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WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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VOL. X, NO. 32

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1900.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

LENTZ CRAWLS.

HIS CHALLENGE TAKEN UP BY A SOCIALIST—HE DECLINES.

Barrister Bryanite Congressman's Bluff Called—First Makes Misstatements and is Forced to Recant—Refuses to Defeat Idaho Outrages.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 27.—This city is the home of Congressman John J. Lentz, the Bryan Democrat, who shouts from the stump against corporations and as their attorney in the courts.

During the last session of Congress Lentz attempted to prove that the Republicans were alone responsible for the outlawing and murder of members of the working class in Idaho. He was the Democratic leader of the committee appointed to investigate the affair, and attempted, during all the sessions of that committee, to lay all the blood guiltiness at the door of the Republican party.

After the "investigation" was concluded the Republican members of the convention rendered a report finding that the Bryanite governor, Steunenberg, had declared martial law, and then called upon President McKinley for troops to assist him in maintaining order. That McKinley simply acted upon the request of Steunenberg, and, as required by the constitution, acceded to the request of the governor. In the report it was stated that Governor Steunenberg personally appeared before the committee and took upon himself full responsibility for all the unconstitutional and illegal acts committed in the State of Idaho during 1899, whether they were his own acts or the acts of the soldiery acting under his Steunenberg's orders.

Lentz brought in a minority report attempting to prove that McKinley was alone responsible for the acts of the troops. Dick, acting for the Republicans, made Lentz admit that Governor Steunenberg, the Democrat, had asked for the troops and declared martial law. In fact both sides proved themselves to be equally guilty.

Since the campaign opened Lentz has been frothing at the mouth about Idaho and the outrages committed upon workers in that State, and challenged Dick, the chairman of the Republican State Committee, to meet him in debate on that subject. Dick ignored him, and Lentz was going around the country blowing about what a great man he was until his bluff was called and called hard by Arthur Keep, of New York, the Socialist Labor Party organizer, who happened to be in Ohio.

The bluff was called by the appearance of the following letter in the daily papers here:

"Hon. John J. Lentz, Columbus:
"Sir—I have noticed in the newspapers your challenge to Chairman Dick of the State Republican executive committee, to meet you in debate on the responsibility for the Idaho outrages, you, of course, claiming that the Republicans are responsible.

"I, in behalf of the Socialist Labor Party, now challenge you to meet me in debate on that subject; I to prove that the Democratic party, together with the Republican party, is responsible for the violation of law, denial of constitutional rights and murder of workingmen in Idaho.

"I agree to prove, by what you say during the debate, that the Democratic party was, and is, responsible for the outrages upon law and order in Idaho, together with the wanton and brutal denial of legal and constitutional rights, by the Democratic State government, in the interest of the Standard Oil company, the owners of the mines.

"I will further agree to compel you to admit, during the debate, that Mr. Bryan, or you, if elected, would do the same thing as did Governor Steunenberg or President McKinley, under the same circumstances; that is, a conflict between capital and labor.

"The time to be used by both sides can be fixed as follows: You to have one hour, I to have thirty minutes; or you to have one hour and a half, I to have forty-five minutes. Time to be divided to suit you.

"I may state that in the Socialist Labor Party I occupy relatively as prominent a position as you do in the Democratic party, so there need be no hesitancy on that score in your acceptance of this challenge. Details can be arranged with Theodore Adams, 439 Stone Alley, Columbus, who is organizer of the Socialist Labor Party for Columbus.

"ARTHUR KEEP."
A copy of the letter was sent to Lentz by no answer was received by Mr. Keep or Mr. Adams. "The Citizen," a Bryan organ, however, came out with a statement from Lentz to the effect that he did not know who "this Arthur Keep was," and that he had been informed that he, Keep, had been hanging around the Republican headquarters for three or four days. Thereupon the following letter appeared in the local press, signed, of course, a copy of which was also sent to Lentz.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 5.
John J. Lentz, Columbus, O.:
My attention has been called to a news item in "The Citizen," of Wednesday, October 3, wherein it appears that you state, "I have ascertained that this man—meaning me—has been hang-

ing around Republican headquarters for two or three days." Of course you may have been misquoted or your informant has lied, but the fact is that I have not been near, or around, either the Democratic or Republican headquarters. I do not, at this time, remember to have ever, in all my life, been near or in a Republican headquarters, and certainly I have not been in a near one in the last ten years.

"I look upon the Republicans as being as bad and criminal as the Democrats, and that's saying a good deal. You say you are not afraid to discuss the Idaho question with anybody. . . . But I would like to have the status of the man who has taken up the challenge. That is a legitimate request, and the preceding false statement is unnecessary.

"If you will examine the World Almanac of this year you will find me noted as a member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party. I have addressed meetings in Columbus on several occasions, and you can be assured of my standing by inquiries of P. C. Christensen, 90 1-2 Professor street, Cleveland, O., Secretary of the State Committee of the Socialist Labor Party.

"It seems beneath the dignity of a member of Congress to attempt to blacken a man's character by accusing him of dealing with your friends of the Republican party, and I hope you will be man enough to deny what purports to be your statement to that effect. Simply because I challenge you to a debate, and then grant you such easy terms, does not, it seems to me, warrant the assumption that I am a crook, as I would be if I had any connection with either the Democratic or Republican State or other committees.

"I hope you as a congressman do not consider yourself above the ordinary citizen, and that you will not use that as a subterfuge to get out of the debate.
"Let me say, in conclusion, that my letter challenging you stands. It is bona fide, and the best way to settle the matter is to meet me in debate. I to prove, by your own admissions, that you would murder workingmen, if elected, as did Steunenberg, the Bryanite governor of Idaho, and that Bryan would, if elected, murder workingmen as did McKinley, the Republican, in Idaho.

"That's plain English, and can be easily understood. What's your answer?
"ARTHUR KEEP."

The Socialists waited for an answer from Lentz, but he seemed to have crawled in his hole and pulled the hole in after him. But lately he came to life with an answer (?) that is in its way a beautiful exhibition of how to crawl out of a hot corner without getting out of the corner. The answer is as follows:

Columbus, Ohio, 12th Oct., 1900.
"Arthur Keep, Esq.,
"Care of Mr. Theodore Adams,
Columbus, Ohio.

"Dear Sir,
The statement you quote from the "Citizen" in yours of 5th inst. is a mistake; I made no such statement to any one. Your statement that Mr. McKinley violated the law and the Constitution in the State of Idaho is correct, and I remain,

Yours faithfully,
"JOHN LENTZ."

The whole town is laughing at the boastful Mr. Lentz, and all hands are making him miserable by asking him questions about the Idaho question and the debate.

ELOQUENT TESTIMONY.

Capitalism Realizes That the S. L. P. Means Its Destruction.

The Brooklyn "Daily Eagle" has been sending out to the registered voters a return postal card with the following request:

MY DEAR SIR:
On the attached postal card you will find the names of the principal candidates for President. Will you kindly put a cross opposite the name of the candidate for whom you intend to vote on Election Day. Tear off the return card and mail as addressed. "The Eagle" is making a careful postal canvass of registered voters in this county. We have mailed similar cards to a certain number of names taken from the registry list of each election district. You will notice that by this method your identity is not disclosed.

THE EAGLE.

The return card bears this:
I will vote for the following Candidate for President:

PLACE A CROSS (X) OPPOSITE THE NAME OF THE CANDIDATE YOU PREFER.

<input type="checkbox"/>	McKinley (Republican.)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bryan (Democrat.)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Debs (Social-Dem.)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Woolley (Prohibition.)

Detach this card and mail at once.

The omission from the list of the name of Malloney, the Socialist Labor Party candidate, is significant of more things than one. But chiefly does it illustrate the fact that the beast Capital, like all other animals, scents the true source of danger. Hence the "Eagle" makes no mention of the S. L. P. in taking its straw vote.

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

CRUNCHING THE FREAKS.

NEBRASKA SOCIALISTS HANDLE THE BUZZ-SAW IN GREAT STYLE.

The "Broad" Deberle Addressed By a Democratic Candidate—A "Professor of Magnetic Healing" Discourses on Trusts—The Buzz-Saw in Action:

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 26.—On Sunday, October 21, Prof. (?) Kharas, nominee of the Social Debsomaniacs for governor, was billed to speak at Garfield Hall. When the Socialist Labor Party men arrived at the hall they found that the meeting was being held under the auspices of the Douglas County Workmen's Political Club. An organization composed of freaks and crooks, inside and outside of the labor unions. We were informed that the meeting was called for the purpose of discussing trusts and the remedy; but that the discussion had been postponed for a short time to permit the Hon. Frank Ransom, Democratic nominee for the Legislature, to address the meeting.

The Hon. Frank told us what a great friend of labor he was, and how we would be missing a good thing not to elect the whole Democratic party, which is and always was a friend of labor. He declared that the miners in Pennsylvania were compelled to eat dog meat because the Trusts were in power, and how the Dems would eternally smash the Trusts. Somebody here whispered "Ice." The Hon. Frank stuttered and stammered. Finally recovered and was moved to tears as he depicted the sufferings of the men, women and children, and declared that such a thing as starving and shooting men and women could never occur under democratic rule. Someone here yelled "Steunenberg of Idaho!" Hon. Frank grew very red and said that McKinley sent the troops over the governor's head. Bernine asked if the governor's requisition was not necessary. He said no, and put his foot very much in his mouth by citing the action of Grover Cleveland at Chicago. When asked if Sinclair was not the especial pet of the Democrats in Idaho and that Sinclair was the chief Bull-Pen tool, he said he never heard of him, but supposed he was not working at his trade. At this point questions poured in so thick and fast that the Hon. Frank was forced to plead an engagement and took a hot foot for the door.

Professor (?) Kharas was then introduced and gave us a talk a la Debs. Kharas is a professor of magnetic healing. Our "Gene" the immortal Debs was his theme. We permitted him to get through and started the ball rolling by asking him if elected if he would consider himself as the representative of the whole people. He thought he would, but he would rather go to Iowa, as he could make more money at his profession. When asked what he would do for the working class, he said as the telephone was most exorbitant in its charges, he would make overtures to that Trust for the purpose of buying the plant. Questions came so thick and fast that Kharas, like his friend Ransom, was forced to plead an engagement and so took to his heels.

The trust question was then discussed pro and con until some one proposed that the Socialist Labor Party men present be given ten minutes on the floor. After much wrangling Bernine got the floor, with permission to answer all the speakers. Debs' picture was on the wall. Bernine, pointing to it, said: "I am sorry I have not time to pay the respects of the Socialist Labor Party to 'Our Gene,' the immortal Debs, the monumental freak of the labor movement. The Deberle immediately sprang to its feet, shouting 'We will not stay! Throw him out of the window! Smash him to pieces on the sidewalk. Heave him over the transom!'" Finally, two of the maniacs were captured and coaxed by the crowd to stay. Bernine then spoke as follows: "The trust is an economic growth which can be easily traced. First, the individual ownership of the tool of production, partnership ownership of the improved tool, corporate ownership of the machine, and finally, the evolution of the completely organized and fully equipped machinery of production, or the trust which involved the partnership of the corporations. Capital is simply the machinery of production owned and controlled by a few men, or the capitalist class. One gentleman had complained of the black list; that the laborer could not get work if discharged by one corporation. The corporation is practically a thing of the past. The laborer applying for a job at one place and applying for a job at another, is applying to the same master, for the corporations are forming partnerships in order to control the trust. The trust cannot be smashed because it is the modern tool of production. Clearly, then, the remedy then does not lie in smashing the trust, nor in confiscation as has been proposed. Neither can the trust be bought of the present owners. The Demo-Rep. Party is owned and controlled by trust magnates, and no one can be so foolish as to believe that these men will smash their own machinery. What, then, is the remedy? The people are divided into two distinct classes—the tool-owning class on the one hand; the toolless on the other—

ONE AMONG MANY.

A WORKINGMAN'S DISGUST WITH OLD PARTY CHICANERY.

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A DAILY PEOPLE representative had a conversation with a man who is disgusted with the two old parties, but as yet is not prepared to join the Socialists, though he will undoubtedly become one of them finally, if his present line of reasoning is pursued to its logical conclusion. Said he: "I am filled with a feeling of weariness and disgust when I see men who have not got a cent to their names believing the stories of the Republicans about the bank deposits of the working class. I know at least a dozen men believing in this story who are so situated that whenever their work fails, they are in such desperate straits that starvation stares them in the face. And I dare say there are thousands of workmen who know thousands of dozens of others, likewise situated and possessed of a like belief. It is the same way in this yarn about increased wages. There are four occupations represented in my family, and I know that in every one of them there has been a continual decline in wages, in the number of working days, and an increase only in the intensification of labor; and I know further, from observation among my friends, that the same holds good of their occupations. Why, the newspapers informed us not long ago that sixty thousand steel and iron workers had to accept a reduction in their standard, from \$4 to \$3 a ton, or twenty-five per cent. And this in an industry in which the greatest so-called prosperity and plenitude of employment has prevailed. Then, we have read of wholesale reductions in the sugar mills, the textile mills; of the large strikes against declining wages, like the miners, and yet the workmen continue to believe this yarn about better wages. The fact is, that every individual worker is inclined to believe his case exceptional.

"He thinks his trade is 'up against luck,' and he is, therefore, vastly gulled into the belief that the rest or the working class is enjoying all the good things which he misses. Now, I think this workingman is not an exception, but a type. His condition is not an individual one, but one that is typical of the working class. The fact that we are able to enter the world market, and compete successfully with so-called 'foreign paper labor' shows conclusively that the whole wage working class of this country has economically deteriorated. This is demonstrated by the fact that those industries that have been most successful by that competition are the ones that have suffered the greatest wage reduction. Take the iron and steel industry, for instance. I told you how the sixty thousand workers in the iron and steel industry had to submit to reductions, some as high as twenty-five per cent. Just think, in order to secure the world markets, one quarter of the wages of these men had to be lopped off. This is equally true of other industries successful abroad. American coal is supreme abroad, but at what cost to our miners their strike too clearly tells. And so on down the list. These are irrefutable facts—these are facts so widespread, so broadcast and international in their operations, involving so many of the working class, that the man who in illudeness curses his trade, and damns his wage reductions as a case of individual hard luck is a fool, incapable of a comprehensive view of modern industrial conditions. Any workingman who sticks his hands into his empty pockets, or reads of the daily suicides of the destitute, and then believes the stories of large bank deposits by the working class—bank deposits owned by the middle class and the capitalists—and the yawns of the Republicans, is worthy of ridicule and abuse." The DAILY PEOPLE representative gave his cordial assent to all this, and then told his friend that a belief in the ability of the Bryan men to remedy this state of affairs was equally as foolish and worthy of ridicule and abuse.

He pointed out that the Democrats would pursue the same course if elected. This was proven by the fact that the present strong party, which makes this foreign policy of the Republicans so certain of fulfillment, was first begun under the far-sighted direction of Wm. C. Whitney, Secretary of War, under Cleveland, during his first administration. It was also evident from the fact that, despite their so-called "Bryan Clause," which is a pre-election bluff, the Republican plutocrats did not fear Bryan, for they are continuing their work of forming new companies, creating new combinations, and pushing capitalism when and wherever possible, as the "Prosperity Items" column of the DAILY PEOPLE, for the past few weeks, shows. To place any more confidence in the disfranchisers of the Southern negroes and their "free people Democrats" among the workmen humbly bowed to the company's wiles and the foremen have the sizes of a number of heads that are full of Bryanite sawdust.

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THAT SOCIAL DEMOCRACY.

MR. EUGENE V. BREWSTER ITS "INFANT TERRIBLE."

"McKinley Certainly Has the Logical Side, Bryan the Humane and Illogical, and Debs the Impractical!" Says He—What He Says the Others Think.

To the Editor of the "Tribune."—Sir: I ask the courtesy of space in your paper that I may deny a statement that has appeared in most of the newspapers to the effect that I shall vote for and support McKinley and Roosevelt, and to explain my position in regard to the action of the Social Democratic party in asking me to decline its nomination for attorney-general.

In March, 1900, I wrote an open letter to Mr. Bryan, stating that I could no longer support him on account of his attitude on various important questions, and declared that I favored the Social Democratic party. This party, without my solicitation, did me the honor to nominate me for attorney-general last June, and I accepted. Early in the fall I desired to make public my views on the question of expansion, which views did not agree with my party, and to show the vast superiority of the Republican over the Democratic party and the disaster that would inevitably follow Mr. Bryan's election.

Fearing that the expression of these views would not be thought consistent with my candidacy, although I knew that they were not antagonistic, I sent word to my party offering to withdraw, but I was asked by it to remain on the ticket, and I did so. I then gave public expression of my views from time to time, and did not hesitate to applaud freely the Republican party and to show the errors and weaknesses of Mr. Bryan's economics, believing that I was under no restraint and that it was my duty to tell the plain truth. I had not deserted my party, had not declared for any other party, and had nothing but good words for our principles, party and ticket. My articles, however, conveyed the idea to some that I had suddenly changed my views and that I was a Republican, and naturally the State committee of my party was requested by these persons to ask me for an explanation. The committee decided to accept my resignation, which it did. I am still morally committed to support the party, and I have in no way intimated that I would support any other party.

I cannot conscientiously support my friend Mr. Bryan, however much I admire him, and my first inclination was to remain silent and not vote at all. I am placed in an extremely embarrassing position. My reason urges me to vote for McKinley, my heart for Bryan, and political duty for Debs. McKinley certainly has the logical side of all the great questions Bryan has the humane and illogical and Debs the idealistic though perhaps IMPRACTICAL side. If I thought there was any danger of Mr. Bryan being elected I might feel it my duty to support McKinley, but McKinley's election being assured, I can see no other course for me than to support the ticket of the Social Democracy.

EUGENE V. BREWSTER.
Brooklyn, October 25, 1900.

Unhappy Miners.

The coal strike ended, but still there is not joy in the mining region. The men recognise the fact that they capitulated, and that they have so weakened their organization that it will be impossible for them to protest for some time to come. In the meantime the fakirs are happy in the knowledge that they have kept the men, during a critical period, in line, and that it is more than probable the men will continue in line unless the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance breaks the power of the fakir. Each strike which occurs in the coal district demonstrates the crying necessity which exists for decided action, and for good, strong work on the part of the Socialists.

The Paterson murder is one of cumulative horror, and as fresh details come out it is evident that the four persons arrested were part of an organized gang whose one object was the ruin of women. It is also evident that an attempt will be made to get them off free and that attempt will very probably be successful. The hackman, the chief witness, is out on small bail, and the friends of the criminals would find it very easy to run him out of the way. Kerr, who is old in crime, and McAllister, who was the leader in the murder, have both a record. Such men are known before they finally commit some horrible act, but nothing is done to restrain them, because their victims are usually girls of the working class. In the present instance, Lower, it is to be hoped that all four will be allowed to pass the rest of their lives in an asylum for the criminally insane.

Cleveland, the ex-ward healer, who was elected as a "friend of labor" by the same gang which is trying to elect Bryan, refuses to say which of the Bills he is going to vote for. He knows that it does not matter which is elected, and he realizes that his day of usefulness as a decoy duck is past. He played his part, got his pay and does not care to look on at the rest of the performance.

The

Socialists, Republicans and Democrats.

BY JOSEPH F. MALLONEY.

The social life of our time must have political expression; the Socialist Labor party is the political expression of the life of the working class.

more strongly. With all the legislation that has been effective there are a number of laws that have fallen by the wayside.

A REVIEW OF THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

(Continued from page 2.)

pay-roll for some years past, and who has on several occasions given evidence of her worth as a political decoy duck for capitalism.

refusal of the operators to continue the raise of ten per cent. Then the operators will shoot, club and murder the strikers as an example to them of the "value of organization."

The Birth and Progress of Disfranchisement.

For over ten years there has been a steady movement all over the United States looking to the disfranchisement of the propertyless wage-workers.

steadily hemming him in with. While the "pig that talks like a man" is a cowardly blusterer, yet, there is a deal of wisdom in that old proverb "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad."

THE EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION. The South has been trying to change from the shot-gun and red-shirt plan to a statute that will make a joke of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time; it will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

THE PRICE OF LIBERTY. Nevertheless, every detail in this last move of cancelling our votes should be scrutinized carefully.

THE PROPERTY QUALIFICATION. The attempts made to restrict the franchise in this direction illustrate the practical harmony existing between the Republican and Democratic leaders.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE. By Karl Kautsky. Adapted to America. 5 cents.

LOCAL ALLIANCE 282 of the S. T. & L. A. (Swedish) Machine, meets every second and fourth Friday.

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

Published by the Socialist Labor Party, at 24 and 6 New Read St., New York.

Table with subscription rates: Single Copy, Six months, One year, Bundle rates, etc.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Table showing Socialist vote in Presidential elections from 1888 to 1899.

For President, JOSEPH FRANCIS MALLONEY, of Massachusetts.

For Vice-President, VALENTINE REMMEL, of Pennsylvania.

The Socialist Labor Party is the child of conflict, and the progress of the race is the reward we receive for its battles.

THERE IS A LIMIT.

"The American workmen will not starve in the midst of the abundance created by their labor."—Charles H. Corregan, Socialist Labor Party Candidate for Governor of New York.

Men were hungry, badly clad and shelterless under feudalism and chattel slavery because they could not produce sufficient food and clothes and build enough houses to provide these things for all.

The American working class comprises 75 per cent. of the American people, and it owns less than three per cent. of the national wealth.

They will not. The land of the United States was won by the Revolutionary Fathers and left as a heritage for the people.

advanced, the American people will not permit the ruling class to starve them. The Socialist Labor Party points out and advocates a way in which the danger of a panic would be eliminated.

A REAL ANTI-IMPERIALIST.

It is clearly the interest of all wage-earners to oppose imperialism, root and branch, and if they have any doubt on the subject, let them consider the cotton operatives of Egypt.

While these statements are undoubtedly true, the most important fact of all is overlooked. The waiting millions of Asia and of the Pacific Islands are as nothing compared with the development of the machine and the organization of industry.

Then again there is another element that Crosby overlooks, or else is not honest enough to admit. That is the fact that the only "pauper labor" in the world to-day is the machine.

While he cries it down, he defends its cause. He would hold off an inevitable result, and like the cringing, fawning, governing class with which he affiliates, he would still use the results of capitalism, and would so restrict them that many more, and much more tyrannous masters would be given to the working class.

Crosby overlooks all the real points in the matter, and he tries to argue out of safe ground by holding up a few of the effects of "expansion."

A. ROBINSON, REPUBLICAN.

Mr. A. Robinson has every right to the prize for campaign idio-v. He is a "workingman" and he is a Republican. That he says himself. He proves that he is many other things by what he tries to say.

Robinson lives in New York, and a New York flat that will accommodate several persons, unless they literally pig together, costs at least \$16 a month, and then Mr. Robinson has \$244 left.

The gentleman calls upon all of his fellow workmen to support the Republican ticket so that he can keep his children at school and college, and can continue to support his family.

Then again, he admits he knows nothing of free silver, franchise laws, or the consent of the governed. He does know neither more nor less than his fellow men.

All those things he does not know, and he does know. We tell him a few things that he should learn. He was out of work because he did not own the tools of production.

For four or five weeks the strike drifted along. Meetings were held almost every day in the different strike quarters.

THE FAKIR BROOD.

Maroushek has been covering himself with additional glory. His conduct in the strike of the cigar makers has been responsible for the horrible iniquities, and his trading back and forth from the Republican to the Democratic Party has done much to keep the unfortunate cigar-makers in a weakened state, and to deprive them of all power to right themselves.

"A fellow Bohemian" is running for Assemblyman in the Twenty-Sixth on the Republican ticket, and the Democrats, in order to hold the district, took Maroushek up, and after having led the hundreds of Bohemian cigar-makers into a hole on the economic field, after having starved, maltreated, and swindled them, he is using all his influence to lead them into a blacker hole on the political field.

He is formerly his plea that the Bohemians should vote the Republican ticket because of that party's friendship for the Bohemian. Now he opposes a Bohemian, and he tells the Bohemians to vote the Democratic ticket because that party is friendly to the Bohemians.

THE CIGARMAKERS' STRIKE.

CATS LEAPING OUT OF THE BAG OF A CRIME ON LABOR.

Strikers Begin to Talk—Their Interests Sacrificed to the Officers or Labor Fakirs—The "Settlements" Leave Open Shops—The Fakirs Disobey Orders of the Union.

The cigarmakers' strike that started last February in Krebs, Wertheimer & Schiffer's shop is still technically on. Each day new facts are being brought to light showing beyond the shadow of doubt the gross corruption and stupidity of the labor fakirs in charge of the strike.

The salient points in connection with that strike will be given in successive articles in these columns as fast as the facts are gleaned from the strikers themselves, who are beginning to be thoroughly aroused to the bunco game that their leaders, the "Organized Scabbery," of the International Union have played upon them.

Last February, the Cigarmakers' International Union made a demand on Krebs, Wertheimer and Co. to "unionize" their shop along the pure and simple, no politics in the union line; in other words, upon the lines of leaving the rank and file of the workers disorganized, and placing them at the mercy of the "Organized Scabbery" of the labor fakir leaders.

This argument had sufficient weight to weld thirteen of the largest cigar-manufacturers in New York into one solid body. Krebs' shop was struck; 2,000 cigar makers and packers walked out, instantly the other twelve bosses locked out their employees to the number of 4,000 or more.

In the meantime, the strike committee, backed up in its nefarious work by the Kangaroo Social Democratic "Volkszeitung," and the Bohemian "Hlas Lidu," lived on the fat of the land. Eighteen dollars a week and expenses, sometimes, with the chief fakirs, amounting to that much more, was their lot, while the unfortunate strikers received four dollars through assessments and donations.

This offer was refused, and matters drifted along in the usual way for several weeks more, when Krebs made a second offer. This time it was \$150 increase for the cigarmakers and from ten to fifty cents for packers.

The fakirs, looking out only for themselves and ready to sacrifice the interests of the men, feared a break in the ranks. What the fakirs wanted was the strike to continue, so that funds would come in and the strike committees could live in clover.

A few weeks more found many breaks in the ranks of hungry men. Kaufmann's cigar factory, at Thirty-third street and First avenue, which was one of the locked out factories, secured some of the strikers from time to time, until over fifty had gone back.

for the party of Judge Freedman who enjoined the strikers, Bennett and the rest of the gang.

The desire to maintain this hopeless strike for sake of the pickings that are in it can well be illustrated by an occurrence in one of the Brooklyn unions recently. No. 252 Brooklyn Packers' Union, instructed their delegate, a packer named Arie, to introduce a motion calling the strike off.

Settlements are claimed to have been made in three of the thirteen shops. This has been heralded as a victory; but nothing could be further from the truth.

The three firms, Hilsor's, McOy's and Schwartz, agreed to give a small increase, but they insisted on maintaining open shop, and open shop it is. That is to say, any cigarmaker in New York can go to work in these shops whether he belongs to the International Union or not.

Roosevelt deplored very strongly any attempt to stir up "class strife" in his speech at Madison Square. He said that it led to the "loss of liberty."

The coming election will be a great test of the power of the working class. The vote for the Socialist Labor Party will be large and that vote will be of the soundest possible character.

IN CALIFORNIA.

Section Los Angeles, Putting Up a Vigorous Fight.

To the DAILY PEOPLE—Section Los Angeles county, S. L. P., is carrying on a vigorous campaign throughout the southern part of the State.

U. S.—You are a machinist? B. J.—Yes. U. S.—Now, we shall say, you set up a machine shop, and announce what you propose to turn out, and describe the steel, iron and other qualities of the machines you propose to get up.

U. S.—That's all right. But don't you suppose that there may be people who are not idiots, and yet are not sufficiently posted to be informed upon the crookedness and freakishness of this alleged Socialist party, of this party with the chimney-brush emblem?

U. S.—Yes, such a thing is possible as to people not being posted upon those details. Nevertheless, if they are not idiots, they surely must know enough to keep them from being taken in.

U. S.—He first declared himself a Socialist, and yet joined Bryan's to a 100 to 1 ticket in '96, and denounced the Socialist Labor Party as intolerant.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN (with his face all puckered up into a knot)—What is this I see?

UNCLE SAM—What? Which? Where?

B. J.—There are two Socialist tickets in this State.

U. S.—Off you are! There is only one.

B. J.—(takes out of his pocket a paper containing a facsimile of the blanket ballot)—Here is the Arm and Hammer or Socialist Labor Party.

U. S.—Correct; and defiantly it stands, and defiantly swings the hammer.

B. J.—(takes out of his pocket a paper containing a facsimile of the ballot)—Here is the Arm and Hammer or Socialist Labor Party.

U. S.—The right to free speech, Jonathan includes the right to talk nonsense.

B. J.—That's all right. But don't you suppose that there may be people who are not idiots, and yet are not sufficiently posted to be informed upon the crookedness and freakishness of this alleged Socialist party, of this party with the chimney-brush emblem?

U. S.—Yes, such a thing is possible as to people not being posted upon those details. Nevertheless, if they are not idiots, they surely must know enough to keep them from being taken in.

B. J.—What for instance should they know?

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B. J.—Idiot do you doubt.

U. S.—The man's improvement in such a case could only accrue to your credit. Sensible people will entrust in you all the more, would they not?

B. J.—That's so.

U. S.—Now, suppose that the man who blundered in that way sneering at you from step to step, and from step to step learning from you—suppose he were to set himself up as the real machinist, what would you think of that?

B. J.—Every sane man would say of him that his conceit was greater than his good sense, and none but idiots would patronize him.

U. S.—Correct. So far I have supposed the case of a blunderer who finally does learn. But, now, suppose still in blunderer don't learn, and being still in his blundering period does set himself up in competition with your machine shop.

B. J.—Why, such a fellow could only attract the most idiotic of customers.

U. S.—Well, that is exactly the case with Mr. Eugene V. Debs, the presidential candidate of the chimney-brush ticket in this State, and you surely know it.

B. J.—Yes, he has been blundering and blundering all the time while all the time impudently denouncing the Socialist Labor Party.

U. S.—He first declared himself a Socialist, and yet joined Bryan's to a 100 to 1 ticket in '96, and denounced the Socialist Labor Party as intolerant.

himself a "Champion of Labor," speaks in Idaho, within a stone's throw of the Bull Pen, and is too cowardly to denounce that cowardly outrage, because that would have interfered with his box receipts!

U. S.—Now, that is the precious Debs. And will you say that any sane man would be fooled by him?

B. J.—Coming to think it over, no. Only the vicious and the fools could vote for such a man, none can take him for a Socialist.

U. S.—Nor will he get any other support but that. This fraudulent Chimney-Brush ticket will be smashed big and thigh by the vigorous Arm and Hammer.

Don M. Dickenson gives reasons why he will not vote for Bryan, but he gives none why he should vote for McKinley. There are reasons, however, why he should be consistent in voting for one or both of these men.

Roosevelt's meetings up State have been a most decided frost in every way. He did not have his "mob" with him, and he was too near for the usual stupid inflation that he received in most of his notices.

As the campaign nears the close, Bryan gets more violently demagogical in his appeals for votes. In New York he plays directly to the vilest elements, praising the Organized Crime of the city. "Great is Tammany," he said.

The absolute necessity of having a daily paper to voice the interests of the working class and to give the news of vital concern to the wage workers, well illustrated by the ratification meeting held by the Socialist Labor Party Saturday night, October 20.

Were it not for the DAILY PEOPLE the workmen outside of New York would not even know there was a meeting. The practical unanimity of all the capitalist papers in this conspiracy of silence shows that nothing of benefit to the working class will find its way into their columns, no matter how much they may pretend to fight over other matters.

Vote As You Strike.

(Written for the DAILY PEOPLE by Andrew Trevan, Paterson, N. J.) You, voters of the nation, a word with you I pray: Have you chosen who you'll vote for on next election day?

They declare they're friends of labor, but that catch vote does not go; For we don't forget the Bull Pen who they built in Idaho.

But the workers must awaken from their lull Van Winkle sleep. And protest at being humbugged with this game of hide and seek. And previous to election day put on thinking cap: Help the Socialist Arm and Hammer, give the robber class a rap.



Socialist Labor Party Roll of States in the Presidential Election of 1900.

Commissioner of Common Schools—William Garrity. Member of Board of Public Works—David F. Cronin. PENNSYLVANIA. Thirty-two electors for Malloney and Remmel. Auditor-General—William J. Eberle. Congressmen-at-Large—John H. Root, Donald L. Munro. RHODE ISLAND. Four electors for Malloney and Remmel. TEXAS. Fifteen electors for Malloney and Remmel. For Governor—G. H. Royal. For Lieutenant Governor—Edmund Bellinger. UTAH. Three electors for Malloney and Remmel. VIRGINIA. Twelve electors for Malloney and Remmel. WISCONSIN. Twelve electors for Malloney and Remmel. For Governor—Frank R. Wilke. For Lieutenant Governor—Frank Mensing. For Secretary of State—Rochus Babnick. For Attorney-General—N. E. Hanson. For State Treasurer—Robert Phillips. For Railroad Commissioner—William H. Schum. WASHINGTON. Four electors for Malloney and Remmel. For Governor—William McCormick. Lieutenant Governor—Matt Watson. For Secretary of State—William J. Hong. For State Treasurer—Eric Norling. For State Auditor—T. B. 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J., \$10; Rockville, Ct., \$6; Hartford, Ct., \$5; Bridgeport, Ct., \$6; New Haven, Ct., \$5; Waterbury, Ct., \$5.30; New Britain, Ct., \$3; South Norwalk, Ct., \$5; Stamford, Ct., \$3; from Connecticut State Committee, \$30; for article in "Independent," \$12. 156.80 Total, \$1,198.19 HENRY KUHN, National Secretary. S. L. P. Convention in Hartford, Conn. On October 23, Section Hartford, Conn., Socialist Labor Party, held three conventions in S. L. P. Hall. In the Senatorial convention Fred Fellermann, a tailor was nominated for Senator. Probate convention—Joseph Powell, cigarmaker, for Judge of Probate. Representative convention—Chas. Fantone, machinist; James Manee, cigarmaker, for Representatives. Corregan's Dates in Pennsylvania. Altoona, November 1. Paton, November 2. Houtzdale, November 3. Hawk Run, November 4. Dubois, November 5. Malloney's Dates. Syracuse, October 31. Rochester, November 1. Buffalo, November 2. Cleveland, November 3. Cleveland, November 4. Detroit, November 5. 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J., \$10; Rockville, Ct., \$6; Hartford, Ct., \$5; Bridgeport, Ct., \$6; New Haven, Ct., \$5; Waterbury, Ct., \$5.30; New Britain, Ct., \$3; South Norwalk, Ct., \$5; Stamford, Ct., \$3; from Connecticut State Committee, \$30; for article in "Independent," \$12. 156.80 Total, \$1,198.19 HENRY KUHN, National Secretary. S. L. P. Convention in Hartford, Conn. On October 23, Section Hartford, Conn., Socialist Labor Party, held three conventions in S. L. P. Hall. In the Senatorial convention Fred Fellermann, a tailor was nominated for Senator. Probate convention—Joseph Powell, cigarmaker, for Judge of Probate. Representative convention—Chas. Fantone, machinist; James Manee, cigarmaker, for Representatives. Corregan's Dates in Pennsylvania. Altoona, November 1. Paton, November 2. Houtzdale, November 3. Hawk Run, November 4. Dubois, November 5. Malloney's Dates. Syracuse, October 31. Rochester, November 1. Buffalo, November 2. Cleveland, November 3. Cleveland, November 4. Detroit, November 5.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

All organizations of the Socialist Labor Party are requested to telegraph to the DAILY PEOPLE, 2 to 6 New Reade street, New York city, at the earliest possible moment, the returns of the Socialist Labor Party vote. Use the following form in reporting: S. L. P. vote in ... is ... In 1896, was ... Messages should be prepaid.

Peter Damm in Illinois.

Belleue and vicinity, October 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.

John R. Pepin's Dates in Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota.

St. Louis, October 31. Davenport, November 1. Clinton, November 2. Wipona, November 3. St. Paul, November 4. Minneapolis, November 4. Duluth, November 5.

Donations to the Daily People.

(Week ending October 30.) Previously acknowledged, \$2,024.35 Auburn, N. Y., Dr. House, 2.00 San Antonio, Tex., Bowers, 25c.; Federolf, 25c.; Pollard, 50c.; Leitner, 50c.; ... Buffalo, N. Y., Bruecker, \$1; Mayer, \$1; Enquist, \$1; A. Heinstein, 50c.; B. Reinstein, 50c.; Froukowiak, 75c.; Jezewski, 25c.; ... New Haven, Conn., Serrer, 50c.; Areta, 50c.; Feldman, 25c.; Pfirman, 50c.; Fried, \$1; Stodel, 25c.; Mrs. Maher, 25c.; Kienzy, 25c.; ... Albany, N. Y., Elzie, 75c.; Alexander, 25c.; ... Cleveland, Ohio, Goerke, 25c.; E. Keim, 25c.; W. P. Keim, 25c.; Alzuhin, 25c.; Heidenreich, 50c.; Kruse, 50c.; Kronman, \$2; Kuhnert, \$1; Draser, \$1; Zillmer, 50c.; ... Jacksonville, Ill., Renner, 50c.; Martis, 50c.; Lucy, 50c.; Heimlich, 50c.; Hoffman, 50c.; Providence, R. I., Slade, \$1.50; Gannon, \$1; Clabby, \$2; Murray, \$1; ... Schenectady, N. Y., E. L. Lake, 50c.; E. F. Lake, 50c.; Wemberger, 50c.; Club 1, 2, 3, and 4, 50c. each, \$2. ... Essex Co., N. J.: Wittel, 50c.; Duggan, 25c.; Wilson, 25c.; Smith, 25c.; Vogel, 25c.; Corlin, 25c.; Herz, 25c.; Bloomfield Branch, \$1.20. ... Hoboken, N. J.: Mende, 50c.; Dietrich, 25c.; Glunz, 25c.; Schroeder, 25c.; Julicher, 10c.; Schmid, 5c.; ... Union Hill, N. J.: Sheeps, 10c.; Fricke, 10c.; Thiemel, 10c.; C. L., 10c.; Dietrich, 5c.; O. Becker, 10c.; Blome, 25c.; Betsch, 10c.; G. E., 25c.; ... Richmond Co., N. Y.: Snyder, \$1; Van Worst, \$1; Driscoll, \$1; F. Clark, 50c.; ... New York, Excelsior Literary Society, Frankel, \$1.50; Rablowitz, 25c.; Meyerowitz, 25c.; Kessler, 15c.; Curlowa, 10c.; Barrel, 10c.; ... 14th A. D.: Prusslin, 50c.; ... 10th A. D.: Blank, 25c.; J. Kleinberger, 25c.; M. Kleinberger, 50c.; Huter, 35c.; Lederman, 50c.; M. F. \$1; Stark, \$1. ... 18th A. D.: per Owen Diamond, New York, 19 & 21st A. D., Mittelberg, 50c.; Mohland, 50c.; Bannas, 50c.; Ortelieb, 50c.; Deasi, 50c.; Insmussen, 50c.; Eller, 50c.; J. W. G., 50c.; Frank, 50c.; Weiman, 50c.; Rohde, 50c.; Akins, \$1; Peterson, \$1. ... 28th A. D., A. Rosenberg, \$1.50; M. Rosenberg, \$1.50; Heyman, \$1.50; Rosenbluth, 75c.; Rosenthal, 50c.; Schell, 50c.; Ute, 25c.; Galiinsky, 25c.; ... 32d & 33d A. D., Fuerstenberg, \$1; Lederer, \$1; Swanson, 50c.; Schlenstein, 50c.; Vanderleith, \$1; Menaker, 25c.; Grant, 45c.; Holl, \$1. ... 34th & 35th A. D., Gajewski, 50c.; Hermanson, 50c.; Johnson, 50c.; Hodas, 25c.; Kinneally, 50c.; Crawford, 50c.; Brooklyn, N. Y., 10th A. D., A. C. Kihn, \$1.50. ... 12th A. D., Leise, 50c.; Schmidt, Brooklyn, N. Y., Harkow, \$1; E. X. Candy, 35c.; Sorensen, \$1. ... Total, \$2,105.90 NOTE—In last acknowledgements by a clerical error, the names of Peterson and Widmeyer were omitted from the list of the 19th & 21st A. D., New York, each with 50c. The \$1 was short in the total given, namely \$2023.35; the correct total is: \$2024.35, as given above. HENRY KUHN, National Secretary.

S. L. P. Convention in Hartford, Conn.

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Malloney's Dates.

Syracuse, October 31. Rochester, November 1. Buffalo, November 2. Cleveland, November 3. Cleveland, November 4. Detroit, November 5.

PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in Convention assembled, re-asserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. With the founders of the American republic, we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty and of happiness. With the founders of this republic, we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common. To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class. Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life. Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule. Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated that the people may be kept in bondage. Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children. Against such a system the Socialist Labor party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence. The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall. We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

Communications were also received from...

Communications were also received from Providence, R. I., Pittsburg, Pa., Schenectady, N. Y., Denver, Colo., Dayton, Ohio, Buffalo, N. Y., Lynn, Mass., Cincinnati, O., Boston, Mass., St. Paul, Minn., Paterson, N. J., Watertown, N. Y., and Washington, D. C., forwarding dues, and asking general information. Charters were granted to Schenectady Mixed Alliance, Schenectady, N. Y., Garment Workers, Buffalo, N. Y. The appeal of E. A. Cochran, from the action of L. A. 302, Denver, Colo. Action: Comrades Katz, Wallberg, and O'Rourke appointed as a sub-committee to receive the evidence and report at the next meeting of the board. Sub-committee on pamphlet reported that Comrade DeLeon could not take up the matter until after election. The amendment to the constitution adopted at the last convention was read and ordered sent to the locals for a referendum vote to be returned on or before December 1, 1900. W. L. BROWER, Gen. Sec.

Pennsylvania Comrades, Attention!

The capitalist courts at Harrisburg have decided that both the Socialist Labor Party and the fake Socialist Party will appear on the ballot. The Socialist Labor Party will be in the fourth column, the fake Socialist Party in the sixth. All comrades, and especially those who are speakers, should explain this everywhere. Speakers should dwell on the fact that capitalism now has a fake Socialist movement, to try to capture the rising Socialist Labor Party vote.

Congressional Nomination in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 26.—E. T. Cranfield has been nominated by the Socialist Labor Party as candidate for Congress in the Tenth district. This is Tom Watson's old stamping ground. McKinley has written a letter to the workmen of Alliance, Ohio, in which he deplores the spirit that tries to make "class distinctions" in this country. Then he compliments the men, all of whom are employed in the Morgan Engineering works, on the fact that they affiliate with the Republican party and discourage the habit of saying that there are classes in America. The very fact that McKinley draws a distinction between them and his own associates, proves that there are classes, and that the lines dividing them are sharp and distinct. McKinley is guilty of both hypocrisy and ignorance when he makes such a statement. The workmen of Alliance are guilty of working against their own interests when they try to identify themselves with another class, and they are guilty of treason when they follow the lead of McKinley.

McKinley attributes to God all things for which we should be thankful.

McKinley attributes to God all things for which we should be thankful. Is that not treason to the Republican Party? Should we not be thankful that thirty thousand of our fellow citizens are dying in the Philippines? Should we not be thankful that the coal miners were starved into submission? Should we not be thankful that the cigarmakers have been beaten, and that out of the that defeat sprang misery, want, and suffering? Should we not be thankful that the laxity and criminality in the building inspection department sent hundreds to their graves? Should we not be thankful that the mills are closing down, and the soup house may be open before we say this is the day for thanksgiving? Should we not be thankful that the army of the unemployed is growing? Yes, and should we not be thankful that the hammer of the Socialist Labor Party will smash all the foregoing reasons for thanksgiving and end forever the proclamation of such men as McKinley, be they Democratic or Republican?

THE BUZZ SAW IN ILLINOIS.

It Rips All That Stands Between the Working Class and Its Goal. To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The buzz saw of the Socialist Labor Party in Southern Illinois is still humming. The comrades of District No. 21, located principally in Belleville and East St. Louis are doing effective campaign work, the effect of which will be learned after the sixth day of November next. An official standing in the district is expected. Though few in numbers, they have the fighting qualities necessary to make them representatives of the Socialist Labor Party. Literature has been and is now being handled systematically. The writer closed a successful week's work last Saturday evening in Belleville where a hot time was experienced. Reps, Dems, the Debserie and the labor fakirs made themselves prominent, and they all seemed to be combined for one purpose and that was to rout the speaker and break up the meeting. But the audience was held for two hours and they all got a ripping up the back. The class struggle and the political party representing each class was sown. Machinery, trusts, imperialism and the war was so handled that no back action came from the audience. Then the charlatans and freaks, the fake movements and the fakir were sifted. To this argument there were two exceptions taken. When we called for questions one August Klenke stepped forward and said he represented the Social Democratic Party and accepted the challenge that had been issued to publicly debate with the rep—"What is your name?" "August Klenke." "Are you from Chicago?" "Yes." "You are no representative of a political party. I do not accept and will not debate with a man that was kicked out of the Socialist Labor Party for treason."

He was given the platform for twenty minutes to defend the charges made against the Social Democratic Party, which he did by slinging mud at the Socialist Labor Party, De Leon, Hickey, and their scabs, closing by calling the Socialist Labor Party a union wrecking concern. He made no defence notwithstanding the crowd calling for it. I reported his flimsy charges and the Social Democratic Party was proven to be a set of lying political thieves by a circular published by themselves which is being circulated in this locality by their claiming the Socialist vote from 1890 to 1898 and telling the working class that the Socialist Labor Party and the Social Democratic party had united and are now represented by the Social Democratic Party. A few questions were then asked by the Reps and Dems and answered and the meeting closed. The fakir who was exposed in Glen Carbon four weeks ago and written up in the DAILY PEOPLE, then accosted me with curses and threats in language that would be unlawful to put in print. I asked if he meant these things physically, but he said he didn't, so I presume, as he is the boss officer of this coal mining district, that I will have to answer to charges brought against me in the union for which I am ready. The Social Democratic party, the pure and simple union and its fakirs are now our worst enemies and must be battered down. The Reps and Dems will present a united front in the next campaign and work through the two fake organizations the Social Democratic Party and the A. F. of Hell, to split the workers' vote. On with the fight comrades and wipe out the army of the unemployed is growing? Yes, and should we not be thankful that the hammer of the Socialist Labor Party will smash all the foregoing reasons for thanksgiving and end forever the proclamation of such men as McKinley, be they Democratic or Republican?

INVESTIGATOR.

Southern, Illinois, October 23.

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INVESTIGATOR.

Southern, Illinois, October 23.

The Daily People.

The attention of the readers of the Weekly People 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 this 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 specialty, during the campaign of one month's subscribers. The Party members, readers of the WEEKLY PEOPLE, sympathizers and all who are interested in the welfare of the working class should send in at least enough names to make a mailing list of 200,000 readers before November.

BEGIN YOUR WORK TO-NIGHT. CONTINUE IT TO-MORROW. IT WILL BOOM THE VOTE OF MALLONEY AND REMMEL. IT WILL HASTEN THE DAY OF FREEDOM.

During the Campaign we shall send the Daily People for One Month for FORTY CENTS.

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

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

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

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

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADQUARTERS of Boston, No. 45 Elliot street, Rooms 4 and 5. Free reading room open every evening. Wage-workers welcome. SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S.L.P. The Executive Committee representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a.m., in the hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Parkfield avenue, Newark, N. J. SECTION LOS ANGELES, S.L.P. Headquarters and free reading room, 205 1/2 Main st. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p.m., Foresters' Temple, 12 1/2 W. First street, corner Spring. SECTION BUFFALO, S.L.P. BRANCH A meets at International Hall, 251 E. Exchange st., near Michigan st., upst. Public lectures and discussion on questions pertaining to Socialism every Monday, 4 p.m., except 4th Monday of month, which is reserved for business meeting. Every welcome. Bring friends along. NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 210 S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 8 p.m., at 235 E. 28th street. Secretary, K. Wallberg. NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every 2d and 4th Friday, 8 p.m., at headquarters, 553 Grand st. Westville Br. meets every 3d Tuesday at St. 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, BRANCH A meets 2d and 4th Sunday of month at 8 o'clock, a.m., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scandinavian weekly, Arbeteren. SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, BRANCH B meets 1st and 3d Sunday of month at 8 a.m., at Limes Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB 14th Assembly District. Business meeting every Tuesday evening, 8 p.m., in Club room, 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 Tuesday evening same place. SMOKE ECKSTEIN BROS. ST & LA CIGARS 66 AVE. D.