Mitchells and Dilchers take good care to have all their actions flow in the wrong channel.

Provdence is a mining town about two miles from Scranton, and this place we selected for our first meeting. Henry Wolf, of Brooklyn, delogate to the Carpenter's convention, Wise, J. Gray, and wyself, spoke. "Tragic Pages" were sold, and the meet-ing was a success all around. While standing on the sidewalk till the committee got the platform placed in the "Sonare." I saw two families coming down a stairway all excited, some crying, others with a sad but determined look upon their faces. Upon inquiry it was learned that upstairs was the office of an alderman, who, in the absence of a judge, adjusts all controversies of minor importance. The two families mentioned of his house. A young man embraced his aged mother and exclaimed: "No.

must sleep in the streets."
To myself, I said: "Bravo! Well done! Some day that heroism which now slum-bers will be aroused and it will be guided by the fighting S. L. P. into the proper so that he who builds houses need not sleep in the street; he who digs

utter a curse upon him who betrays the confidence of these wage-workers, abuses their solidarity by encouraging them to finally loses all hope and determination by the repeated defeats of a pure and simple union.
One poon, the idea occurred to us to

Not, however, as the Dems-Reps litle like McKinley and Bryan fashion), ame to listen, although their masters, and an eye on them! Pamphlets were sold and the meeting was a great suc-cess, if we are allowed to judge by the expressions of faces and the applause. lere again the writer had an opportun ity to witness the solidarity of the workers. Miners, who were so devoted to their "leaders" (?) that they were indignant at us because we called in a general way attention to the impotency of pure and simple trades unionism. Confident that organized Dileher could "wipe the floor" with us, they challenged us to meet him it debate the following night.

Needless to say, that it was promptly better than to give away the class he accepted, and we anxiously awaited the "to-morrow." .To-morrow came, but or-ganized Dilcher came not. He sent word that he had to leave town (a la Gompers

'catching a train").

More meeting were held, all of which arriage and which unanimously expressed the determination to cut loose from the A. F. of L. and join the Alliance. Patsy Moran of the I. T. U., editor of a labor paper (?) which he privately owns, stopped me on the street and assured me that he was leaning strongly towards Socialism, but nevertheless he would fight us because

and, having extended to other factories so that there are to-day 7,000 cigarmakers on strike in New York, and receiving \$5.00 a week strike benefit from the International Cigarmakers Union. We self he could yet hear him shout: "You are a De Leonite! Wait, we'll fix you."

Mr. Flaherty does not believe in politics, as he said all the while, but this election he sings a different song. must save his country, and hence he runs on the Democratic ticket for Legislature. He also proclaims that those who don't vote for him are "scabs," and for all we know he may have some Republican pure and simplers expelled because at the ballot box. It's too bad that there are no "Kangs" in Scranton, for he is good timber for them "he is coming our (their) way."

PETER DAMM. Scranton, Pa., Oct. 1, 1900.

A Colorado " Patriot " Held up to View

To the DAILY PEOPLE.-The So cialist Labor Party of Grand Junction, with the aid of N. L. Griest, has for the past few weeks been making things decidely interesting for the old party politicians in this section of the country. Griest is a hard worker, not only for the Socialist Labor Party, but also for the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, and the comrades of Section Mesa Coun ty were all grieved to-day to learn of his resignation as State Organizer.

The Republicans organized a McKinley

club here last Thursday, for which oc easien they imported a speaker from Denver, by the name of Earl M. Cranson, who, by the way, is a son of a Methodist preacher, and he, like all the rest that are out in the interest of the capitalist class, misrepresented the condition of affairs from start to finish.

Mr. Cranson spoke of how the Stars

and Stripes were honored and respected all over the world, and drew a very glowing picture, and ended up by saying that the Stars and Stripes made the flag of the Republican party. That state-ment was a deliberate insult to the American flag and an intilligent audience. I wish to say that some of my ancestors for seven long weary years marched through flood and flame with this nation baptized in blood and tears. they went through the trying scenes of Forge; their course tracked over the frozen ground by blood-stains of their sore and bleeding feet. They helped to gain liberty, and it was liberty watered by the blood and tears of the men who fought. For the party that fired upon the flag, insulted it, used it for advertising purposes, claim that it is its flag, is an insult to ntelligence. W.-E. TEN EYCK, Grand Junction, Colo, October 1.

Legislative Twidledee of the Capitalist Politicians The case of Motorman Algernon S. Brown, represents a true sample of capitalist justice. It also affords to the workinkman with a little brains, a glimpse of the real issue of the campaign. To the class conscious proletarian and Socialist, this case proves the contention

that all legislation is class legislation. Brown sued the North Jersey Stree Railway Company for \$5,000 damages, had come to seek protection from a man he having sustained severe injuries from who is in sympathy with the operators a shock of 500 volts, while trying to reverse a car. The company applied for a non-suit.

whereupon Judge Swayze promptly threw the case out of court. Con-No. tributory negligence was the basis of ex-Here a man in the audience cried:

Right you are young fellow, if Debs men: I shall not turn scab even if we plication. The injuries were not chargable to the company, The fault, if-"if" - any, lay with the electrician or who soever sent out the car. (It is not to be supposed that the cheapest and poorest kind of appliances and material ever found its way on a North Jersey trolley car. Oh, no!) Mr. Werts contended that the electrician was not a representativ of the company, but a CO-EMPLOYEE The remarkable part of the entire pro-ceeding is where Judge Swayze unwittingly indicts the traction company.
After remarking that Brown seemed to

know of the "alleged" defect, he said: make sacrifices for a pure and simple "It is quite consistent with the prob-union. If one is not a strong man he abilities that the flash of electricity was caused by some defect in the operation of the controller, or by a defect in the construction. I think that it was such an accident as might have been anticipated." (1)

Brown had had trouble with the car is seems, before he took it on his run. do, i. c., to go in the factory and competer of the complex of the factory and competed by the factory and compete up in 315 Market street, have no time or we spoke to the men who voluntarily use for his complaints or refusals, reintricate and well-worm garding the mysteries of the rolling-stock.

At any rate, the company cannot bring a logical reason that would prove that they are not responsible for the careless or reckless management of the entire system, from rail to headlight.

Co-employee Werts, methinks will not get Brown's vote, should the ex-Governor ever run for office again. And Brown including the rest of the working class would do well to turn down every cap-italist candidate, has-been's and will-be's,

represents, in hinting about "anticipating.

The day is not far distant when the Socialist Labor Party vote will cause little much anticipation on the part o More meeting were held, all of which were very successful, particularly the one in Hyde Park. Here we have a Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union the class that at present, are having surplus value ground out of their hide to the tune of prosperity and Bryanism.
This is the true and only question that confronts the working class to-day: the conquest of the public powers, where out-of-job has-been's and out-of-date neverthelers he would fight us because we weren't of the right kind. He also said that our Union was sure to be "killed" within three weeks. I wished him success.

Mr. M. D. Flaherty, president and organizer of the Central Labor Union, said to a newly converted wagon workers "These d——d S. L. P. people injure US more than the bosses, why don't you people kick them out?" To his surprise, the man spoken to said: "we know that the man spoken to said: "the man spoken to solution the man spoken to said: "the man spoken to solution the man spoken to said: "the man spoken to solution the man spoken to sol be's cannot serve the office of

capitalist class. Vote for Malloney and Remmel. Newark, N. J., Oct. 6. H. W. R.

Chief Scabs Force Their Dupes to Scab. To the DAILY PEOPLE-If the state ments made by J. Mahlon Barnes, of the

Philadelphia Cigarmakers' Unions, our and a half speech IN SELF DE-FENSE, before the Board of Union 90, of this city, some weeks ago, are true, and it looks very much like it, then the upper pantatas of the New York Strike Committee have placed themselves in a disgraceful position. Barnes and others of Philadelphia were charged by the New York Board with bad faith trickery, and were held responsible for the loss of the sympathetic eigarmaker strike of Philadelphia, that was ordered early in the spring, in aid of the great New York strike. Barnes told another story, and charged leader Maroucek and the New York Board who seat him to speech w Philadelphia, with being the cause of district. the failure-because the New leader divulged the great secret of his New York confederates at the end of a speech before the Philadelphia joint union meeting, to the effect "that the New York Strike Board permits members of the International Union to work in the 'annexes' (shops) of the strike and lockout bosses and manufacture cigars for the same bosses who fired nearly 6,000 brave men and woman. on the street to starve. Now, these charges mean nothing less than that the New York Strike Committee permitted its members to work in the newly opened shops of the strike bosses unmolested, or rather the New York Strike Committee PERMITTED THE MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION TO SCAB AGAINST THE 6,000 STRIKERS whom they ordered and kept on a long and tedious strike on a three-quarter dollar diet. The excuse given by leader Maroucek for the New York Board letting their members scab against their own strikers was simply that the Board wishes to reduce the strike pay rolls as much as possible. The Philadelphia Cigarmakers bearing this astonishing statement, went mad with rage and indignantly refused to assess themselves the proposed one dollar per week per capita tax which we New members have been ILLEG-I paying for over twenty twenty weeks in weeks in succession. All attempts of the New York crooks to make the Philadelphia Cigarmakers reconsider their action failed, although they selected every bluffer in rotation. such as Strasser, Bennett, Modest, Harris, etc., etc., but in vain. Loss of conadence caused the strikers to again rewere the men whom the crooks wanted to hold up for their crooked work, and the failure of the Philadelphia strike. Now this happened many months ago, and it is astonishing to see how this combination has been able to suppress until Brother Barnes was compelled to

give them away. Old cigarmakers in the craft were puzzled to see how the bosses' combination were able to hold out so long with over 6,000 hands on strike and yet supply their customers all right—now the secret has cropped out, and we also know now why we have been stripped of one dollar per member weekly and illegally for nearly six months. We now learn that the bosses opened a large number of new (or "annexes" as our leaders call them) know that the Strike Board had spies and detectives employed to detect them,

and that the four or five Upper Leaders knew every one of them, and permitted them to work unmolested. It may be interesting for the strikers and our memer Maroucek who attempted to call down De Leon in the Cooper Institute meeting and wanted to know how much De Leon got paid by the bosses for calling the Strike Leaders a set of crooks, etc. etc., and warning them against these fakirs strikers to ask how much did you, Mr.

get from the bosses for services rendered.

The Campaign in Worcester.

To the DAILY PEOPLE-Thinking hat the Comrades would like to know what we are doing down this way, I nineteen open air meetings since August 1st. Last Sunday we held a large meeting on the "Common" and sold a large quantity of literature. Last night we held a large meeting at Vernon square, and spoke to over 1.000 people. WILLIAM WALKER.

Worcester, Mass., October 3, 1900.

From the Far West.

To the DAILY PEOPLE-There are strange things happening every day on the part of the capitalist class in this whereby we compel them to show hands. This makes new converts to the militant army of emancipation. This Section was organized on that memorable day, May Day, when all loyal memorable day, May Day, when all loyal S. L. P. men flock to the standard of liberty. Comrade Griest, State Organizer, delivered some out-door lectures at a time of the year when it takes courage to face the inclemency of Colorado's

But organized in the midst of the great But organized in the midst of the great lignite coal field in Northern Colorado, we unsheathed our sword and started out never to give up the fight until our class dispossesses the ruling class. Since lignite coal field in Northern Colorado, we unsheathed our sword and started out never to give up the fight until our class dispossesses the ruling class. Since that time we have had various organizers here, of the pure and simple stripe, including President Mitchell of the U.M. W. We laid them all low. Mitchell received a reception which he had not figured on. The once boasted Western figured on. The once boasted Western Federation of Miners, which was known as the" Giant of the Rockies." has sent back its Charter, recognizing the fact that it was impotent to marshall the forces together in a class conscious movement which would eventually put them in possession of the mines. We have held our first County convention and nominated the following candidates:

Joseph Smith, Congressman First Congressional District, endorsed by Section Denver; Joseph Bammer, District Judge, Louisville; Max Ferguson, Dis-trict Attorney, Louisville; John Dubois, State Senator, Boulder; three Representatives, Joseph Kirkmire, Gorham,

Alfred Malson, Philip Veal, Louisville; When the cur got tresh and drew near, then it would be time enough to take notice of its would be time enough to take notice of im by giving nim a kick that whild send him yelping back to his kenuel. The before. Peace, Gregory James, Joshua Feder-spell; Constable, Ora Filly, all of Louis-ville.

These candidates are all wage slaves of the quartz and coal mines.
PHILIP VEAL, Organizer.
Louisville, Boulder Co., Colo., Oct. 1, 1900.

The Campaign Growing Hot-

To the DAILIY PEOPLE-Corregan. the Socialist Labor Party candidate for Governor of New York State, spoke to over 200 people here last night, and was well received. His arguments could not be disputed, nor were they, notwith-standing the audience included most of leaders and politicians of both parties in this part of the country. Everylody admitted Comrade Corregan's
speech was the finest ever heard in this
district.

E. H. LOUISVILLE, KY.—The way to
pectations. To speech any good to come
from Hayard Lody and that he who entertains the expectation is a prey to folly. ties in this part of the country. Every-body admitted Comrade Corregan's

Sixty copies of the DAILY PEOPLE. and over 100 "Why the Workingmen o America Should Vote for Malloney and Remmel" leadlets were distributed. The population of Fultonville is about 1,000, and when 200 of that number turn out to hear what Socialism is, it is a very encouraging sign of the times. We are very enthusiastic over the success of themeeting and we have started, for the first time in the history of Fultonville, a vigorous campaign against Capitalism. Hurrah for the Fighting S. L. P., and down with wage slavery.

WALTER F. DEXTER.
Fultonville, Mont. Co., N. Y., Oct. 3. Sixty copies of the DAILY PEOPLE.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Corre spondents.

questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

T. J., CHICAGO, H.L.—You must be a very recent reader of the DALLY **EOPLE.* The point has been covered before. Yes we do utterly despise Bryanism. We plead "guilty" to that "indictment." McKinleysism we respect as the logical consistent and true expression of the capitalist system; and we fight it as such. Bryanism, however, we night without respecting it. The former is a social tiger; the latter is a political sunke. What cise than contempt can one entertain for the hireling or charlatan who cericatures one's serious can one entertain for the hire chirlatan who caricatures one's expressions and aims?

M. R., NEW YORK-Go to their meetings, of the lot, whether the set that happens to be performing be Republican or Democratic. You will find no one physiognomy that reveals any pursuit higher than that of pennics. They all have the mouths of fishes; some of little fishes, others of sharks, according to the number of pennics their respective spirits move them to snap after.

J. S., GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.—Let it be so! What of it? If, indeed, there is nothing else to this world but "a big pot where people are to pull out their slices," the Socialist Lebor Party demands that every man shall have his joint. To-day the idiers only get it.

idiers only get it.

8. G. II., HARTFORD, CON.—The S. L.
P. papers are: 1. DAILY PEOPLE, 1 cent
n copy. Sunday 2 cents: 2. WEEKLY
PEOPLE, 50 cents a year, both at 2-6 New
iteade street, this city. 3. "Socialistische
Arbeiter Zeitung" (German), \$1 a year, 239
8. Chair street, Cleveland, 0. 4. "Abendblatt" (Jewish daily), 1 cent a copy, 9
ituger street, N. Y. 5. "Il Proletario"
(Italian weekly), \$1 a year, 176 Houston
street, N. Y. 6. "Arbetaren" (Swedish
weekly), \$1.50 a year, 2-6 New Reade street, weekly), \$1.50 a year, 2-6 New Reade street, N. Y.

quit! I: The S. L. P. will move on its course with the Imperturbable serenity of a machine in motion. Not all your howls, yells, threats or bucketfuls of defamation can enuse it to swerve one hairs breadth. The Labor Fakirs must go. Like the legendary krights, who beat their way across the surphurous breath or dragons, the S. L. P. will beat its way to its goal athwart all guashings of teeth.

S. S. E., CLEVELAND, O.—Does your Mr. Max Hayes really feel very happy? We question the accuracy of your observation. And yet, you may be right. It takes very little water to make a perfect puddle for a slip of a polliwog.

F. B. J., LYNN, MASS.—The feature of capital" lies on the production, not on F. B. J., LYNN, MASS.—The feature of "capital" lies on the production, not on the consumption end of the line. "Capital" is that without which, in present society, the labor-function of than can not come into action. For the sake of clearness we have a lawys treated as "Capital" the tool of production or distribution held in private the production of distribution held in private too; if held under the socialist system of lowership, would cease to be "Capital." Some people distinguish the two by calling the former "private capital." and the latter "public capital." Provided the right thing is understood, the terminology is unessential. Marx frequently uses the word "capital. Marx frequently uses the word "capital." when he means "capitalist class." When speaking, for instance, of the conflict between capital and the working class, capitalist class is clearly meant by capital.

T. G., WORCESTER, MASS.—Marx was not a proletarian. With him it was a case of clear intellect coupled to uncompromising rectifude.

not a proletarian. With him it was a case of clear intellect coupled to uncompromising rectitude. ectitude.
M. N., NEW YORK-At that S. L. P.

open air meeting in Syracuse where Depew's carriage had to ston and he was forced to listen to a Socialist speaker, he is described as having looked very cheap. His eyes lost their bleak northeasterly expression. He looked like a criminal in the dock, listening to the indictment against him.

him.

L. W., WORCESTER, MASS.—Did you really entertain apprehensions for the safety of the Party's ticket in your State? See here, it is this way: Look to your right; you will there see the Socialist Labor Party;—that is the positive pole. Now look to your left; you will there see the S. L. P.;—that is the negative pole. Now, whatever gets it's head between those two poles becomes like "the house that the builder did not build." A. K., NEW YORK—It is rather you who

men in a life-time.

D. P. ELIZABETH, N. J.—The difference lies in this: the DAILY PEOPLE does not fake news the Kangaroo papers do. A report in the DAILY PEOPLE of a party meeting may happen to be wrong, the speaker h. ring unexpectedly been prevented from a pearing, disappointing a big crowd that had athered to hear him, and timely notice of the failure not having been sent to this office. But the DAILY PEOPLE will never give glowing reports of meetings that never took place, where no one came and where no speaker was expected to turn up.—as happens regularly with the Kangaroo reports of their "lively mass meetings."

C. A. O., BOSTON, MASS.—We did not

c. A. O., BOSTON, MASS — We die not print your matter because it medid only have served to dignify these freaks by notice being taken of them. You would not stop to notice every whelp that barks at you from a distance behind a fence, would you?

fore.

E. D., ROCHESTER, N. T.—It has consumed itself. You will notice that to be a feature of all hysterical Movements. Moreover, you don't say anything when you say that the reason of that Movement's collapse is that 'ild developed no one of strong individuality." That theory confuses cause with effect. There is no such thing possible as the development of a strong individuality in a silly Movement. It is the virile Movement that develops virile individualities. Hysterics are not a maulfestation of virility just the reverse. Look the matter over which this cip.

B. T. B. BELUNIPPORT, CON.—We are

B. T. H. BR. INTEPORT, CON. The are pleased to know you were at the meeting. The speaker did not draw a long bow. The St. P. will steer her course with the eye steady on the goal. She will perform the duties imposed by her mission, just exactly as a solvent business man cheerfully takes up his noises at maturity.

P. R. NEW HAYEN, CON.—Just look at the performance. Mr. Eugene V. Brewster, who, tho a candidate on the Debaticket, is becoming McKinley in the Brookiyu "Daily Earle" and other papers. That should be mough for anybody, without going into details.

T. G., NEW YORKERS—Reformers would only substitute Syria for Exppt. Rather than strain for that sort of thing, one might take life easy and not strain at all.

T. A. BROOKLYN—The bebs vote will be simply ridiculous. All the more ridiculous when read by the light of the claims made for it. That cipping you have sent and all other such articles that we have read bear the unmistakable earmarks of being Republican "write-ups" made to discourage Bryan voters.

courage Bryan voters.

C. H., GREENVILLE, N. J.—Your letter is ideal. If furnishes all the mistaken notions one can want to see together so as to refute them. It will certainly be published a little later in the season, together with its refutation. For the present, suffice it to say that you don't gather your information from the DAHLY PROPLE, or you rend the paper very carelessly. It does not attack "organized labor," what it does attack is the "organized scabbery" which dupes the unions, sells their labels to swenier bosses, starts strikes to get dues by or at the order of some employer, etc., etc. These facts have been proved.

L. P. H., JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—There is absolutely no foundation in truth in the charge that Alliancemen have scabbed it on International Cigarmakers. It is a labor fakir invention of the whole cloth. We also International Cigarmakers. It is a labor fakir invention of the whole cloth. We also have heard the counter charge that International eigarmakers have scabbed it on the Alliance cigarmakers in Davis' shout but neither of this statement have we been able to find satisfactory proofs. Never lose sight of the fact that much of the fight that the S. L. P. has recently gone through was brought on by the New fork International Cigarmakers Labor Fakirs, who made a desperate and inglorious attempt to muzzie the party. Of course, with their utter rout, they have become doubly vicious. There is no lie to fifthy or too absurd that they would stick at. If you knew the crew, from the Heimerlingres, liennetts. Princes, Marouscheks down to the Henry Stahis and Modests, besides giving them the little credit you do for either truthfulness or decency, you would not at all bother about the staff they set affort.

C. S. PHILADELPHIA—Your nerves are

C. S., PHILADELPHIA—Your nerves are not strong enough? You are too old to light us? Why, then, don't fight; Cave in?

II. H. MILWAUKEE, WIS.—You can find all that you are after in the "Socialist Almanac" and "is supplements. Address Labor News Company, 2-6 New Reade street.

T. I. S., DANBURY, CONN.—The So-cialist Labor Party, proper, has been in the field ten years,—since 1830. This is its third Presidential campaign. It has gyring these ten years breasted storm after storm, survived and come out stronger, It will come out of this campaign with colors flying.

D. P., NEW YORK—Your attitude is surprising. If, as you say, you are going to vote for McKinley because you want to hit Croker, you will be the most ridiculum man to look at after election. Why, Croker himself, together with all the Tanmany magnates. Is going to vote for McKinley! The only way to hit Croker is to hit the whole capitalist class. That can only be done by voting the S. L. P. ticket.

J. O'F., ABINGTON, MASS.—The "New York Hebrew- and graduate of Stanford university" referred to in the clinoning from the Brockton "Times" as about to visit that city is an unsavory rolling stone called Edlin, who is as much a graduate of Stanford University as your cat. The gentleman, turned up East from California at a time when he thought he could fish in troubled waters here, the Amarchist Jews having just been expelled from the justy. He was soon found out by the decent Jewish party members and was dropped. He then managed to get the N. E. C. to appoint him to a tour, and his distinguishing act at that tour was to collect moneys, part of which has has not yet accounted for. At the end of, his tether, here, he returned to California. From there he again applied to the N. E. C. for a job, but this time unsuccessfully. Thereupon he, right for once, Kangarooed. J. O'F., ABINGTON, MASS .- The "New

A. B., NEW YORK.—The Henriot, referred to in year-rday's report of the Paris International Congress, as having attempted to get into the Congress with Kangaroo credentials and having vanished is a fellow who acted for a time as organizer for a German trade maken there. He was found out; lost his job; and then set up a saloon in Newark. Guess he appeared as a delegate of the beer interest. If you communicate with Newark commades you could find out more about him. Yes, he was a Democratic heeler in Newark.

B. J. K., and M. W., PERTH AMBOY,
N. J., TOGETHER WITH ALL OTHERS
WHOM THIS MAY CONCERN:

1. The personel of this office is not large
enough, to a asset queen con, by private
eletter:

enough, to a sayer question, by private letter:

"2. The facilities in this office are not such as to enable letters, asking questions and otherwise unimportant, to be preserved;

3. This office will henceforth refuse to answer any questions on "God." Religion" and similar topics. The questions uniformally betray a contreversial turn of mind, that turns on non-essentials,—things that no wise concern the conomic problem that alone Socialism is concerned with.

E. /C. NEW YORK—Of course, that whole "Velkaseltung" report about "Harrimad's great speech in the Congress arginst the supprising you did not see through it antily yeaterday's report in these columns. That "great speech" consisted in his reading the anagaroo platform, starting to lie about the party, being immediately mailed by Sanlai as a falsifier, and being stopped short by the committee in his hangarou career of reckless calumny. That was all

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Heary Kuhn, Secretary, 2-9 New Reade

Henry Kulm, Secretary, 24 New Reade
Street, New York
NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS-Thomas
Curran: Secretary, Room 13, 557 Westminster street, Providence, R. I.
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA Y J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street Marker square, Londen, Ontario,
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—
2-6 New Rende street. (The Party's literhery secret.)

hry sgency. NOTICE - For technical reasons, for Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by fuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The regular meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist La-ber Party was held at the Daily People Building on Monday evening, October 16. Keveney in the vhair.

The routine correspondence of the Na-tion Secretary Andicates a solid phalanx of class-conscious voters for the Socialist and since the Partys, the Socialist La-Labor Party on election day. That the membership is clearly aware that the So-cial Revolution can only be realized through the strictest discipline is shown by the following two expulsions:

At a regular business metting of Sec t on Pasco, Washington held October 6, Frank Murphy and Thompson Helm were expelled from membership for voting and othewise taking an netive Democratic convention held here Sep-

FRANK MARTIN, Organizer.

At the regular Central Committee meeting of Section Passaic County, N. J., held on October 12, William E. McCullough of this cit of member of Central I am writing off, because I belonged to Branch, Passaic County, was expelled for violating Section 20, Article 2 of the convolution of the controlled me until the violating Section 20, Article 2 of the con-rather the controlled me until the stitution, by distributing and soliciting throw them out in New Jork. Come and subscriptions for the "Appeal to Rea-fight the common Enamey, the Capital-son," a paper which advocates the election ists and not Traedes Union, and bite of Debs and Harriman.

Section Cambridge, Mass., sends belated report on vote on the Constitu-tion; too late to be counted.

Manager of the Labor News Co, reported that 500,000 copies of the leaflet "Why the Workingmen of America should Vote for Malloney and Remnef" had been ordered. In this connection Sections are requested to do as little kicking as possible relative to slight delays in the shipment of these leadlets. For a number of days they have been shipped at the rate of forty thousand a day, and the outlook is that this rate will con-tinue till November 1.

Section Denver reports the suspension E. O. Cochran for one year for having failed to prove his charges that V. G. Grist, State Organizer of Colorado, was financially and politically crooked.

The new Constitutions can now be ob-tained from the National Secretary. They are 16 pages, red cover, pocket size; 70 cents a hundred, cash in ad-

Charters were granted to sections at Watervliet, N. Y., Spokane, Wash., and Warwick, R. I.

JULIAN PIERCE,

Du Bois, Pa., Attention.

PEOPLE, one hundred and some subsubscriptions with the members of Sec-tion Du Bois have given to their fellow workingmen here and vicinity will expire.

At the last meeting of Section Du Bois

I was instruted to invite all the PEOPLE readers to attend our meeting which will be held on October 24. 8 p. m., at 214 West Long avenue. Comrade Wm. G. Cowan, of Pittsburg will address the meeting. To the out of town readers who cannot attend the meeting we invite, whenever in Du Bois, to call at our headquarters, 214 West Long avenue, where subscriptions for the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE be obtained.

Everett, Mass.

EVERETT, Mass., Oct. 3,-The following campaign trip has been arranged for Michael T. Berry, Socialist Labor Party candidate for Governor: Worcester October 17 Chicopee, Westfield. North Adams..... Fitchburg, Ayer, ... 20. Haveth'll, ... 20. Sections are requested to arrange and

Peter Damm in Illinois. Spring Valley, October 17, Poorla and vicinity, October 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 Springfield, October 23,

Jacksonville, October 24, 25, Alton, October 26, East St. Louis, October 27,

Belleville and vicinity, October 28, 20, Quincy, November 1. Moline, November 2. Rock Island, November 3.

Chicago. November 4, 5, Comrades will please arrange for meet-ings and see to it that plenty of literature is on hand, JOHN HELLGREEN, Organizer pro tem.

Dates of Edward Kriz in Minnesota.

Brainard, October 17. Little Pail's, October 18, St. Cleud, October 19, Minneapolis, October 20. St. Paul, October 21. Hustings, October 22. Red Winz, October 23, Lake City, October 21, Wabasha, October 25. Stillwater, October 27.

DOMATIONS TO THE DAILY PEOPLE.

Presidently acknowledged \$1,800.80 Received week ending Oct. 14. . 123.55

Detailed account in next issue.

SELF-EXPLANATORY LETTERS.

Pekin, Ills., Sept. 2, 1900.

Mr. Karl Kochlin, Peoria:

LETTER I.

Comrade .- I am very sorry to see you struggling for Labor's Emancipation, and the same time be misslead by Fakirs like Deleon and some of his Click, Hickey, for instance. I know Hickey, he got my eyes open to the true Light, and also every Comrade in Pekin. We Receipts, \$68.86; expenditures, \$85.23, hav a fine Moovment here now by our hor and the Social Democratic Party United. We are going to Canton, Ills., to morrow to hear our Comrade Debs. and we will also, the same time have a Convention in Canton to Nominate a Congrashnell T ket. Why don't you Comrades come with the Party that does Work for Socialism and Labors rigth your Organization does not tice what the Preech. open your Eyes, and Investigate don't be decived by a few that are yust looking for themselfs. and only get your Money. your leaders Cont went the Movment to grow, the J. want it smal, so the can controll it for their selfiesh Intrests. I know of what and slauder everybody that is coming our way, only mabe not as fast as we in dit becous we not all learn as fast . let itu- evry Socialist belong to their respetive Trades and do all the can among their fellow Tradesmen to open there Ecies we must not Entagonize them but con- the vert them if we possible can that is our duty. We as a Socialist Party we must show them and proove to them with our action that we are there Party blut of their blut and Bones of their Bones. I am a Socialist I want Socialism in our Trades Unions are the first steam for the Workers to figth aginst Capital ism and as Capitalism growes and the Whacit concentrast. Socialism is the last steap, becous Socialism is the child

I am for the Working Class and Socialism G. F. SCHMIDT.

> LETTER II. 512 Court St.,

Pekin, Ills., Sept. 10, 1900. Carl Kochlin, Peoria, Ills.:

of Capitalism.

Comrade.-We are going to have a convention in Pekin, Sept. 12th in the Abolition of Capitalism and for the Esafternoon, we will put up a Congressnell and Legislature Tickets we will hav delegates from Canton Pekin and With to-day's issue of the WEEKLY | Peoria. Your Organization is invited to sub-Sec- Democratic Party Convention of this Listrict.

Yours for Socialism in our time before we die. G. F. SCHMIDT. P. S. next Saturday & Sunday Night we will hav a first class Spacker here. come and hear bim.

> LETTER III. Peoria, Sept. 12, 1900.

G. F. Schmidt, Pekin, Ill.: Your letter of September 2d, also the one of Sept. 10th, at hand, I will say aken, and where literature can also that I have read the first to our Section, and that we must honestly be surprised at the way you had your eyes opened, or do you not think that you are in a dream with open eyes. Now Comrade Schmidt (I will call you comrade because I still think that you will find out that you are on the wrong track and to you that ther is something ratten in of you, if you look over the historical cuttive Comitte in one City for such a cially, from the start to finish, and which outlines of Socialism and its progress, length of time and also the pour and made Dr. von Schweitzer, a labor leader you will find that the foremost men in the movement have always been, and benefitt of the Capitalists, don't you are, uncompromising men, who, rather Know that men can be bougth and than affiliate themselves with men that Clothed with Socialism to Retard the accept the name of Socialism for individual gains, suffer themselves to be called most anything in the line of vile ty pursued tactics by wich the hoped names, given them by those who cannot grasp the truth of the adherence to principle, and the true gospel of emancipation. Now, comrade, when you revile us and our choice for OUR press, think of it that Socialism has made used to destroy the treade unions we left it, and not before. The convention of 1890 never intended that the Socialist Labor Party, nor the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliant of it that Socialism has made progress only in those countries where THE PRINCIPLE was held above everything, and where the narty OWNED and controlled its OWN PRESS, where furthermore, the men from first to last did not care whether the growd was large or small, but where they wanted those that joined the ranks to be stendfast and true to the principle, which alone can bring us the freedom for which we are willing to die.

Wherever Trades Unionism is not or-ganized on a political as well as on an economic basis it has FAILED to ch the point of emancipation.

That from our Party everything has been tried to bring the unions in rank and file for their own benefit and liberation, you ought to know since you were

for years a member of the party.

That the leaders of these unions have fought and are fighting us with tooth out and toe you do know, but you forgot the reason, which is, that through the step of the Unions joining hands with true Socialism, their (the leaders) reign, censes to be, and they will not be able to use the unions as stepping stones for their political aims and selfish purposes.

Do, and look at it right. A man (Debs) declares himself a Socialist, re-

| party, with a bungling platform, but which party is meant to sweep from end to end in less time than a year. Finding out that the labor ing masses are not so easily taken with a name, he tinkers on the platform until he achieves the great end of copying the Platform of the Socialist Labor Party, and expects those that have been famil-Party. iar with it for years to follow him the SELF-MADE leader, and throw prin-

ciple to the winds.

There is no doubt Debs is an able man, especially in speaking, but he can-not BE OUR LEADER.

A man who joins Socialism must brow selfish interests and mercenary desires from himself, he/must not ask above reasonable compensation for making a speech, and he must ask nothing theing a Socialist) when it is held to explain Socialism, the only gospel of

V. Debs gets all he can for his speaking, and does not practice what he declares

Comrade, wipe away those scales from your eyes; they hinder you from seeing clearly, or are you afraid to see and hear the truth of Socialism? I will try and get some comrades to go to Pekin on Sunday if they are willing. I am otherwise engaged in our cause, but do not ask us to support your ticket as we have a good and strong ticket in the field

De Leon is not the Party any than, you or I are a party, but he is a man that your party could be proud of if he was not too straightforward to abandon principle-like so many have done to find themselves begging to be let in at the back door of another new party, which has "the Crowd" for its motto and NO principle.

Read your own papers and compare he "Verwaerts," and "The People," what they say to-day and what they have been saying a year and a half back. Is that adhering to principle-to turn around like a weathervane?! Consider and look at it by the true light and you will not fail to see the

The S. L. P. forever. .

CARL KOECHLIN. LETTER IV. 512 Court Street, Pekin, Ill. Sept., 23, 1900.

Mr. Carl Coechlin, Peoria, Ill.:

Dear Sir-Your Letter at hand and contents noted. I will Reply to same and I hope that we all, that are fithing for the Emansipation of our Class will find the way for United Action for the tablishing of Socialism. You say for the Socialist Labor Party for ever. Now my Friend I am sorry for such an expretion from you, first of all there is nothing in a Name, it is the Principle we a fithing for and for the Plattform. I I believe you are honest as well as many more in your Party, but will show you that you are in the wrong Camp. first read your Party Constitution and then aurs, and see the diffent, our Party Platform stands for the same as all Socialists Platform the World over. Our above Debs. Party Press is owned by the different City Organizations, that is by the Party. Our Executive Comitte at Springfield, much powr as yours in New York. We have our powr in the Membership, Your Constitution is in no way a Socialist or a Democratic Constitution, but a Monopoly Concern for the benefitt of one City of New York for over 20 years. Yust think of that, has it never ocured Movement. We never left the Socialist | unions will help you little in the and bild up organizations of wage earn-ers in localities where there were none. But De Leon, the undisputed and unguestioned Leader of your Party, used the Alliance for the express purpose of getting treade unions to fight each other, if it had not been for De Leon's

blind and fatal tactics, members of the Treades Union would hav been in the Socialists movent by the thousands, every struggle of the working Class that is not mangled and controlled by him is attacked by him. To-day he is using his paper to injure the cause of the striking coal miners, yesterday he was using his paper and his S. T. & L. A. to defeat the striking Cigarmakers in New

defeat the striking Cigarmakers in New Jork. the day before that he was using this paper to aid in defeating the locked and are fighting us with tooth you do know, but you forgot the which is, that through the step Unions joining hands with true m, their (the leaders) reign, to be, and they will not be able to be unions as stepping stones for the Capitalists Court, of New York.

I defeat the striking Cigarmakers in New Jork? NO THANK YOU we have a strong, straightforward and very UNITED organization, and it will show its strength at the polls in spite of all your abuse and discouragement. Some of the sentences you write are not very clear to me, and if you can perhaps express yourself more clearly in the German language, it does not

in the position that De Leon ocopies. What would those Capitalists hav there 123.55 fases to join the party already existing, knowing he could not become its dictation, and saying he wasted to improve sue.

123.55 fases to join the party already existing, knowing he could not become its dictation, and saying he wasted to improve sue.

123.55 fases to join the party already existing, knowing he could not become its dictation, and saying he wasted to improve thing they would have him do would be sue.

123.55 fases to join the party already existing, knowing he could not become its dictation. What would those Capitalists have there itents of your letters, because they lagainst the Company just previous to his retirement, as the Congressional Record will show.

123.55 fases to join the party already existing, knowing he could not become its dictation. The position that the

other? And is not that the very thing that De Leon is doing? is not his paper and are not his speeches filled with attacks on treade unions. Not merely a corrupt leader, but the whole union and all unions that are not controlled by him. Is it possible that there can not be no seful or honest organization of Workingmen in this World, except the few S. T. & L. A. organizations under the domination of De Leon? Do you know that these so-called pure and simple organizations costs the capi-talists of this Country Millions of Dol-lars very year? Again, I say that if De Leon where an Agent of the Capitalists he would do exactly as he does do in trying to get the Treade unions to was fight Capitalists and Capitalism. treade unions becouse he has to fight them, the Con-

liners strike for instant. Next after the Treade Unions he fears the Socialist Movement. And yust as he has tried and failed to get the treade unionists to fight each other so De Leon has tried and succeeded in dividing the Socialist Movement in this Country he has suspended or expelled every Mem ber, every section, the country over tha wich it was impossible for Men of sense and honesty and Knowing all the facts to agree with. I decline to keep out o working Class political movement because De Leon has made the Socialis

Labor Party a Scab Labor Party.

The Social Democratic Party proposes to help the working Class in every strug-Party do the World over) either against an individual capitalist or against Capitalism. And if the Social Democratic Party ever alows itself to be used to fight strikers (as you had a case oria with the union when W. H. Clark was fighting the union) if it ever becomes a scab party, I will leave it as

Yours for the Working Class and for he Emansipation of that class from Capitalism and for Socialism.

G. F. SCHMIDT.

LETTER V.

Peoria, Ill., Sept. 26th, 1900. G. F. Schmidt, Pekin, Ill.:

Dear Sir-Your letter at hand. I will say, if you desire to turn my mind into the channel of the Social Democracy-I can tell you right from the start that it is a futile attempt on your part. I am following the Socialism as laid down by scientific men and not that suited to some ambitious aspirant to political honors, and as to my knowledge, the Socialist Labor Party of the present day is the ONE PARTY IN THIS COUN-TRY which comes closest to the true socialist principles and I am its adherent and its supporter to the best of my ability. If you callean explanation of Socialism that, which you yourself and your Comrade Klinke (we used to call him "Krout-Kopf Klinke" (Cabbagehead Klinke) have said about it at the meeting where I was present, I can tell you straight out: I FOR MY PART DO NOT WANT ANY OF IT. For such preposterous' nonsense às 'was conis not only not socialistic, but is wholly opposed to the principles as laid down ty men like Marx, Engels, La Salle, and so forth, whom you certainly will hold

Whatever you say about De Leon shows only your complete ignorance of the historical as well as scientific ad-Mass., is in no way in Possetion of as vance, and the uncompromising course and attitude Socialism has to take. You have read most probably, and surely have heard about Liebknecht-"he was a Socialist" and also Bebel, "he is a Socialist," and both our foremost fighters in the German ranks. Now, I give you this little advice: rend Bebel's reminiscences of the life of Liebknecht, and you will find in it identically the same will free yourself from the hallucin-ation which seems to have gotten hold you give the Powr and Scat of the Ex-condemned by them (Liebknecht especontroll of the press in the same Hands | (identical with the Gomeerses and Debses of this country) denounce them in the loudest terms, but which terminated in the victory of true Socialism.

Your lovy-dovy and cajoling with the emancipation, and is only done to catch votes, not for the cause.

I will tell you furthermore that lots

of the "Kangs" are people, who, when they found out that they could was their tongue, with a few phrases in the line of Socialism, wanted to be recognized as leaders of some sort, and as that did not go, they have nothing but abuses for the Party and its foremest representatives. Just like the little brutes that bark at the moon, because they cannot reach it

CAN ANY ONE OF YOU PEOPLE PROVE ANY OF YOUR CHARGES AGAINST DE LEON? ???! -LET THEM COME!

Now, I will tell you also; you speak about organization on Socialist principles, and about the United Socialists Where there is not only no truth in it, but where the heads of these branches of grand political aspirants are warring with each other for all they are worth and if there is any principle to be spoken of I fail to see it.

Is it that what you want us to support? NO THANK YOU we have a

in the German language, it does not matter to me, but, anyhow, I shall be Supposing the capitalists Class had an Agent and emisary in the position of hadership in the Socialist Labor Party, you say to the Section. Our comrades you say to the Section. Our comrades are exceedingly pleased over the con-

shift party, you will discover who is

If you so wish we shall send speaker to Pekin, as we hope there still some little Socialism left in you. KARL KOECHLIN.

P. S.—The discussion of trivial and silly matters we shall leave to the "Volkszeitung." It needs something "Volkszeitung." It needs something wherewith to insult those who expose it. Is that not good advice?

> LETTER VI 512 Court Street, Pekin, Ill. Sept. 28, 1900.

Mr. Karl Koechlin, Peoria:

Dear Sir-Your letter at hand and contents noted. I am convinved that you are De Leon fanatic, your whole letter shows that, because you can't Reason. I never askt you to write to the followers of De Leon & Co. nothing but deluted fauntics Please don't write to me any more we don't want any of your Scientific Noncence. so good buy.
G. F. SCHMIDT.

P. S. We dont want any of your Speakers, because the are yust like you, we heard Damm, Hickey and Frey. I read the De Leon People for 2 jears, untill I got sick of it. You have not answered my Letter and in Regard to De Leon, I think I made plain so a Idiot can understand but you can't. have no time to spend on you.

PLEASE DON'T WRITE ANY

THE FORGOTTEN SILVERITES.

The Last Convulsive Effort of An Expiring Movement.

To the DAILY PEOPLE-Amid the blare of trumpets, clapping of hands, beating of drums and cat calls the campaign of 1900 was opened at the Opera House in Grand Junction, Col.

When the band ceased playing the ex-Republican, and present Demo-Pop-Single Tax-Silver Republican and all-'round fusionist State Senator, J. W. Bucklin. a slick, oily, well kept lawyer, who tolls not neither does he spin, but succeeds in living comfortably on the back of the proletariat, stepped forward. He is known within confines of sovereign and "independent" monwealth as the man with the iron jaw from Cokomo. With a smirk, a smile and a bow he plumped himself to the front, and complimented the people of Colorado in general, and the people of Mesa County in particular, on their ability and willingness to cast their principles to the winds, if they had any, and fuse on any old thing; Free Silver, for instance. He was glad that the race produced such splendid specimens; that he, the specimen, lived in the United States, and in Colorado: had a home in Grand Junetion, was with us to-night; and there be sat, the Hon. Unifed States Senator, Henry M. Teller. (Hand clapping.)

He of the iron jaw then presented Mr. Ong, and something not unlike a man came forward. To be sure, a bewhiskered and bedraggled individual, but yet a man. He stared at the occupants of the stage, then at the audience, apparently taking in the situation. The gentlemen in the chairs looked at each other, moved uneasily, and with a heaven-protect-us cast of countenance. settled down, apparently to await their fate, whatever it might be. The audience seemed paralyzed. Then in a voice, the bellow of which

can be found at some uncertain point between the roar of a mountain lion and the screech of an ungreased government wagon, Mr. -- Ong said:

"Gentlemen and ladies," then boy, who recovered quickly from his Stewart on "Rise and Fall of Wage surprise, whispered audibly, "Ladies first please." A grizzled old frontiersman, ex-Union soldier, who sat on a front seat and had a Socialist Labor Party button in his coat, with an emphatic shake of the head, gave vent to that somewhat antiquated, though often quoted exclamation, "Well I'll be d-d."

Mr. Ong (hereinafter designated as G. L. Ong) said: "I'm a candidate for State Assembly, and will be elected because all the reformers ought to vote for me, Socialists included—mark that. The main thing for me to do next winter is who will stand by H. M. Teller are many, many candidates, but I'll commit myself to the support of none. as I can see good running 'pints' in all of them. I want no instructions from my constituents, as I want to be on the ground, use my own judgment and vote for the best." Of course the gentlemen of running

"pints," good or bad, will take this as a notice, early served. that G. L. Ong will be open for bids until the afternoon of the last day on which a United States Senator for Colorado will be chosen. This is not unusual out our way. When the audience yawned. "G-l-oug", trot ted out Teller and his great deeds. He said the Senator's public and private character was ir-r-r-reproachable. Yet would give up its secreta, they might a strange tale unfold, as it was the common talk at the time of his first election to the United States Senate, that he was the W. U. candidate, his predecessor.

acter: if the one-half of the history of the Nolan Gilmer mine at Georgetown were told the private section would put its foot in its mouth and swallow itself.

Exit Character, Public and Private. Iron Jaw then introduced J. N. Har ris, candidate for the Co. Com., a "mewho tried to say some too Socialist. thing but didn't.

Then the "splendid specimen" told u that the full dinner pail was not enough for the workingman, his horses and cattle had plenty to eat, give us free silver and the children could be edu-He did not tell us that be to votě away an empire should have been our children's inheriwhole bimetallic question which he has taken so much trouble, and incidentally twenty-four years' pay as United States Senator, to discuss and keep us divided and quarreling over, is nothing but a of barbarism handed down to us. with chattel slavery, polygamy, drunkenness, and other little discrepancies from ages long gone by. He did not tell us about mining strikers, nor the shut ting down of the factories all over the

country.

He, however, discussed silver and other things in a desultory sort of way for more than an hour, and when the audience showed impatience or disgust, he would trot out that true represents tive of the whole indescribable, con-glomerated horde of inconsistent elements which constitute the fusion crew, and shout about William Jennings Bryan. In fact this was repeated so often that it required no great stretch of the imagination to picture, with arms akimbo, the fairly well rounded paunch with "capon lined"-in overalls, W. J. Bryan trotting across the stage.

He paid a very neat compliment to Mrs. Roosevelt, and family. He said they were much civilized, but Teddy, ah Teddy, if you are such a great sol dier, how is it that Wood was appointed Gov.-General, or what do you call it, of Cuba. McKinley, well, McKinley wasn't as good a man as Lincoln, Grant Garfield or the much maligned Hayes He then spanked the Filipinos, lightly, Aguinaldo harder, and as he did not stoop to discuss personalities, subsided. The mountain labored and brought forth n-a-a Crawfish.

Exit Iron Jaw, exit splendid speci-men. exit "me-too," exit "Glong," and as Cinderella said, Simminany's out. Oh, for thirty minutes of Thomas A Hickey, or our own indefatigable N. L. I wish to say to the DAILY Griest. PEOPLE (the only daily in America fit for workingmen to read), that the young and vigorous Socialist Labor Party on the western slope of the Rocky Mount ains is neither dead nor dying, but has both feet firmly planted on our fundation rock, the Class Struggle.

With all our actions concentrated on the demand that the laborer shall have all of the wealth which his labor produces, and all of his needs supplied at the actual cost of production and distribution, with our red flag unfurled to cry of no surrender, we have entered the fight, and in this battle of the ballots we ask no quarter and we'll give one. ADIOS AMIGO. Grand Junction, Col., Oct. 4.

Palm in Massachusetts.

August Palm will visit the following places after the 14th of October, on his lecture trip in Massachusetts:

te trip in Massiciansetts.	
Fitchburg October	16
Gardener "	17
Woburn "	18
Lowell	19
Brockton "	20
Boston	21
Springfield	22

Important for Buffalo.

The attention of the Buffalo members and friends of the Party, is called to the lectures and discussions of the Party, is held regularly every Monday evening under the auspices of the Socialist Labor l'arty, at International Hall, 251 East Genessee street, near Michigan street, upstairs. Quite interesting and instructive discussions follow the lecture. Let every comrade come and bring friends. Monday, the 22d, Comrade B, Reinstein will lecture on the "Socialist Solution of "Gentlemen and ladies," then he the Trust Question." The following stopped short; a Socialist Labor Party Monday a lecture by Comrade W. D. The following Slavery.

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S. L. P. Nominations-Ohlo.

The following nominations have been made by the Socialist Labor Party in the Eighteenth Congressional District of

For Congress-Henry O. Bucklin, watchworker, of Canton, Stark county, For Recorder-William S. Poorman, foundryman, of Canton.
For Commissioner-J. Calvin Dager, structural ironworker. Canton For Infirmary Director-Jacob Ney, Jr., laborer, of Canton.

Julius Hammer,

-- PHARMACIST 304-306 Rivington street, Corner of Lewis, NEW YORK

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tion New York, S. L. P.

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4th Saturday, S p. m., at Daily People
Building, 2-6 New Reade St.
City Executive Committee meeting,
1st and 3d Saturday, S 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.
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ASSEMBLY DISTRICT MEETINGS.
18*, 3d and 5th—2d and 4th Monday, 5
p. m. at 2dl Hudson street.
2d—Every Monday 5 p. m., at Club room

235 Fast Brondway. 4th-2d and 4th Thursday, S p. m., Er-

4th-2d 'ind 4th Indirsday, S.p. m., Escisior Hall, 235 East Broadway, 6th and Tenth-2d and 4th Wednesday, 8.p. m., at Club Rooms, southwest comof 11th street and First avenue, 8th-Every Wednesday, 8.p. m., 26 Delance street. h-1st and 3d Monday, 8 p. m., 349 Nuti avenue. 12th-Every Friday, 8 p. m., Club Room, 319 Stanton street.

319 Stanton street.

3th—1st and 3d Friday, 8 p. m., Chb
Rooms, 441 West 30th street.

4th—Every Tuesday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms
southwest corner of 11th street and First

avenue.

15th and 17th—1st and 3d Friday, 8 Mesidence of B. O'Toole, 333 West Sight street.

16th—Every Tuesday, 8 p. m., Club Rossey, 28 Avenue C.

18th—Every Thursday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 281 Avenue B.

19th and 21st—Every Tuesday, Sp. m., 2310 Broadway. 20th—1st and 3d Thursday, residence of M. Berz, 211 East 28th street. 231—24 and 4th Monday, S. p. m., Cos. Rooms, 31 West 1.3d street. 25th—1st and 3d friday, S. p. m., at 18 Fifth avenue.

Fifth avenue. 6th Every Thursday, 8 p. in., Chib

Rooms, 414 East 71st screet. 27th—1st and 3d Tuesday, 8 p. m., 738 Seventh avenue 28th—Every Friday, Club Rooms, 242 East Soth street.

30th—1st and 3rd Friday, S p. m., Cub
Rooms, 1706 First avenue.

32d and 35d—Every Thursday, S p. m., Cub
Hooms, 160 East 190th street.

84th and 35th—Every Friday, S p. m., Cub
Rooms, 481 Willis avenue.
Branch S (Bohemlan)—1st and 3d Wedges
day, S p. m., Cub Room, 414 East The
street.

street.
Italian Branchi—Lasi Sunday in month, 3
p. m. 335 East 106th street.
DUNCHOUGH OF DINOUNLYN.
2d.—Every thursday, 8 p. m., at Hall, Prepect and Jay streets.
4th—1st and ou Wednesday, 8 p. m., 23

Greene avenue 5th-1st and 3rd Monday, 8 p. m. 9

Lee avenue. Jth-Every Monday, 8 p. m., at 183 Throop Avenue.
7th—1st and 3d Thursday, 8 p. m., 1265
Third avenue.
10th—Free Lectures every Sunday evening. Business meetings, 2nd and 4th

12th-1st and 3rd Friday, 8 p. m., 427 12th street. 12th street.

13th and 14th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 2 p. m., 105 North 6th street.

15th—Every Friday, 8 p. m., at 71 Mass

Thursdays of each month at Wurder's

15th-Every Friday, S. p. m., at 11 m. hattan avenue.
13th, 17th and 18th-26 and 4th Thursday, S. p. m., at 146 Fulton street.
19th-Every 1st and 3d Thursday, S. p. m. at 244 Bleeker street, corner of Knickerbocker avenue.
20th-First and 3d Wednesday, S. p. m. Club Rooms, 244 Bleeker street, corner of Knickerbocker avenue.
21 District, Branch 2-2d and 4th Fifther and Alantic Branch and Alantic avenues.
21 District, Branch 2-Every Friday, 1. p. m., Washington Hall, 93 Thatford Penue.

7th District (Pollsh)—1st Wednesday | month, Kowalski's Hall, 657 1/2 Third a

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