

The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper. The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run. Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

VOL. X, NO. 30

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1900.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS AT PARIS.

The Socialist Delegation From America Was Six Strong, Including a Delegate From the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance—The European Movement on the Eve of a Thorough Reorganization of the Socialist Revolutionary Forces on the Lines Marked Out by the Parti Ouvrier of France and the American S. L. P. Magnificent Stand of the American Delegation Headed by Lucien Sanaul.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—The delegation of the Socialist Labor Party of America to the International Socialist Congress that gathered three days ago will surely send a full report of the leading features of this gathering. Without wishing to trespass upon that report I wish to furnish the comrades and friends in America with a rapid sketch upon just two incidents. One being the question about the American delegation and the other being the question about accepting jobs from capitalist governments, the latter question being brought on by the Millerand's acceptance of a place in the French Cabinet, and keeping it despite the Cabinet's atrocious conduct against the striking workers of Creant and Martinique.

THE AMERICAN DELEGATION.

There were two sets of delegates from America. One was headed by Lucien Sanaul. It was the delegation of the bona fide Socialism of America. It consisted of six men: Sanaul, delegate at large of the Socialist Labor Party; four others, delegates from Socialist Labor Party local organizations in four different states; and one delegate from a local alliance of machinists of the S. T. & L. A. The other set of delegates consisted of two non-socialists (Krantz alias Rombro and Ingeman, both of whom despise America and the Americans and care so little for the country as to refuse to become naturalized), Job Harriman, who fifty trains with such elements, and a fourth chap, Henriot by name, of unenviable reputation at home. This set claimed to represent the Debs party, better known in New York as the Kangaroo.

Under the rules of this Congress, the decision upon all contested credentials was left wholly with a Committee. Solely upon a declaration of the defendants that the body applying for admission was complying in its object or platform with the conditions laid down in the Brussels Conference. The Committee held that it had no time and no means to investigate the allegations of either side. It goes without saying that comrade Lucien Sanaul 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 a bona fide Socialist organization; that they were, on the contrary, a gang of anti-socialist schemers and conspirators, most of whom—and notably their delegates—had been expelled from the Socialist Labor Party for treason and other dishonorable conduct; that they had attempted—ever so vainly—to disrupt the compact, vigorous and truly united party, the only Socialist party of the United States; that they were here for no other object; that, considering the extraordinary guarantee given by the Socialist Labor Party constitution against possible injustice in the expulsion of any member, the expulsion ought to be deemed everywhere a just, final judgment and a sufficient cause to debar the expelled one from corporate or individual recognition by Socialists; that if men expelled from the Social Democracy of Germany were applying for representation in this congress on the ground that they formed a socialist organization "fully qualified according to the conditions of the Brussels conference," they would promptly be thrown out head over heels; that this congress especially which, in view of the state of French affairs considered its particular mission "to effect Socialist unity," would, by admitting such men, aid and abet treason and disruption. Sanaul closed with a statement of what the instructions of the Socialist Labor Party delegation were, as given by our National Convention, in case the Kangs were admitted, to wit, demand to be seated apart from them, and if the demand was refused, withdraw from the Congress.

Let it be said right here by the way, that before the Bureau had been empowered to finally pass upon the contested credentials of all nations, Sanaul had twice managed to present the leading features of the Socialist Labor Party's position to the whole Congress in brief, but clear statements, while Harriman, Rombro, alias Krantz, & Co. were still unorganized. Here is how it occurred: On Sanaul's arrival he ascertained the time and place of meeting of the General Committee of the French (United) Party, which Committee had charge of delivering cards of admission to the bearers of credentials. Sanaul called upon it, and at 11:30 p. m. left it with the blank cards in his pocket. On the opening day of the congress (Sunday, Sept. 23), when the Kangs presented themselves at the door of Wagram Hall, they were asked for their cards and were referred to Sanaul. They were four in all: Henriot (the Philadelphia Henriot), was the first to come to Sanaul with credentials of the "S. D. P." Sanaul looked at him from head to foot and said: "I do not know you nor your credentials." The look was no doubt expressive enough of what Sanaul might say or do in the Congress if he had to know Henriot, for that was the last ever seen or heard of Henriot. An hour later Rombro, alias Krantz, who had been for some time in Paris, and had evidently made some friends

to remain in the congress, Sanaul was appointed to the Bureau; also on the Ninth Commission (Ministry Question), where the Parti Ouvrier Francais needed most the American Socialist support. Both on the Bureau and on that commission Rombro, alias Krantz, was the Kang's silent orator. But it must be granted that he and his two fellows were most active and most eloquent in their usual work of whispering calumny.

Rombro, alias Krantz, had the audacity—and the apparent stupidity besides—to write to Sanaul and ask for a joint meeting. What his object was, it is hard to conceive. Supposing the impossible—supposing that such a meeting could have taken place—the Socialist delegation from America was six strong; the Kangs three would have been outvoted on every question. Yet, even if the instructions to the Socialist Labor Party delegates had not been what they were and the dignity of the Party's position so well understood by them, they would not have given the Kangs this opportunity of shirking the responsibility of their votes. It is evident that in their fear of being rejected by the congress they had bound themselves by contract to the Millerandists. Perhaps they now realized what the effect of their recorded votes must be in America and they did not want to face that record by casting openly on the floor of the congress the votes which they owed to their French associates. It would have been more convenient for them and in perfect accord with their inborn characteristics to be only a minority of the American delegation. There is no other way to explain this extraordinary step of the Rombro alias Kang boys.

POLITICAL JOBS. There were in the ninth commission (composed of the leading figures of International Socialism), two resolutions presented, one by Guesdes, the other by Kautsky. They were in French exclusively. They follow translated as literally as possible.

The Guesde resolution read as follows: "The Fifth International Congress calls attention to the fact that by this expression 'The Conquest of the Public Powers' is meant the political expropriation of the capitalist class, whether this expropriation be achieved peacefully or forcibly.

"Under a capitalist regime, therefore, Socialists should occupy those positions only which are elective, that is, those positions only which their party can conquer with its own forces by the action of the workers organized into a class party; and this necessarily forbids all Socialist participation in capitalist government against which the Socialists must preserve an attitude of uncompromising opposition."

Here is now the Kautsky resolution (the underscoring is mine). "In a modern democratic state the conquest of the public power by the proletariat cannot be the result of a COUP DE MAIN; it MUST be the result of a LONG and PAINFUL work of proletarian organization on the economic and political fields, of the PHYSICAL and MORAL REGENERACY of the laboring class and of the GRADUAL conquest of MUNICIPALITIES and legislative assemblies.

"But the countries where the governmental power is centralized, it cannot be conquered fragmentarily.

"The accession of an isolated Socialist to a capitalist government cannot be considered as the normal beginning of the conquest of political power, but only as an expedient, IMPOSED, transitory and exceptional.

"Whether, in a particular case, the political situation necessitates this dangerous experiment, is a QUESTION OF TACTICS AND NOT OF PRINCIPLE: THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS HAS NOT TO DECLARE ITSELF UPON THIS POINT; but in any case the participation of a Socialist in a capitalist government does not hold out the hope of good results for the militant proletariat, UNLESS a great majority of the Socialist Party approves of such an act and the Socialist minister remains the agent of his party. In the contrary case of this minister becoming independent of his party, or representing only a fraction of it, his intervention in capitalist government threatens the militant proletariat with disorganization and confusion; with a weakening instead of a 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 Socialist must leave the ministry when the organized party recognizes THAT THE GOVERNMENT GIVES EVIDENCES OF PARTIALITY IN THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN CAPITAL AND LABOR."

Let the militant Socialists of America note the chasm between the resolutions, despite the artful wording of the latter. The first is as straight as an arrow; the second is a winding, diplomatic utterance, intended to actually permit utterance, intended to actually permit utterance, intended to actually permit utterance.

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 "materialist philosophy of history" practically gives up a good part of what he had heretofore held sacred in Marx, and, to that extent, becomes a "Christian Socialist." We must first reform the "morals" of the laboring class, "gradually" don't go too fast; centuries are but a moment in the life of mankind.

The second paragraph is useless, if not senseless.

With the third paragraph begins the edging—in the NEGATIVE form, as

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. Junio. It was a Democratic rally at Connor's Hall, Split Rock, last night, and the speakers were Thomas F. Murphy and John J. Junio, of this city, and Frank Zebrowski, of Elmira. The committee-man in charge of the meeting had sent an invitation that afternoon to the Socialists, asking them to debate with the Democratic spellbinders, and Gustave Strobel, Senatorial candidate, drove out to the meeting.

After the speakers had covered the issues from a Democratic standpoint, the Democratic committee-man, addressing the speakers, said: "Aren't you going to allow the Socialists to speak?" "No," came the answer quickly. "The Democrats will for this hall, and no one else will 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 to debate.

"Get on the stage, Gus," shouted a lone Socialist to Mr. Strobel. Mr. Strobel took the platform, and was giving a red-hot Socialist speech when the proprietor came up and turned out the lights in the rear of the hall. The speaker kept right on, and then all the lights were put out. This caused a awful uproar, and the crowd started to shout "Cowards!"

"Let's go over to Scallion's," cried one. Off they started, and the Socialist Senatorial candidate stood on a table and gave a rousing speech, being continually applauded. A large number of women came 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 714 North Montana street. The convention was called to order by the organizer of Section Butte, at 2 p. m.

Philip Connor, of Silver Bow County was elected temporary chairman, and 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: Broadwater, two; Carbon, three; Cascade, five; Custer, one; Deer Lodge, four; Flathead, one; Granite, five; Lewis and Clarke, three; Meagher, one; Missoula, three; Park, two; Sweetgrass, one; Yellowstone, four.

The report of the committee on credentials was adopted unanimously. Richard Carroll and James Cunningham were appointed a committee on rules of order and permanent organization. After a brief recess the committee reported as follows: First, that the temporary organization be made permanent. Second, that the three presidential electors be nominated.

The 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 by 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 Yechum, of Belleville; Glass-blower; candidate for Legislature. George Specht, of Belleville; molder; candidate for State's Attorney. Joseph Rettle, of Reef Station; coal miner; candidate for coroner. George P. Wagner, miner; candidate for recorder. Harry B. Bloemsmo, 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.

MILITANT RHODE ISLAND.

ITS VIGOROUS SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY 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 in 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 hundreds, and the ward heeler, 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 laddled out by the Republican-Democratic aggregation of capitalists is making a deep impression and favorable comment is fast taking the 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 Rimmel 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 witnessed 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 Trade and Labor Alliance throughout 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 an object lesson to any stray exploiters that were loose in the crowd. If any 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 applause.

Dillon did not arrive from New York until late, but found an interested group ready to listen to him until almost midnight, something unusual in the Olneyville 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 address of the National Committee will be placed in the hands of every workingman 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. Longworth.

For Electors—Adolph Gulbrandsen, Augustus Martin, Alfred Carter, Abraham Heiseoff.

CITY TICKET. For Mayor—Thomas F. Herrick. For Treasurer—John H. Rigney. For Overseer of the Poor—George A. Ballard. For Harbor Master—William O. Angelly.

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

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. Junio. It was a Democratic rally at Connor's Hall, Split Rock, last night, and the speakers were Thomas F. Murphy and John J. Junio, of this city, and Frank Zebrowski, of Elmira. The committee-man in charge of the meeting had sent an invitation that afternoon to the Socialists, asking them to debate with the Democratic spellbinders, and Gustave Strobel, Senatorial candidate, drove out to the meeting.

After the speakers had covered the issues from a Democratic standpoint, the Democratic committee-man, addressing the speakers, said: "Aren't you going to allow the Socialists to speak?" "No," came the answer quickly. "The Democrats will for this hall, and no one else will 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 to debate.

"Get on the stage, Gus," shouted a lone Socialist to Mr. Strobel. Mr. Strobel took the platform, and was giving a red-hot Socialist speech when the proprietor came up and turned out the lights in the rear of the hall. The speaker kept right on, and then all the lights were put out. This caused a awful uproar, and the crowd started to shout "Cowards!"

"Let's go over to Scallion's," cried one. Off they started, and the Socialist Senatorial candidate stood on a table and gave a rousing speech, being continually applauded. A large number of women came 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 714 North Montana street. The convention was called to order by the organizer of Section Butte, at 2 p. m.

Philip Connor, of Silver Bow County was elected temporary chairman, and 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: Broadwater, two; Carbon, three; Cascade, five; Custer, one; Deer Lodge, four; Flathead, one; Granite, five; Lewis and Clarke, three; Meagher, one; Missoula, three; Park, two; Sweetgrass, one; Yellowstone, four.

The report of the committee on credentials was adopted unanimously. Richard Carroll and James Cunningham were appointed a committee on rules of order and permanent organization. After a brief recess the committee reported as follows: First, that the temporary organization be made permanent. Second, that the three presidential electors be nominated.

The 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 by 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 Yechum, of Belleville; Glass-blower; candidate for Legislature. George Specht, of Belleville; molder; candidate for State's Attorney. Joseph Rettle, of Reef Station; coal miner; candidate for coroner. George P. Wagner, miner; candidate for recorder. Harry B. Bloemsmo, 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.

MILITANT RHODE ISLAND.

ITS VIGOROUS SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY 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 in 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 hundreds, and the ward heeler, 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 laddled out by the Republican-Democratic aggregation of capitalists is making a deep impression and favorable comment is fast taking the 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 Rimmel 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 witnessed 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 Trade and Labor Alliance throughout 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 an object lesson to any stray exploiters that were loose in the crowd. If any 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 applause.

Dillon did not arrive from New York until late, but found an interested group ready to listen to him until almost midnight, something unusual in the Olneyville 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 address of the National Committee will be placed in the hands of every workingman 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. Longworth.

For Electors—Adolph Gulbrandsen, Augustus Martin, Alfred Carter, Abraham Heiseoff.

CITY TICKET. For Mayor—Thomas F. Herrick. For Treasurer—John H. Rigney. For Overseer of the Poor—George A. Ballard. For Harbor Master—William O. Angelly.

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

"GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT"

REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEES 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, in Butler and other counties who can remember his first start on the road to affluence and plenty was made on the money honestly earned during some close election.

Many is the man who does no work except on election day, and then only for fifteen or twenty minutes or the time necessary to go into a saloon with a friend, and then go to the polling booth. Unions for maintaining the price of votes have been organized and auctions 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 furnished all the money they needed by the State committees, but have on occasions 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 soil would be in demand from both sides, with the result that he would unfold himself around a jag of immense proportions and have left over a good sized nest egg to put in the savings bank.

Many a prosperous citizen of these close counties has acquired his "original accumulation" in this way, but those halcyon days are gone, never to come again. The trust-smashing, trust-owning Democratic and Republican parties have formed another trust, and have arranged a "gentlemen's agreement" for the purpose of crushing the "voting trust" in the close counties.

The Democratic State Committee and the Republican State Committee announced yesterday that it has been mutually decided not to buy any votes and not to worry about the close counties, innocently admitting that on previous occasions, after buying votes, said votes have not been delivered. Also that the price has been raised so high that to 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 Chillicothe next week to discuss the situation.

It is said that a committee is to be appointed to confer with the State Committee, and see if a compromise cannot be reached. If that fails, then it is the intention to ask for a board of arbitration to arbitrate the matters at issue.

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 expensive, and the loss is too great. Of course we are sorry for those who have formerly 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 times, have run up against the cold logic of evolutionary 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 Committee, and offered to "work" for him during the campaign at the ridiculously low figure of \$25 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 decided not to purchase any union leaders this year, as they were a drug in the market. The fakir left, highly incensed, and virtuously offered his valuable services to Mr. Dick, only to suffer another rebuff. He is now doing overtime working for the organization of a "Labor Fakirs and Vote Steerers Union," incidentally trying to cause trouble for Jones and Dick by shouting for Debs.

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

(Continued to Page 2)

(Continued to Page 2)

RAILROAD CLERKS.

A DIVISION OF RAILROAD WORKERS BUT LITTLE KNOWN TO THE PUBLIC.

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

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, conductors, 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 employ more clerical help than any business in proportion to the money handled, with possibly the exception of the United States Government.

In the palmy days of the old firm of H. K. & F. B. Thurber & Co., the concern did a business of eighteen million dollars a year, with not more than three hundred employees of all kinds.

That same year the Erie Railroad took in about seven million dollars with over two hundred clerks in one office at Long Dock, Jersey City. This is one instance, but it tells the story, and will serve as a fair sample.

The Jersey City freight station of the Pennsylvania Railroad has now about 300 clerks in it. These 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 saving labor, have been used to reduce clerical work.

While the number of clerks is large, yet it is small indeed when compared with what anyone not a railroad official would consider necessary.

By an elaborate use of printed forms the work is amplified 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 requisition from one station.

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 clerical concern in the hemisphere, and probably the greatest in the world, outside of the French Government, has only about ten thousand clerks in Washington, we can say the railroads in New York are a good second to the Government, and the railroads 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 numbers.

The "Cosmopolitan Magazine" without giving the source of their information, stated that there are one hundred and seventy-seven thousand clerks and stenographers employed by the railroads, and only five thousand people of importance enough to be called officials even by courtesy.

This shows the magnitude 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 pertinent to inquire how this humbled 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 admit.

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 go to work at one o'clock in the afternoon, and some others at twelve o'clock 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 someone else.

The result of these hours is that the clerks speedily lose all interest in politics, literature, religion, and every subject 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 requirements, but there are two things which are demanded. That is ironclad 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.

Fourteen hours a day make a long day at best, but no one who has not tried it can conceive what fourteen 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-past seven a fast train leaves for Chicago. 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 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 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 manufacturer.

Also there are several complicated books 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 see 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 balance, 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 correct deliveries of freight thrust upon poorly paid shoulders.

I had a claim two days ago for eight hundred dollars, caused by some one leaving just two short words off a waybill. I was thankful the mistake did not occur here but my joy was tempered with sorrow to think that somewhere along the vast system some overworked and sleepy man had blundered, and probably made the last waybill he will ever be allowed to make.

The two most discouraging and disheartening things about the business are the low pay and small chance of promotion. Fifty-five and sixty dollars a month is considered proper compensation 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 four-leaved clovers, comes by chance and not merit.

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 flour 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 car in wet or winter weather at night. The 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 railroad 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 him—he is discharged, drops out of sight and God only knows what becomes of him. Sometimes he becomes gray in the service, usually prematurely, so dies from some form of consumption induced by exposure and long hours, and his fellow clerks pass around the hat to get money enough to bury him decently.

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 Galley-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."

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

In another article I may speak of a few of the causes of the trouble and the remedy. WARREN.

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 Upholsters 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 earnings of the upholsters at the present time is less than any other trade requiring the same amount of skill and experience.

The trade is practically limited to a few weeks' rush in the fall, and the balance of the year you must seek other channels for employment or walk the streets.

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 production.

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 good and the families depending on you for support.

Yours fraternally, ORGANIZING COMMITTEE."

The above notice was distributed generally among the upholsters 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 Upholsters' 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 bawling the conditions 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 relic of the feudal 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, to neglect the greatest practical weapon which the workers now have, is the height of ignorance, and shows the manner in which the workers are being continually hoodwinked.

In our trade, the busy season, so-called, starts generally about October 1, and ends at Christmas time; it is slack then until about May 1 and ends about July 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 exist during the seven months of enforced idleness?

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 labor market, is regulated by the law 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 tie if he felt so inclined, they are departed until the upholsters, class-conscious with other workmen, vote to take possession of the product, they as workers have created, and the machinery 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 create.

All other efforts are futile. You may obtain a little temporary advantage by your pure and simple organization, but 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 be class conscious) your condition must become worse.

We, as workmen, 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, so 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. That grand party of emancipation from wage slavery, the Socialist Labor Party, National and International.

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 shops, mine or on railroad. The capitalist class, who always appreciate their interests as 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 pen; Homestead, Pa.; Brooklyn and Buffalo, N. Y.; the only difference between one place and another is the num-

ber of miles. The same conditions exist in all, and the same powers to subdue are used in all.

Upholsters! 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 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 foe, be he Republican or Democrat—vote with your class. Recognize your class interests. Vote for Maloney 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 workers.

It is watched by your employer as closely as he does the market reports, and disturbs him more than any strike you 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 defeated. 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 almshouse.

As you know the business is being now concentrated into fewer and fewer firms each year, and that the large department 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 upholsters 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 Commonwealth, 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 able, "Neither shall they eat."

So in closing I would ask my fellow workers in the craft to organize and vote 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 Nation.

Vote for Maloney and Remmel, and for each vote cast for them at this election, in progressive ratio so will your strength increase each year; and your condition improve.

A SOCIALIST UPHOLSTERER, Your fellow wage-slave.

MILITANT RHODE ISLAND. (Continued from Page 1.)

spurious substitutes offered by the capitalist class whether of the Republican 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 commonwealth.

As a vote against the slavery of wage-labor and for economic and political freedom the Socialist Labor Party presents for support the names of its national standard bearers: for President, Joseph Francis Maloney, of Massachusetts; for Vice-President, Valentine 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, the 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 assembled, demands the full right of franchise without property restrictions of any sort. And further, it calls upon all wage-workers to support this demand, denied alike by both the Republican and Democratic parties, by voting at the polls for the candidates of the Socialist Labor Party, until full economic and political rights are secured to all.

This is to inform all workmen that they have in the "aggregate" \$2,400,000 placed in saving banks, and that, individually, each one has \$302. If you should suddenly discover that you have not the sum of \$302, 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 of cutting down wages. However it is well to be content, and know that you are rich in the "aggregate."

THE 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 paragraph 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 head and saw things all inverted. The 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 capitalist 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 permissible for the humbler ones to accept lower offices under the same circumstances? You open the door to bribery 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 a resolution in favor of alliances had been passed by the last National Congress of Italy. 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 comrades 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 Social" ("The Small Penny"), which supports Guesdes, with an afternoon daily circulation of 75,000, showed to the Socialist delegation from America an editorial he had just written on the firm attitude of the American delegate. There was by this time no doubt that, while the straight position would be badly beaten in the congress, WE WERE ON THE EVE 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 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 congress, by nationalities, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Nationalities and Motion Motion Kautsky Guesde

Table with 2 columns: Nationalities and Motion Motion Kautsky Guesde

Table with 2 columns: Nationalities and Motion Motion Kautsky Guesde

Table with 2 columns: Nationalities and Motion Motion Kautsky Guesde

Table with 2 columns: Nationalities and Motion Motion Kautsky Guesde

Table with 2 columns: Nationalities and Motion Motion Kautsky Guesde

Table with 2 columns: Nationalities and Motion Motion Kautsky Guesde

Table with 2 columns: Nationalities and Motion Motion Kautsky Guesde

Table with 2 columns: Nationalities and Motion Motion Kautsky Guesde

Table with 2 columns: Nationalities and Motion Motion Kautsky Guesde

Table with 2 columns: Nationalities and Motion Motion Kautsky Guesde

Table with 2 columns: Nationalities and Motion Motion Kautsky Guesde

Table with 2 columns: Nationalities and Motion Motion Kautsky Guesde

Table with 2 columns: Nationalities and Motion Motion Kautsky Guesde

The Daily People.

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

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

IN ORDER TO DO THIS WE MUST WORK EVERY DAY.

THE DAILY PEOPLE,

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 COLUMNS ARE REPLETE WITH THE LATEST AND MOST RELIABLE INFORMATION. ITS EFFICIENCY IS OF A NATURE THAT CANNOT BE DUPLICATED 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 following: We shall make a speciality, 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 One Month for

40 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 MONTHS.

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

AFTER THAT HE WILL WANT THE PAPER.

Trades' & Societies' Directory.

ALLEGANY COUNTY, PA., MEETINGS at Headquarters, No. 431 Sutherland street, Pittsburg, Pa. Free lectures every Sunday, 3 p. m. Speakers' Club every Wednesday, 8 p. m. State Committee, every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 9 a. m. Section Pittsburg, Central Committee, every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 7:30 p. m. Pittsburg District Alliance, No. 13, S. T. & L. A. meets 2d Sunday of every month, 11 a. m. Machinists Local, No. 190, S. T. & L. A. meets every 2d and 4th Sunday, 8 p. m. Mixed Local, No. 191, meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday, 8 p. m. at 14 Ley street, Allegheny, Pa. 15th Ward Branch, 62 Allegheny, meets every 2d and 4th Sunday, 3 p. m. at 14 Ley street, Allegheny, Pa.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADQUARTERS of 34th and 35th A.D., 481 Willis ave. Business meeting every Friday evening. Free reading room and pool parlor open day and evening. Free lectures every Sunday evening. Subscriptions for this paper taken. 453

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meets every Monday evening, 8 p. m. at Daily People Building, 2-6 New Rende street, New York. Daily People stamps may be purchased by delegates from L. Abelson, Assistant Organizer, 177 First avenue; E. Sif, Financial Secretary, 362 Canal street; Julius Hammer, Recording Secretary, 304 Livingston street. 410

SECTION ANTON, OHIO, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m. at Brauner's Hall, 167 S. Howard street. Organizer, J. Koplin, 207 Barks street.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE S.L.P. meets 1st Sunday of month, 10 a. m. at headquarters, Essex Co. Socialist Club, 75 Springfield ave., Newark. Address communications to John Hossack, secretary, 105 Princeton ave., Jersey City, 444

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

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

SECTION LOS ANGELES, I.L.P. meets at International Hall, 251 E. Main st., near Michigan st., upst. lectures and discussion on questions pertaining to Socialism every Monday, except 4th Monday of month, which is reserved for business meeting. Everyone welcome. Bring friends along.

SECTION BUFFALO, S.L.P. BRANCH meets at International Hall, 251 E. Main st., near Michigan st., upst. lectures and discussion on questions pertaining to Socialism every Monday, except 4th Monday of month, which is reserved for business meeting. Everyone welcome. Bring friends along.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL No. 190, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 8 p. m. at 235 E. 38th street. Secretary, K. Wallberg.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every 2d and 4th Sunday, 8 p. m. at headquarters, 852 Grand street. Visiting members welcome. S. Joseph's Hall, visitors welcome.

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

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S.L.P. meets 2d and 4th Sunday of month at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Socialist weekly, Actarson.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S.L.P. meets 1st and 3rd Sunday of month at 10 a.m. at Lunas Hall, 519 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

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

SECTION PHILADELPHIA meets every second Sunday of the month, 2 p. m., headquarters, 1304 Germantown Ave. BRANCH No. 1 meets every 2d evening same place.

CUBA, THE PHILIPPINES,

CHINA, AND

THE WORKING CLASS.

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

When the Republican Party asserts that the working class will be degraded and starved 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 starved.

The Socialist Labor Party knows 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 co-operative operation of the means of production and distribution, the Socialist Labor Party 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 knows that machinery had to come. As the next step to the Socialist Republic the Socialist Labor Party knows that the Trust had to come. As the next step, and nearly the final one, to the Socialist Republic, the Socialist Labor Party knows that territorial expansion must come. And the Socialist Labor Party knows and asserts that when the market of the world has been drained dry capitalism will fall into its grave.

TO THE WORKINGMEN OF AMERICA:

With United States soldiers "spreading civilization" in Cuba, in Porto Rico, and in the Philippines, and even trespassing on the Chinese Empire, the question of Territorial Expansion has become an issue that vitally affects the wage-workers.

The Republican Party favors this Territorial Expansion, while the Democratic Party professes to oppose it. Realizing that they can only get into office by the votes of the working class, both of these parties are offering up arguments of every sort to catch working class votes. Their arguments for, and against Territorial Expansion are so misleading, that the Socialist Labor Party, ever on the alert to guard the interests of the working class, has prepared this leaflet 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 system of production is the Capitalist system of production.

From every city in the United States there rises the smoke of innumerable factories where wealth of various sorts, from a toothpick to a palace 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, railroads, steamboats, 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 steamboats are owned by a very few people. That is to say, there is private property in the means of production and distribution, and that property is in the possession of a handful of men and women. This handful of men and women is the little coterie of idle persons owning the means whereby the millions of the American people must obtain food, clothing and shelter, are called CAPITALISTS. Taken together, we call them the CAPITALIST CLASS.

In these factories and mines and on these railroads and steamboats, are hosts 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 production, then, we mean the system of production under which one class, the idle capitalist class, owns the machinery of production and distribution (factories, mines, railroads, etc.), while another class, the working class, performs all the labor of production and distribution. A small portion 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 of this system has grown the question of Territorial Expansion, and to understand how this question arose, we must first trace the development of that system of production and distribution.

The Secret of and Necessity for Territorial Expansion

A large factory filled with improved machinery can turn out many times as much wealth per employe as a small factory equipped with antiquated machinery. Hence a small capitalist cannot compete with a large capitalist, and the more capital a capitalist has the more he must get to keep himself from being driven out of business by those more thoroughly equipped than he. The higher the "rate" is raised, the higher it must be raised.

This expansion of the mechanism of capitalism necessitates a corresponding expansion of territory for it to rest and operate on, the same as with a building or a

river. The Eiffel Tower cannot stand on the ground occupied by a shanty. The majestic sweep of the Mississippi at New Orleans is possible only by draining a basin equal to about two-thirds of the United States. Similarly, a Standard Oil Company must have the greater part of the United States as a field sufficient to 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 telegraphs abolishing time and space.)

This explains territorial expansion of capital itself. There is another side; that of the market. If the people who make 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), he 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, four dollars, and out of that amount hands the workingman one dollar as his wages, his "keep"; the other three dollars 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 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 become.

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 capitalist. 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 smash 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 population, 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 partially, but not permanently, relieves the situation, and only prepares bigger plants that, themselves, need still wider markets. From local markets the whole domestic market must be reached out to, from that to the foreign—and then what? The moon is too far away and the Day of Judgment must be faced. That original 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 wine-glass that swelled on the wine day by day till at last it became an awful giant and destroyed the prince and his household—this poison of unpaid-for wealth swells under the forced draft of large masses of capital, until to-day it rises up, mountain

high, and prepares to overwhelm the capitalist.

Under this necessity, markets (at one time local—town or neighborhood) had to spread out. This impulse created the Erie Canal, the curious old Portage Road over the Alleghenies, railroads, clipper 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 Marx, the founder of scientific socialism, both, at about the same time, for saw its coming.

Expansion now had to and did find new vents. The first of these was the great raw 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 expansion 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 way to go southward.

Nature of Capitalist Expansion After the Civil War

After the Civil War two new reservoirs 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 transcontinental railroads, 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 immigration, 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 panics (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 harder 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 shuffling 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 understood from the following table:

Table with 2 columns: Description of workers and their production, and the corresponding value. Includes entries for 20,000,000 wage-workers producing daily goods worth about \$100,000,000, and 20,000,000 wage-workers producing daily goods worth about \$1 per day, receiving a total wage of \$20,000,000, leaving a balance daily of \$80,000,000.

which the wage-workers (forming two-thirds of the population) cannot buy back, and which the other one-third (mostly middle-class dropping faster and faster into the wage-workers' ranks), cannot entirely consume, and every year can less consume.

Hence, as said, foreign markets had to be gotten. Hence the capitalist class—like all other ruling classes when their very existence is at stake—threw to the winds all former notions of public policy and risked everything on the final throw of the dice. Washington, the Fathers, the Monroe Doctrine, etc., were ridiculed, even in public addresses, and hands joined with America's traditional enemy, John Bull, in the bloody forcing open of foreign markets.

American Manufacturers' Association Declares On Foreign Conquest Shortly Before the Maine Was Hoisted Up

So in 1895 the American capitalists organized the American Manufacturers Association, later the American Asiatic Association, etc., to reach into foreign trade.

In 1896 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 McKinley, they proceeded with the further formation of Trusts at a terrific 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.

Hence occupation of the Philippines, as a base at the doorway of China.

Hence, the Spanish-American War, whereby 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 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 Manufacturers' 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 President, and the Cabinet (their Cabinet), were present. Warner Miller, the chairman, 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. . . . We 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 workmen 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.

And finally, the Chinese, with their cheap, enduring, and naturally highly skilled labor and American machinery, will eventually send their goods to the United States, as Japan is fast doing.

Thus, just as the immense additional markets supplied by tariff legislation to

iron masters and by coinage legislation to silver mine owners could not prevent the lowering of wages and lessening of employment, so must it be with new markets in China and elsewhere. And at last comes the crushing boomerang of Chinese goods.

In this expansion question it has got to be understood that Labor to-day itself is a merchandise like all others, and that the supply of labor expands much faster than the sale of the goods in the making of which labor is employed. Take the example of England, the greatest of the expansionist powers.

In 1840 the English textile mills employed 1,000,000 employes, whereas in 1890, although supplying a great foreign market and producing three times as much, the force had fallen off by more than half a million. The similar effect of modern machinery might be pointed out in innumerable instances. The power of 4,000,000 men introduced every year in the United States, in the shape of new machinery, doing a man's work 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 10,000,000 West Indians and East Indians brought within our territory, the price of American labor (i. e., wages), which has already sunk to the pauper 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 signal for the lowering of wages. Home-stead bears bloody testimony to this fact, for Carnegie in 1892 reduced and shot down wages with new machinery and galling guns, so that he might sell his surplus goods in the foreign markets. Torn by the machine in the shop, torn by the machine gun on the strike-field, 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 more 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 a mass of unspeakably wretched humanity 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 prosperous. That was the basis of protection, 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 can 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 no longer. The expansion of the United States is complete. What formerly eased it up (the steady disappearance into its maw of rafts of middle class and the vent furnished by the establishment and development of the country's mechanical apparatus) is winding up. By the admission of capi-

talists themselves, some of the most important industries can supply the home market in half a year; the shoe industry is deadlocked in four months.

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

The United States and the European countries have already filled the markets of the world. Under this pressure the roll-call of Great Britain's market-opening army is heard round the globe. China only is left. And into this vent-hole the whole band of capitalist criminals, European and American, are crowding like the prisoners in the black-hole of Calcutta. The supply of air can last them but briefly, while behind them the pressure gets ever greater; and the vent-hole itself sooner or later will become smaller, for China itself will want to market surplus goods. It is therefore not a question of the end of the capitalist system, but simply how soon. With the same accuracy and assurance that a Copernicus or a Kepler could predict the appearance of new heavenly bodies 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-bodied person shall perform his equitable share of the labor necessary to healthfully feed, comfortably clothe 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 its record of inveterate hostility to the working class, with its President McKinley sending government troops to Idaho to build Bull Pens for striking 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 enmity 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.

Attitude of the Democratic Party on Territorial Expansion

They tell us that there is overproduction, 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 reduced to the lowest Asiatic level, and the working class will starve en masse.

Attitude of the Democratic Party on Territorial 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 demagogical objection to the manner of expansion. The Democratic Party acquiesced in the brutal expansion over the Spanish West Indies, acquiesced in the acquisition of Hawaii, 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 carried out.

They tell us that labor will be degraded. 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 Stennessberg. 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 workmen of the last chance for a peaceful solution of industrial problems? 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 asserts that Territorial Expansion means the degradation and starvation of the working class, it tells the truth, for capitalism will still exist, and under capitalism, no matter what its form, the working class will be degraded and starved.

When the Republican Party asserts that the working class will be degraded and starved unless Territorial Expansion is resorted to, it tells the truth, for cap-

italism will still exist, and under capitalism, no matter what its form, the working class will be degraded and starved.

Both of these parties are equally criminal, equally the oppressors of labor, equally anxious to preserve the capitalist system of production, equally anxious to live in idleness and riot in luxury at the expense of the workers.

Attitude of the Socialist Labor Party on Territorial 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 and distribution, and the inauguration of the Socialist Republic, where there will be collective ownership and co-operative 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 of the working class. They must not, therefore, be degraded and brutalized as the capitalists are anxious 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 complete 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 all—leisure, 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 inaugurating 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 of the population 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 capitalism 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 hail the Socialist Republic!
Up with the banner of the Socialist Labor Party!

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

The above address by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist 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 so-called city of Pabst, \$150 per thousand copies. New York Labor News Company, 2 to 8 New Roads street, New York City.

WEEKLY PEOPLE,

Published by the Socialist Labor Party, at 24 and 6 New Reade St., New York. P.O. Box 1576, Telephone, 129 Franklin. EVERY SATURDAY. TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in advance. Single Copy..... 02 Six months..... 25 One year..... \$0.50

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

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

Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, June 27, 1899.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Table with 2 columns: Year and Socialist Vote. Includes data for 1858, 1860, 1862, 1864, 1866, 1868, 1869.



For President, JOSEPH FRANCIS MALLONEY, of Massachusetts. For Vice-President, VALENTINE REMMEL, of Pennsylvania.

Then to side with truth is noble 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 Republicans find themselves with the Democrats on the "Dinner Pail" issue is not as silly as both contestants would make it.

Republicans as well as Democrats have off and on played the Pharisee towards the Socialist. The Socialist, being the upholder of a great cause, squarely utters his tenets.

Material interests, he frankly admits, "are the ground-work of all ideas and ideals." And he proceeds to prove that the material interests of the class-conscious proletariat alone constitute a safe basis for human progress.

There are other items on these envelopes which tell the wonderful story of how the American workmen can save. One man received in two weeks the sum of \$2.50; another did better, and received \$3.00 in the same time.

There is also another interesting incident connected with those envelopes. When the dock masters learned that the Socialists were collecting evidence, they issued an order that all pay envelopes should be destroyed.

It must not be supposed that all the men earn such small sums. Many of them may find as much as \$7 on some nights, but out of many envelopes we have been unable to discover one that did.

That New London record can be duplicated by almost any other port. The DAILY PEOPLE recently had an article on the condition of the dock workers here in New York.

Mr. Odell, the Republican candidate for Governor, when twitted for not making campaign speeches, made this frank confession:

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

plions, as disturbing to trade, and likely to offend the gentry, or the servants through whom their barons were 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.

These two passages certainly are cross-lights. The authors differ in sex, race, nationality, creed, breeding, and political views.

The two sketches are sublimely true, philosophically sound, scientifically profound. 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 workman, the ideas, ideals, conduct, and aims will be noble.

Where these are adverse to progress, 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, Conn., had a habit of throwing away their envelopes when they received their week's pay.

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.

There are four envelopes from one man: These represent just a month's work. The first has \$5.50, the second \$4.70, the third \$2.00, and the fourth \$4.80.

There are other items on these envelopes which tell the wonderful story of how the American workmen can save. One man received in two weeks the sum of \$2.50; another did better, and received \$3.00 in the same time.

There is also another interesting incident connected with those envelopes. When the dock masters learned that the Socialists were collecting evidence, they issued an order that all pay envelopes should be destroyed.

It must not be supposed that all the men earn such small sums. Many of them may find as much as \$7 on some nights, but out of many envelopes we have been unable to discover one that did.

That New London record can be duplicated by almost any other port. The DAILY PEOPLE recently had an article on the condition of the dock workers here in New York.

Mr. Odell, the Republican candidate for Governor, when twitted for not making campaign speeches, made this frank confession:

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

THE DANGER OF PUBLIC SPEAKING. Mr. Odell, the Republican candidate for Governor, when twitted for not making campaign speeches, made this frank confession:

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

THE DANGER OF PUBLIC SPEAKING. Mr. Odell, the Republican candidate for Governor, when twitted for not making campaign speeches, made this frank confession:

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

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

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.

Both parties are engaged in playing a huge farce. The industrial revolution has made the old ways of doing business obsolete, and rendered the existence of a vast army of middle-men, retailers, petty manufacturers, etc., impossible.

So the plutocrats who control both parties are compelled to trim their sails to catch every breath of discontent and utilize it for party advantage.

Small wonder that Odell, the crafty lobbyist declines to go on the stump. He sees every Democrat and Republican speaker involve himself in contradictions and prefers to run his gubernatorial campaign as he does the lobby.

THEY SEE THE HAND-WRITING ON THE WALL. A local capitalist paper of New London, Conn., commenting on the proposed calling out of the militia to suppress the strike of Central Vermont Railway freight handlers, after speaking of how "unpleasant" would be the duty of these young workmen.

"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 friends.

This is one of the signs which indicate the growth of class-consciousness in the United States. It was the favorite boast of a capitalist, who is now dead, that he "could hire half the workmen to shoot down the other half."

Strike after strike in which this boast of the capitalist appeared true, took place. One so-called "union" sending its members to take the place of strikers; workmen serving as militia-men and shooting down their fellow wage slaves; fakir leaders denouncing as "ignorant foreigners" the martyrs whose blood was spilled in defense of proletarian rights.

But the Socialist Labor Party, teaching correct economics and the vital necessity of the wage workers becoming imbued with the spirit of revolution-

ary class-consciousness, has made such progress that to-day both the fakir and the capitalist see, as through a mist, the handwriting on the wall which foretells their overthrow.

It has become necessary now to send even the middle-heads, whose desire to 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.

THE WAGE WORKERS NEITHER OWN COUPON BONDS NOR PAY TAXES. It is the interests of the tax-paying, labor fleeing, coupon holders that Stanchfield and the Democratic party battle for.

It is an axiom that: "He who is praised by the labor fakir is an enemy of the working class." The Democratic party is a particularly vicious enemy of the working class.

THE WINTER OF THE SCABS' DISCONTENT. In another column will be found an item of news from Ohio which shows that the political managers of the Republican and Democratic parties in Ohio are carrying to its logical conclusion the rule already adopted in a partial way by the Rep-Dem managers in New York.

THE SCAB'S DILEMMA. The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder.

THE SCAB'S DILEMMA. The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder.

THE SCAB'S DILEMMA. The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder.

THE SCAB'S DILEMMA. The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder.

for the interests of coupon holders and 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 Democratic "the workman pays the taxes" lie; vote for Stanchfield.

THE WINTER OF THE SCABS' DISCONTENT. In another column will be found an item of news from Ohio which shows that the political managers of the Republican and Democratic parties in Ohio are carrying to its logical conclusion the rule already adopted in a partial way by the Rep-Dem managers in New York.

THE SCAB'S DILEMMA. The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder.

THE SCAB'S DILEMMA. The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder.

THE SCAB'S DILEMMA. The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder.

THE SCAB'S DILEMMA. The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder.

THE SCAB'S DILEMMA. The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder.

THE SCAB'S DILEMMA. The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder.

THE SCAB'S DILEMMA. The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder.

THE SCAB'S DILEMMA. The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder.

THE SCAB'S DILEMMA. The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder.

THE SCAB'S DILEMMA. The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder.

THE SCAB'S DILEMMA. The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder.

THE SCAB'S DILEMMA. The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder.

THE SCAB'S DILEMMA. The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder.

THE SCAB'S DILEMMA. The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder.

THE SCAB'S DILEMMA. The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder.

THE SCAB'S DILEMMA. The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder.

no mistake when they picked him out to enact the role of the Scab.

Judge Freedman is a Tammany judge who issues galling 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 workmen whom Scab Prince has induced to vote for him, which forbids them from doing anything in their own defence under penalty of being locked up and fined.

THE WINTER OF THE SCABS' DISCONTENT. In another column will be found an item of news from Ohio which shows that the political managers of the Republican and Democratic parties in Ohio are carrying to its logical conclusion the rule already adopted in a partial way by the Rep-Dem managers in New York.

THE SCAB'S DILEMMA. The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder.

THE SCAB'S DILEMMA. The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder.

THE SCAB'S DILEMMA. The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder.

THE SCAB'S DILEMMA. The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder.

THE SCAB'S DILEMMA. The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder.

THE SCAB'S DILEMMA. The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder.

THE SCAB'S DILEMMA. The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder.

THE SCAB'S DILEMMA. The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder.

THE SCAB'S DILEMMA. The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder.

THE SCAB'S DILEMMA. The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder.

THE SCAB'S DILEMMA. The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder.

THE SCAB'S DILEMMA. The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder.

THE SCAB'S DILEMMA. The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder.

THE SCAB'S DILEMMA. The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder.

THE SCAB'S DILEMMA. The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder.

THE SCAB'S DILEMMA. The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder.

THE SCAB'S DILEMMA. The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder.

THE SCAB'S DILEMMA. The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder.

THE SCAB'S DILEMMA. The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder.

THE SCAB'S DILEMMA. The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder.

THE SCAB'S DILEMMA. The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder.

THE SCAB'S DILEMMA. The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder.

THE SCAB'S DILEMMA. The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder.

THE SCAB'S DILEMMA. The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder.

THE SCAB'S DILEMMA. The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder.

THE SCAB'S DILEMMA. The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder.

THE SCAB'S DILEMMA. The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder.

THE SCAB'S DILEMMA. The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder.

THE SCAB'S DILEMMA. The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder.

THE SCAB'S DILEMMA. The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder.

THE SCAB'S DILEMMA. The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder.

THE SCAB'S DILEMMA. The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder.

THE SCAB'S DILEMMA. The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder.

THE SCAB'S DILEMMA. The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder.

THE SCAB'S DILEMMA. The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder.

THE SCAB'S DILEMMA. The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder.

THE SCAB'S DILEMMA. The labor fakir always counts on feathering his nest at election time. When both of the old parties are fighting over the possession of the few votes whose gain or loss means the gain or loss of the spoils of office, it was easy for the corrupt labor leaders, alias, the labor fakir, alias the Scab, to sell his supposed influence to the highest bidder.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN (very angry and excited)—The Socialist Labor Party is a union-wrecking party! Its candidates are scoundrels! (Growing redder 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, scabs!

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

B. J.—What?

U. S.—Of medicine quacks. They expect one to swallow their medicine without looking at it. And so do you expect me to swallow your vituperation without 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'll give you the proofs. They scabbed it in the cigar factories.

U. S.—Do you call proving an assertion to utter another of the same stamp!

B. J. (with a hang-dog look)—They are scabs.

U. S.—And you are nailed. You can't prove your calumny, and you know it to be calumny. But now I am going to prove to you that YOU and the rest of you Labor Fakirs are scabs.

B. J. (noticing the look of determination on U. S.'s face, tries to get away)—I have to catch a train!

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

B. J. tries to get off.

U. S.—Answer!

B. J.—It is a fact.

U. S.—Is it a fact or is it false that the Democratic State Senator Cantor applauded this crime upon Labor.

B. J. tries to swallow his tongue.

U. S.—Answer!

B. J.—It is a fact.

U. S.—Now answer this, and p. d. q. too: Who is the scab, Gompers or the Socialists?

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kahn, Secretary, 24 New Road Street, New York.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Thomas Curran, Secretary, Room 13, 357 West-minster street, Providence, R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—J. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market Square, London, Ontario.

At a regular business meeting of Section Passco, Washington held October 6, Frank Murphy and Thompson Helm were expelled from membership for voting and otherwise taking an active part in the Democratic convention held here September 30.

FRANK MARTIN, Organizer.

At the regular Central Committee meeting of Section Passco, N. J., held on October 12, William E. McCullough of this city, a member of Central Branch, Passaic County, was expelled for violating Section 20, Article 2 of the constitution, by distributing and soliciting subscriptions for the "Appeal to Reason," a paper which advocates the election of Debs and Harriman.

Section Cambridge, Mass., sends in related report on vote on the Constitution; too late to be counted.

Manager of the Labor News Co. reported that 50,000 copies of the leaflet "Why the Workmen of America should Vote for Mulkern and Bonham" 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 leaflets.

Section Denver reports the suspension of 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 obtained from the National Secretary. They are 16 pages, red cover, pocket size; 70 cents a hundred, cash in advance.

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

JULIAN PIERCE, Recording Secretary.

Du Bois, Pa., Attention.

With to-day's issue of the WEEKLY PEOPLE, one hundred and some subscriptions with the members of Section Du Bois have given to their fellow workmen here and vicinity will expire. At the last meeting of Section Du Bois I was instructed 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 are taken, and where literature can also be obtained.

D. M. SACHTER, Secretary.

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
Holyoke..... " 18-19
Chicopee..... " 20
Westfield..... " 21
Springfield..... " 22
Pittsfield..... " 23-24
North Adams..... " 25
Athol..... " 26
Gardner..... " 27
Fitchburg..... " 28
Ayer..... " 29
Haverhill..... " 30
Sections are requested to arrange and advertise meetings.

Peter Damm in Illinois.

- Spring Valley, October 17.
Peoria 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, 29, 30, 31.
Quincy, November 1.
Moline, November 2.
Rock Island, November 3.
Chicago, November 4, 5.
Comrades will please arrange for meetings and see to it that plenty of literature is on hand. JOHN HELLGREN, Organizer pro tem.

Dates of Edward Kirk in Minnesota.

- Braunard, October 17.
Little Falls, October 18.
St. Cloud, October 19.
Minneapolis, October 20.
Fond du Lac, October 21.
Hastings, October 22.
Red Wing, October 23.
Lake City, October 24.
Wabasha, October 25.
Winona, October 26.
Stillwater, October 27.

SELF-EXPLANATORY LETTERS.

LETTER I. Pekin, Ills., Sept. 2, 1900.

Mr. Karl Koechlin, Peoria: Comrade—I am very sorry to see you struggling for Labor's Emancipation, and the same time be misled by Fakirs like DeLeon and some of his Chick, Hickey, for instance. I know Hickey, he got my eyes open to the true Light, and also every Comrade in Pekin. We have a fine Movement here now by our active Work and our Tactics, since we distribute the People and Worker's Call, and since the Party, the Socialist Labor Party 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 Congressman T. Ket. Why don't you Comrades come with the Party that does Work for Socialism and Labors rich your Organization does not Practice what the Preach, open your Eyes, and Investigate don't be deceived by a few that are just looking for themselves, and only get your Money, your leaders don't want the Movement to grow, the want it small, so the can control it for their selfish interests. I know of what I am writing off, because I belonged to them for about 23 Jars my self, or rather they controlled me until they throw them out in New York. Come and fight the common Enemy, the Capitalists and not Trades Union, and bite and slander everybody that is coming our way, only make not as fast as we dit become we not all learn as fast. Let every Socialist belong to their respective Trades and do all the can among their fellow Tradesmen to open their Eyes we must not Entanize them but convert them if we possible can that is our duty. We as a Socialist Party we must show them and prove to them with our action that we are there Party but of their but and Bones of their Bones. I am a Socialist I want Socialism in our time Trades Unions are the first step for the Workers to fight against Capitalism and as Capitalism grows and the Wheel concentrate, Socialism is the last step, because Socialism is the child of Capitalism. I am for the Working Class and Socialism.

G. F. SCHMIDT.

LETTER II. 512 Court St., Pekin, Ills., Sept. 10, 1900.

Mr. Carl Koechlin, Peoria, Ills.: Comrade—We are going to have a convention in Pekin, Sept. 12th in the afternoon, we will put up a Congressional and Legislature Tickets we will have delegates from Canton Pekin and Peoria. Your Organization is invited to send a delegate if you will to the Social Democratic Party Convention of this District. Yours for Socialism in our time before we die. G. F. SCHMIDT.

P. S. next Saturday & Sunday Night we will have a first class Speaker here, come and hear him.

G. F. SCHMIDT.

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 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 will free yourself from the hallucination which seems to have gotten hold of you), if you look over the historical outlines of Socialism and its progress, you will find that the foremost men in the movement have always been, and are, uncompromising men, who, rather than affiliate themselves with men that accept the name of Socialism for individual gains, suffer themselves to be called most anything in the line of vile 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 progress only in those countries where THE PRINCIPLE was held above everything, and where the party OWNED and controlled its OWN PRESS, where furthermore, the men from first to last did not care whether the crowd was large or small, but where they wanted those that joined the ranks to be steadfast and true to the principle, which alone can bring us the freedom for which we are willing to die.

Wherever Trades Unionism is not organized on a political as well as on an economic basis it has FAILED to reach 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. The leaders of these unions have fought and are fighting us with tooth and tongue to know, but you forgot the reason, which is, that through the step of the Unions joining hands with true Socialism, their (the leaders) enemies to be, and they will not be able to reach 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, refuses to join the party already existing, knowing he could not become its dictator, and saying he wanted to improve upon its platform, calls into life a new party, with a bungling platform, but which party is meant to sweep the country from end to end in less time than a year. Finding out that the laboring 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 familiar with it for years to follow him the SELF-MADE leader, and throw principle to the winds.

There is no doubt Debs is an able man, especially in speaking, but he cannot BE OUR LEADER. A man who joins Socialism must throw selfish interests and mercenary desires from himself, he must not ask above reasonable compensation for making a speech, and he must ask nothing for it (being a Socialist) when it is held to explain Socialism, the only gospel of truth. But like preachers of the church, E. V. Debs gets all he can for his speaking, and is therefore in it for selfish purposes, and does not practice what he declares to be his principle. 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 ourselves.

De Leon is not the Party any more 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 the "Vorwaerts" 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 truth. The S. L. P. forever.

CARL KOECHLIN.

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

Mr. Carl Koechlin, Peoria, Ill.: Dear Sir—Your Letter at hand and contents noted. I will reply to same and I hope that we all, that are fitting for the Emancipation of our Class will find the way for United Action for the Abolition of Capitalism and for the Establishment of Socialism. You say for the Socialist Labor Party for ever. Now my Friend I am sorry for such an expression from you, first of all there is nothing in a Name, it is the Principle we a fitting for and for the Platform. 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 ours, and see the diffent. Our Party Platform stands for the same as all Socialist Parties Platform the World over. Our Party Press is owned by the different City Organizations, that is by the Party. Our Executive Comite at Springfield, Mass., is in no way in Possession of as much power as yours in New York. We have our power in the Membership. Your Constitution is in no way a Socialist or a Democratic Constitution, but a Monopoly Concern for the benefit of one City of New York for over 20 years. Just think of that, has it never occurred to you that that is something rotten in the good pills, don't you know when you give the Power and Seat of the Executive Comite in one City for such a length of time and also the power and control of the press in the same Hands that some power can be used for the benefit of the Capitalists, don't you know that men can be bought and clothed with Socialism to Retard the Movement. We never left the Socialist Labor Party. We left the Scab Labor Party. When the Socialist Labor Party pursued tactics by which the hoped and endeavored to destroy the trade unions we left it, and not before. The convention of 1896 never intended that the Socialist Labor Party, nor the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance should be used to fight trade unions and wage earners. It intended that the Alliance should organize unorganized trades and build up organizations of wage earners in localities where there were none. But De Leon, the undisputed and unquestioned Leader of your Party, used the Alliance for the express purpose of getting trade unions to fight each other, if it had not been for De Leon's blind and fatal tactics, members of the Trades Union would have been in the Socialist movement 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 Cigar-makers in New York, the day before that he was using his paper to aid in defeating the locked out union Printers in their fight with the New York Sun. Now, I want to ask you De Leonites, as I cannot call you the Socialist Labor Party, because De Leon stole that Name with his aid of the Capitalists Court, of New York.

Supposing the capitalists Class had an Agent and conspiracy in the position of Leadership in the Socialist Labor Party, in the position that De Leon occupies, what would those Capitalists have their Agent do? Is it not a fact that the first thing they would have him do would be to get the trade unionists to fight each 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 trade 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 a full or honest organization of Workmen 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 of millions of dollars every year? Again, I say that if De Leon were an Agent of the Capitalists he would do exactly as he does do in trying to get the Trade unions to war with each other instead of uniting to fight Capitalists and Capitalism. The Capitalists fear first the trade unions, because he has to fight them, the Coal Miners strike for instant. Next after the Trade Unions he fears the Socialist Movement. And just as he has tried and failed to get the trade 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 Member, every section, the country over that did not agree with his tactics, tactics which it was impossible for Men of sense and honesty and knowing all the facts to agree with. I decline to keep out of the working Class political movement because De Leon has made the Socialist Labor Party a Scab Labor Party.

The Social Democratic Party proposes to help the working Class in every struggle that Class makes (As all Socialists Party do the World over) either against an individual capitalist or against Capitalism. And if the Social Democratic Party ever allows itself to be used to fight strikers (as you had a case in Peoria with the union when W. H. Clark was fighting the union) if it ever becomes a scab party, I will leave it as we did the S. L. P.

Yours for the Working Class and for the Emancipation 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 COUNTRY which comes closest to the true socialist principles and I am its adherent and its supporter to the best of my ability. If you call an explanation of Socialism that, which you yourself and your Comrade Klinke (we used to call him "Kraut-Kopf Klinke" (Cabbage-head 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 as was contained in some of the sentences uttered, is not only not socialistic, but is wholly opposed to the principles as laid down by men like Marx, Engels, La Salle, and so forth, whom you certainly will hold above Debs.

Whatever you say about De Leon shows only your complete ignorance of the historical as well as scientific advance, 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: read Bebel's reminiscences of the life of Liebknecht, and you will find in it identically the same movement, in Germany years gone by, as the present Debsocracy, which was condemned by them (Liebknecht especially, from the start to finish, and which made Dr. von Schweitzer, a labor leader (identical with the Gomperses and Debses of this country) denounce them in the harshest terms, but which terminated in the victory of true Socialism. Your low-dogy and cajoling with the unions will help you little in the way of emancipation, and is only done to catch votes, not for the cause. I will tell you furthermore that lots of the "Kangas" are people, who, when they found out that they could wag their tongue, with a few phrases in the line of Socialism, were 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 foremost 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 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 matter to me, but anyhow, I shall be able to give a good translation of what you say to the Section. Our comrades are exceedingly pleased over the contents of your letters, because they lighten the burdens of the day. If you were to study Socialism and its history, instead of the career of a make-

shift party, you will discover who is right. If you so wish we shall send a speaker to Pekin, as we hope there is 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 wherewith to insult those who expose it. Is that not good advice? C. K.

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 convinced that you are De Leon fanatic, your whole letter shows that, because you can't Reason. I never ask you to write to me, because I know that mostly all the followers of De Leon & Co. are nothing but deluded fanatics. 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 don't want any of your Speakers, because the are just like you, we heard Damm, Hickey and Frey. I read the De Leon People for 2 years, until I got sick of it. You have not answered my letter and in regard to De Leon, I think I made plain to an idiot can understand but you can't. I have no time to spend on you. PLEASE DON'T WRITE ANY MORE.

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 fusionist State Senator, J. W. Bucklin, a slick, oily, well kept lawyer, who toils not neither does he spin, but succeeds in living comfortably on the back of the proletariat, stepped forward. He is known within confines of this sovereign and "independent" commonwealth 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 Junction, was with us to-night; and there he sat, the Hon. United 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 be-whiskered 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 he stopped short; a Socialist Labor Party boy, who recovered quickly from his 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."

Then the ball opened in earnest, and 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 to help elect a United States senator who will stand by H. M. Teller. There are many, many candidates, but I'll commit myself to the support of none, as I can see good running 'points' 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 "points," good or bad, will take this as a notice, after 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—ong," trotted out Teller and his great deeds. He said the Senator's public and private character was ir-r-reproachable. Yet the public section of said character tells a different story. If the archives of the Western Union Telegraph Company would give up its secrets, 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, Nathaniel P. Hill, having put up a fight against the Company just previous to his retirement, as the Congressional Record will show.

As to the private section of said char-

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. Harris, candidate for the Co. Com., a "me-too Socialist," who tried to say something but didn't.

Then the "splendid specimen" told us 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 educated. He did not tell us that he helped to vote away an empire which should have been our children's inheritance. He did not tell us that this whole 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 quarrelling over, is nothing but a relic 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 shutting 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 representative of the whole indescribable, conglomerated 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 soldier, 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 and 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 a—a—a Crawfish.

Exit Iron Jaw, exit splendid specimen, exit "me-too," exit "Glong," and as Cinderella said, Simminy's out. Oh, for thirty minutes of Thomas A. Hickey, or our own indefatigable N. L. Grist. I wish to say to the DAILY PEOPLE (the only daily in America fit for workmen to read), that the young and vigorous Socialist Labor Party on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains is neither dead nor dying, but has both feet firmly planted on our foundation 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 the mountain breeze, with our battle cry of no surrender, we have entered the fight, and in this battle of the ballots we ask no quarter and we'll give none. 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:

- Fitchburg..... October 16
Gardner..... " 17
Woburn..... " 18
Lowell..... " 19
Brookton..... " 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 held regularly every Monday evening under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party, at International Hall, 251 East Genesee 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. Reinsteiner will lecture on the "Socialist Solution of the Trust Question." The following Monday a lecture by Comrade W. D. Stewart on "Rise and Fall of Wage Slavery."

S. L. P. Supplies.

- Constitutions, a neat 16-page booklet with stiff red cover, rest pocket size..... 70c per 100
Application cards..... 40c per 100
Dues cards..... 40c per 100
Rubber stamp seals, regular size, with emblem (to order only)..... 6c each
Address all orders with cash to Henry Kahn, 2 to 6 New Road street, New York city, Box 1576. Avoid credit orders for they involve useless expense and trouble.

S. L. P. Nominations—Ohio.

The following nominations have been made by the Socialist Labor Party in the Eighteenth Congressional District of Ohio: For Congress—Henry O. Bucklin, watchmaker 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. TELEPHONE CALL, 1323 SPRING.

SMOKE ECKSTEIN BROS. CIGARS.

Advertisement for ST & LA CIGARS, featuring the brand name in large letters and the word "SMOKE" above and below.

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

- General Committee meetings, 2d and 4th Saturday, 8 p. m., at Daily People Building, 246 New Road St.
City Executive Committee meetings, 1st and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., at Daily People Building, 246 New Road St.
Office of Section New York, at Daily People Building, 246 New Road St.
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.
ASSEMBLY DISTRICT MEETINGS.
1st, 3d and 5th—2d and 4th Monday, 8 p. m., at 201 Hudson street.
2d—Every Monday 8 p. m., at Club rooms, 235 East Broadway.
4th—2d and 4th Thursday, 8 p. m., Excelsior Hall, 235 East Broadway.
6th and 10th—2d and 4th Wednesday, 8 p. m., at Club Rooms, southeast corner of 11th street and First avenue.
8th—Every Wednesday, 8 p. m., 24 Delancy street.
9th—1st and 3d Monday, 8 p. m., 349 Ninth avenue.
11th—Every Friday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 319 Stanton street.
13th—1st and 3d Friday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 441 West 30th street.
14th—Every Tuesday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue.
12d and 17th—1st and 3d Friday, 8 p. m., Residence of H. O'Toole, 353 West 50th street.
16th—Every Tuesday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 93 Avenue C.
18th—Every Thursday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 281 Avenue R.
19th and 21st—Every Tuesday, 8 p. m., 2110 Broadway.
20th—1st and 3d Thursday, residence at M. Betz, 211 East 28th street.
23rd—2d and 4th Monday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 481 Willis avenue.
25th—1st and 3d Friday, 8 p. m., at 148 Fifth avenue.
26th—Every Thursday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 414 West 30th street.
27th—1st and 3d Tuesday, 8 p. m., 730 Seventh avenue.
28th—Every Friday, Club Rooms, 242 East 80th street.
30th—1st and 3rd Friday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 1706 First avenue.
32d and 34th—Every Thursday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 109 East 190th street.
34th and 35th—Every Friday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 481 Willis avenue.
Branch 8 (Bohemia)—1st and 2d Wednesday, 8 p. m., Club Room, 414 East 71st street.
11th—Branch—Last Sunday in month, 8 p. m., 325 East 102nd street.
BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.
2d—Every Thursday, 8 p. m., at Hall, Prospect and Jay streets.
4th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., 52 Greene avenue.
5th—1st and 3rd Monday, 8 p. m., 9 Lee avenue.
3th—Every Monday, 8 p. m., at 153 Throop Avenue.
7th—1st and 3d Thursday, 8 p. m., 1266 Third avenue.
10th—Free Lectures every Sunday evening. Business meetings, 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month at Warden's Hall, 315 Washington street.
12th—1st and 3rd Friday, 8 p. m., 427 12th street.
13th and 14th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., 105 North 6th street.
15th—Every Friday, 8 p. m., at 71 Manhattan avenue.
13th, 17th and 18th—2d and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., at 146 Fulton street.
19th—Every 1st and 3d Thursday, 8 p. m., at 244 Bleecker street, corner of Knickerbocker avenue.
20th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., Club Room, 244 Bleecker street, corner Knickerbocker avenue.
22d District—Branch—2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., at Schellin's Hall, corner West and Atlantic avenues.
23d District—Branch—2d—Every Friday, 8 p. m., Washington Hall, 93 Tenth Street.
7th District (Polish)—1st Wednesday in month, Kowalski's Hall, 657 1/2 Third St.

MALLONEY & REMMEL Souvenir Buttons.

We have obtained a few large campaign buttons of Malloney and Remmel. They are twice the size of the buttons we have been sending out. The design is very attractive. The background is red, as on the smaller buttons. The pictures of Malloney and Remmel appear in white discs, with the Arm and Hammer above, and the letters "S. L. P." in large type beneath. They are excellent mementoes for the campaign.

40 Cents a Dozen. \$3.00 a Hundred.

The campaign of 1900 has been conducted under circumstances that will make it historic. These large campaign buttons will make excellent souvenirs to give or show to your children one of these days when the crimson banner of the Socialist Republic is defiantly flown to the breeze.

New York Labor News Co., 2-6 NEW ROAD STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

L. Goldman's Printing Office, Cor. New Chambers & William Sts., works with Type Setting Machine German and English.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES, New and Second Hand. BILLIARD SUPPLIES. PRICES LOW. LIBERAL CASH DISCOUNT.

F. Brunner & Son, 671-673 Communipaw St., JERSEY CITY, N. J.

R. AUERBACH, The "ALLIANCE POWER PRINTER," 126 Essex Street, New York.