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PRICE TWO CENTS.

NOT IN THE REPORT.

A STEEL TRUST PRODUCT THAT OFFICIALS OVERLOOKED,

Morgan and His Preachers Rioting On Profits Red With the Blood of Flaughtered Workingmen-Schwab and His Priests Building Temples Stained With Sacrifices to the God

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 10 .- All records for the production of steel were broken at the Edgar Thomson Steel Works at Braddock, Pa., during the month of September. This mill is one of the trust possessions and was formerly owned by the Carnegie Steel Co.

The September recoord shows that the furnaces turned out one thousand tons of metal more than ever before in the history of the pliant. The total output of ingots in the convert-ing mills was 74,400 tons. The bloom-ing mill furnished 65,315 tons of blooms and the rail mill 59,810 tons of rail.

The surplus value created by the The surplus value created by the wage slaves at this, one of the many trust mills, was greater than ever before in any given month. The wage workers toiled harder and used up more of their life tissue, so that Morgan, Schwab, Carnegle and others could riot in luxury and build monuments

As for the workers, while they produced more value didthey get more wages? No, but on the second day of October the men were informed that they had broken all records and for doing that they were complimented and each workingman received a

and each workingman received a CIGAR.

There is one man working at the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, who at a first glance one would think was very old, but hard work had left its mark. Thirteen years ago this man came from Ireland to the "land of the free," a strong, hale young man, he was then. After considerable trouble he obtained employment at this mill, shoveling ore for \$1.55 a day. With this sum he was compelled to support his wife and children. But as the years rolled on his strength gave way shoveling ore was too hard for him, so the philantrophic capitalists gave him, another job, as a laborer around the yard, and his wages were reduced a nickel he now gets \$1.50 a day.

This is the workers reward for being "thrifty" and "industrious." Their young lifes blood is spent in the production of wealth, so that a lazy capitalist class can enjoy life and the regard for being "old young men" is continued slavery at poorer wages.

It is impossible to obtain the record of the number of men killed and crippled at this mill. The orders to all employers are "say nothing" when they see an "accident."

crippled at this mill. The orders to all employers are "say nothing" when they see an "accident."

The lives of the men who work around the furnaces are in constant danger and the brute slave drivers are indifferent about the lives and limbs of workmen. Sometime ago are indifferent about the lives and limbs of workmen. Sometime ago two young men, in truth two boys, for they were only 19 years old, were compelled to work around a furnace when every one knew it was dangerous. An "accident" was the result. BOTH OF THE BOYS WERE BURNED TO DEATH. The suffering of these boys while being burned alive was not of sufficient interest to be made public. Yes, a very short notice did appear in a little newspaper in Braddock, but that was all.

that was all.
When a criminal is burned at the take by a murdering mob, the news papers and the public in general, in-cluding the pulpit pretend to be just-ly indignant. But when men and boys are cruelly murdered by the neglect of the capitalists in their mad rush of the capitalists in their mad rush to "make" profits, nothing is said, or done. Why? ecause the victims are only wages slaveh, and there are plenty of such slaves. Their souls have no value to their masters, their lives are only of value while they can exercise their labor power, and after they are dead other labor powers are only too ready to take their places.

Not so very leng ago thirteen men were burned to death while working around a furnace. How many people heard of it?

At this time there is a furnace that threatens the destruction of life and limb. This furnace is very old and it has stood all the strain that it can d. But this furnace turns out very good metal, and although it should have been torn down months ago it still stands. It is the talk around the mill, that it will not be torn down until it kills a few more men. What are the lives of slaves when compared

or the lives of slaves when compared to profits?

On the day that President McKinley was shot at Buffalo an "accident" occured in the mill. While a rigging gang was digging up now machinery, a rope broke and a heavy block and tackle came crashing down. It struck a young man on the head and knocked him down into a cellar twenty teet deep. His lifeless body was brought out by some of his companions, his head was crushed in.

Not a word was printed in the newspapers and it was even impossible for his fellow wage slaves to find out his condition, whether he lived or died, until a few days after he was buried. About six weeks ago the machinery dragged a man through the rolls which make the ralls. The machine was stopped, pieces of the baly were gathered up in a basket, the rolls cleaned, and

set in motion again, and the first ques-tion asked by the superintendent was: "Is the machinery all right?"

As for the \$5,000,000 pension that Andrew Carnegie is supposed to have smoun upon one 'note out out notes' another that is getting it, although there are men that have worked in this mill from fifteen to twenty-five years. They do give a "pension" to some of the cripples that they make. When one is injured so that he can hardly walk, or only retains one leg, he can get a "pension" of \$1.50 a day for tearing up paper in a water-closet, and also see to it that the wage slaves don't loaf

in the closet too long.

Does the State of Pennsylvania not have a factory inspectorship that has power to stop this slaughter, may be asked. Yes, there is such an institu-tion. But while ostensibly created for the protection of the workers, like everything else under capitalism, it really works to their undoing. No one ever hears of an investigation of these murders, so that the slaughter is practi-ally sanctioned by the public powers. The word "accident" covers it all.

While Morgan is speeding across the country in the company of a choice bunch of parasites, in the most beauti-ful train ever built, and while priests are thanking Schwab for the beautiful church that his (?) money enabled them to build at Loretta, let us remember that human beings made in the image of God are daily slaughtered at the mills from which these capitalists draw their

profits.

If these wage slaves were only organ ized in the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party what a tremendous power they would have. Many of them are listening now. Hustle comrades, the future is ours A WANDERING JEW.

THE WORK IN ALBANY.

Local Alliance 251 Holding Aloft the

Beacon of New Tradesunionism. Sunday afternoon, October 6, L. A 251 S. T. & L. A. of Albany, N. Y. held a very successful meeting at 119 State street. John R. Wallace, the chairman of the meeting made a short sity of an aggressive, revolutionary organization of the workers, both on the political and industrial field, to meet the insolent attempt the capital-ist class is now making to strangle free

speech and prevent public discussion. He told about the recent attempts of the authorities in Amsterdam to break up Socialist Labor Party street meetings, how the police tried to in-cite the crowd to not; and the open disregard of the political rights of the working man by the office-holding lackeys of the ruling class. He then introduced William S. Dalton who spoke for about a hour and a half on New Trades Unionism. Dalton traced the history of the old style pure and simple unionism, analyzed its prin-ciples and showed that, the disasters and defeats in strikes, and the embeznt of union moneys by the officials of the union, were the natural fruits of the treasonable attitude of the union

itself in endorsing the wage syestem.
"Pure and simple trades unlonism is a corpse and from it can come nething but disease. The labor fakir is a maggot which that corrupt thing breeds and in turn the fakir leads breeds and in turn the fakir leads his dupes to battle with their hands tied, picks their pockets of the few pennies left to them by the capitalist and then either claims a "yoon-yun victory" when the men are whipped or else blames the defeat on his vic-

In order for an organization to be entitled to call itself a trade union, its principles and practices must be that "The working class produces all wealth and is entitled to all it produces." Such an organization will educate and train its members in the right use of every modern weapon in the class war, and will drill them for the task of overthrowing the capitalist class and the wage system. It will teach them that to scab on election day, by voting against the Party of their class is the worst form of trea-son. That is the new Trades Union-ism: Not an Organized Scabbery with a coffin society as an annex, but a fighting, aggressive body. Standing guard every day in shop, mill, mine and railway and summoning to its aid when needed the political army of sipation, the Socialist Labor Party.

A number of Socialist noons sold and a collection of \$4.50 for the DAILY PEOPLE was taken up.

L. A. 251 has reason to feel proud of the affair and will buckle in with renewed ardor to the task of rescuing the victims of the fakirs from that death trap—the pure and simple trades

TRYING SLANDER.

Tampa Business Men Try New Dodge in Cigarmakers' Strike.

Tampa, Fla., Oct. 9 .- The insurance companies are threatening to withdraw from here on account of, as they allege "the dangerous situation resulting from the cigarmakers' strike." Business men are greatly agitated over the threat. The La Resistencia men who are on strike are standing together like a strike are standing together like a stone wall. Every effort to break the strike-kidnapping, wholesale arrest of strikers and other outrages—has had no effect on the strikers. A report is being circulated among the strikers that the leaders of La Resstencia have stolen all the money. Rumors of large sums being divided among four leaders are carrent. Foiled in their other attempts to disrupt the union the "re-cetahle" business interests are resorting, slander.

SYRACUSE CONVENTION.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY NOMIN-ATES A FULL CITY TICKET,

Corregan for Mayor-Aldermen in Eighteen Wards-The Platform and Municipal Program-Convention Held in the City Hall.

Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 9.—The Socialist the City Hall. There were present 75 delegates, besides a number of spectators Crimmins was chairman and Ernest Sander, secretary. Resolutions were adopted urging the working class to push the organization of the S. T. & L. A., and condemning anarchistic methods. Charles H. Corregan was made the unanimous choice of the convention for Mayor, and when called upon made a stirring speech, scaring the capitalist parties and their tools, the Organized Scabbery, who are now at work trying to destroy the local organization.

following nominations were then made and platform adopted:

CHARLES H. CORREGAN. President of the Common Council,

THOMAS CRIMMINS. Comptroller, JAMES O'DONNELL.

City Treasurer, ARTHUR D. CROSBY.

School Commissioners, CARL SCHUMACHER. FRANK J. SCHAUBLE. FRANCIS J. CROGHAN.

HENRY HOLTZE THOMAS PEARSON.

First Ward, Supervisor, Frederick H. Joss; Alderman, Ernest Sander, Second Ward, Supervisor, George W. Kleinhaus; Alderman, Stephen Sprridge, Third Ward, Supervisor, Frank Heck; Alderman, Michael Lemp.

Fourth Ward, Supervisor, Matthias Speich; Alderman, Rudolph Baeder. Fifth Ward, Alderman, Otto Tank. Sixth Ward, Supervisor, Charles L.
Bottum: Alderman, Charles J. Baker.
Seventh Ward, Supervisor, James
Bateman; Alderman, Patrick Walsh,

Eighth Ward, Supervisor, James A. Frainor: Aldorman, John M. Grady. Ninth Ward, Supervisor, William Mc-Tenth Ward, Supervisor, George E. Coffin; Alderman, William E. Payne. Eleventh Ward, Supervisor, Robert Joss; Alderman, Andrew P. Cummings.

Twelfth Ward, Supervisor, John B. Kinney; Alderman, Archibald A. Grant. Thirteenth Ward, Supervisor, William Switzer; Alderman, Edmond McGuire. Fourteenth Ward, Supervisor, Oliver P. Long; Alderman, George R. Reynolds. Fifteenth Ward, Supervisor, James McAllister; Alderman, John G. Fred

berg. Sixteenth Ward, Supervisor, Jona-than M. Long; Alderman, Henry Har-

Seventeenth Ward, Supervisor, Ernest Montague; Alderman, George R. Eighteenth Ward, Alderman, Fred

Nineteenth Ward, Supervisor, Alfred Dibbs; Alderman, Elebrt H. Van

THE PLATFORM.

The socialists of Syracuse, this day assembled in city convention, reaffirm al-legiance to the platform of the Socialist Labor party of the United States.

With that party we hold that the cause

of the economic servitude of the working class, with its accompanying train o evils, lies in the private ownership of the means of production and distribution. Under this system the working class are ist class and receive in the form of wage only a small portion of what they produce. The wages representing but a small fraction of the market value of the product, the workers are thereby unable to consume that which they have produced. As production is determined of the consumptive capacity of the people, the result is an overproduction; the mills and factories shut down, and starvation faces the working class, with an overabundance of wealth in the hands of he capitalist class. The surplus wealth s used to further enslave the workers ducing labor-saving machinery, thus dispensing with human labor, crowding the ranks of the unemployed, increasing lucing the cost of the only commodity labor has to sell-its labor power.

To this system is due the "existence of a privileged class, the corruption of govation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class." The overthrow of this system of slav

ery is the permanent question before the working class, and they should not allow their attention to be diverted from this issue by the shibboleths of parties controlled by their masters. In this campaign the Republican and Democratic parties seek to divide the workers on irrelevant questions. But workers on irrelevant questions. But whether McGuire or Hendricks has the dispensation of the political pap at the City Hall is of no interest to the working class; whether McGuire or Hen-dricks is responsible for the increased tax rate is also no question for the working class. Neither is the cry of some that business principles should be applied to city government. The question of a de-

(Continued to Pass 3.)

INDIANAPOLIS ELECTION.

S. L. P. Wallops the Kangaroo Social Democracy.

Indianapolis, Oct. 11 .- At the city election, held here on the 8th instant, the vote of the Socialist Labor Party went up, and it ran above that of the Kangaroo Social Democracy, which has gone down and last year was ahead of the S. L. P. vote. The firm stand taken by the "Fighting S. L. P." told, and the pusillanimity, freakishness and crookedness of the Kangaroos helped things along of the Kangaroos helped things along and urged their collapse. For mayor the S. L. P. candidate, More received 280 votes, his "Imitation," alias "Social Democratic," alias "Socialist" competitor mills got 213, for City Clerk the S. L. P. Jordan polled 261, the Imitation candidate Tuttle only 193; for Police Ludge the S. L. P. Junka realled 276 vot. Judge the S. L. P. Janke polled 276 votes, the Imitation candidate Thornton 199, for Councilmen at large the S. L. P. candidates Lewis, Lagler, Kuerst, Vonne-gut, Castenholz and Haupt polled 287, 271, 276, 292, 279 and 271 votes respec tively, while the Imitation candidates ranged only from 205 for the highest to 197 for the Corvest. Hurrah for the Fighting S. L. P. and

the S. T. & L. A.

PAYING TO STEAL S. L. P. VOTES. Kingaroo Social Democrats Try

and Fail to Oust S. L. P. Ticket. Columbus, O. Oct. 10.-The Social ad Democracy, alias Socialist party, through its secretary, W. C. Critchlaw. filed charges on the 8th with the sec retary of the state against the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party. The allegations contained in the charges were falsehoods and one was positively comic. They stated that there had been fraud in the making up of the petitions, by aid of which the Socialist Labor Party hoped to get its petition on the ballot. Mr. Critchlow alleged that the "similarity of the handwrit-ing" on some of the petitions showed that the signatures were written by the same man; that the petitions "had not been sworn to: and that post ffice addresses had been admitted. The comic allegations was that the "similarity of the party names" tended to confuse the voters. Last year when this upstart crew set up their party under its deceptive name, the S. L. P objected; and then they claimed that here was no confusion possible. Now they claim there is confusion, and sought to remove the confusion by wip ing out the name of the older party! They failed all around. Secretary Laylin-held, that the petitions were sufficiently correct under the law to permit the ticket being placed on the

"COMRADE" | MILLERAND PRE-PARED.

Troops Ready For Coll Miners Strike in France.

Paris, Oct., 10 .- The coal miners of rance voted to-day by an overwhelminb majority in favor of a strike. The xecutive committee of their organiza ion will meet on Oct. 20, and arrange the day on which work will be stopped.

Commercial aid industrial circles are envious over the situation. The govments of gendarmes to the coal dishave been ordered to keep themselves

Public opinion is already being worked up against the miners and to "just-fy" the "precautions" taken. The capitalist press reports that a quantity of arms has been smuggled into Moncean and other mining centres.

The question at stake is hours and wages. The capitalists say that in the face of the threatened invasion of American coal it would be suicide to grant the strikers' demands.

ORGANIZED SCABBERY.

'Influential" Union Man Takes Job When There Is a Strike On.

Haverhill, Mass., Oct. 14. - The members of Union No. 1, P. S W., have another difficulty to setle con-Alderman Joe W. Bean, who has accept ed a position at the Newburyport Sh company, where there is a strike on at present. The members of the union and the officials at the labor headquarters are very reticent concerning the affair, but it is said that action will probably be taken on the mater at some future date but it is not thought that action will be taken at present until the committee which will be appointed has had time to look more thoroughly into the matter. Mr. Bean accepted the offer of foreman o fthe turned work room last Friday, and as there is a strike on at present in this department, it places the union mem ber in a bad light, as Mr. Bean is one of the most influential members of the organization. Some time ago there was trouble in this same union on account of two councilmen voting against union orders n the common council, but this trouble was dropped after hearings had been granted the two men. The same will probably be done in this case, although several of the members are very much incensed over the action take owing to the prominence of the alleged Mr Bean was interviewed by telephone

this morning at the Newburyport Sho company's building, and stated that h was offered the position and accepted it. He did not think that a foreman's job had anything to do with the union. and he did not know whether or was a union member of good standing,

'TRADES UNION'' CRISIS.

PURE AND SIMPLEDOM MENACED IN THE LAND OF ITS BIRTH,

Taff Vale Decision and Its Effect-"Unions" Are Purely Business Enterprises, Therefore Amended to Capitalist Business Law-The Swansen Congress. London, Oct. 1 .- British trades union-

ism is purely a business interprise if it is anything. The accumulation of large funds, co-operation in the buying of food and clothing, these are some of its business characteristics. But more than anything else that stamps it with capitalist business ethics is its spirit of competition. Thus if there are rival trade organizations one wil take the advantage of the other in time of strike or any other time that opportunity offers.

While the trades union leaders have been boasting of the great increase in their organizations, and the growth of their funds, the economic development of other countries, especially America, has been cutting the ground from under the feet of the British capitalist. The British capitalist thinking himself secure in the mastery of the industrial world, has not been alive to the tremendous development that has been going on outside of the 'tight little isle". He only awakened to the situation when he found his markets preempted by American and Germany. He is at last awake to the situation and finds that he has to learn all over again.

Commissions to study American methods are the order of the day. But while the commissions are investigating, the "Yankee"-invasion is here and American capital is building enormous plants right under the noses of the Rip Van Winckles of British capitalism

One thing the home capitalist have learned, is the greater productive power of American labor, coupled to American machinery. They have also learned that the American capitalist in his dealings with "organized labor", has either subvertet the "union" entirely to his interests or has smashed it altogether.

British capitalism, has in the past been so much hampered by "union dictation", that the Morgan plan of smashing the "union", appeals very forcibly to them just now.

They have gone about it a little differently than the Morgan way, but it is likely to prove just as effective. The pure and simple unions will soon rue the day they become more business enter prises, for it is as incorporated concerns that they offer the most vulnerable point

As the unions become "rich", they also become exposed to attack from employers in the courts. A series of decisions have been piled up, which have established the principle, that the "unions" are associations, which can be held responsible for breaches of law; and liable for damages, when through their action the interests of employers are affected. The Taff Vale decision of the House of Lords affirms the financial responsibility of the railway union. The company sued the union on the ground, that one of its officers by inducing men to picket the Great Western station at Cardiff, had by that act compelled the men to break the contracts with the company. The House of Lords has decided that the funds of the union can be attacked if the company wins its suit. The damages claimed-about \$100,-000-would wipe out the "union"

There is evidently a preconcerted move-along this line in all trades. At Blackbun where a long strike was in progress at the mills of Banister Bros. & Moore, the Employers Association held the Weavers, Winders and Warpers Associa-tion for damages and costs, for "preventng" men from working for the Banisters. This line of action knocks the props from under the strike weapon. Men still may strike, but their very presence in the neighborhood of the works can be made the basis for a suit for damages.

The "union leaders" are acting like

lot of owls thrown suddenly in to the glare of noonday. The discussion at conventions and in "labor" papers over this "crisis in the labor world" are on a par with the actions of some the newly wakened capitalists, who are appealing to "patriotism" to save their trac At the "Parliment of Labor" held in

Swansea in September the Taff Vale decision was the sole topic of discussion. President Bowerman, in the course of his inaugural adress, described the decision as the signal for the legal pauperizaof the trades unions would become the sport of employers and speculative so-licitors. The pariamentary committee quoted the opinon of its counsel to the effect that under this judgement it would be exceedingly difficult for any labor or ganization to conduct a strike without rendering itself financially liable to employers for the damages caused by picket-ing and other illegal acts. The discussions revealed a general conviction that the utility of trades unions would be at an end if they were exposed to litigation collectively for the acts of individual members. Every strike would be followed by enormous demands for damages, and the savings of the workers would be While "Comrade" Nicholas of Rusexhausted in reimbursing the employers The leaders of the congress phatically declared that nothing could be

posed to employers' raids.

done in future by organized labor for the regulation of wages and working time and the promotion of workmen's interests if the treasuries of the unions were exosed to employers raids.

a decorated Kangaroo in office and his
The defensive measures recommended undecorated capitalist brother.

by the pariamentary committe and approved by the congress were beauties. One was an appeal to the House of Lords for a "definite" decision regarding the legality of picketing. Another was the gathering of defence fund for legal expenses. A third was the amendement of constitutions to minimige liability and the safe guarding of funds by making them for specific purposes. The congress frowned upon a resolution recommending the radical revision of the Trades Union act and the law of conspiracy. This would take them into the field of politics and as some advocated class conscious politics, the whole thing was thrown

British trades unionism "now at the highth of its power" will soon be a collection of harmless benifit societies. Had the trades unions shown a spark of the astuteness of the capitalists and had the Hyndmans of the Social Demo cratic Federation been less phraseful and more militant, the Swansea congress would not have been commended by the capitalists for its "wise and conservative

action" in awaiting "full and explicit in

terprelation of existing laws before com

itting itself to decisive action". In the course of a year or two the congress may hear what the House of Lords has to say to its petition. With the whole fabric at tradesunionism under mined, the leaders are willing to abide by "public opinion" which it is said inists upon a fair field and no favor under the law n every conflict between organized

capital and organized labor. Of course the Swansea congress turned down all propisotions to about face, and reorganize under the banner of new Trades Unionism, that, and Class Concious political action would be flying in the face of the "earliest traditions of the

There is whoever signs of an awaken ing among the rank and file and while the wide awake capitalists here are studying American capitalist method, there are workingmen who are looking with the principle of new Trades Unionism, and it may not be long before you hear of the beginnings of Sosialist Trade and Labor Alliance organization added to the yankee invasion of Great Britain.

PRESS AND ARCHBISHOP.

The Rev.Mc Grady Challenges Arch bishop Corregan to a Debate.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 10 .- Father T. Mc-Grady of St. Anthony's Church of Pellevue, Ky., wishes to debate on socialism with Archbishop Corrigan. The cause of the challenge is the Archbishop's recent warning against socialistic doctrines being spread among members of the Catholic Church. The chaflenge issued by Father McGrady is in an open letter as follows:

"Your Grace: While sincerely grieving over the murder of President Mc-Kinley with the great body of socialists in America, I cannot, in justice to the truth, pass by the unfair inference of your letter of the 14th inst., which is in a sense a public document by reason of its wide diffusion in the daily papers. To the average reader of that letter you seem to implicate socialism in the crime against the President, when you request your cler-gy to impress on the fathful the constant teachings of our Holy Father Leo XIII. against the errors of socialism.

"I therefore respectively challenge your Grace to show wherein socialism The Catholic Church championed socialism for four hundred years, until capitalism succedded in winning the high places and poured its corrupt ing gold into her coffers. The Pope's encyclical has no dogmatic value in view of the fact that is is not the work of Leo XIII., proclaiming a doctrine of faith and morals, but merely the opinion of Joachim Pecci, as a writer on social economics.

on social economics.

"My love for the Catholic Church is
too profound to allow me to keep silent
when such a distinguished representative of the lowly Nazarene condemns a righteous movement for the liberation of the toiling masses from the bondage of industrial serfdom.

"I will go to New York and pay the rent of the hall on any date it may suit your Grace's convenience to debate this vital question.

Trusting that your Grace will not shrink the issue, I am respectively yours, "T. McGRADY, yours, "Pastor St. Anthony's Church.

"Bellevue, Ky." Dates for Socialists' Trials.

Amsterdam, N. Y., Oct., 11,-The cases of John H. Wallace, Edmond F. Lake, of Schenectady, and Clinton H. Pierce, of Albany, who were arrested in this city two weeks ago for attempt ing to conduct a meeting on the public street under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party, came up this morning before Recorder Maxwell. trial of Waliace and Lake was set down for next Thursday before a jury and that of Pierce for October 21 before a jury. Pierce attempted to hold street meeting some days after the arrest of Wallace and Lake, and after the Common Council had passed an ordinance prohibiting such meetings.

sia was decorating "Comrade" Millerand of France with the cordon of the White Eagle the other day, a crowd of rude workingmen took advantage of "Comrade" Millerand's engagement with the Czar to go on strike. But the bayonets of "Comrade" Millerand's soldiers were on hand to prod the strikers back to work and to teach them

S. L. P. SPEAKERS FINED.

COURT ROOM CROWDED WITH IN-TERESTED SPECTATORS,

The Police Finding Their Original Charge of "No Permit" Known to Be False by the S. L. P., Change One False Charge for a Falser "Disords erly Conduct"-The Fines Paid Under Protest-Appeal Will Be End and the Anarchist Police Crew Taught That This is Not Timbooc

August L. Fricke, Harry Oakes and Frank Campbell, the three Socialist Labor Party speakers who were arrested in West Hoboken for holding an open air meeting, were given a hearing before Recorder Hensel Wednesday night. The hearing was set for 8 o'clock and long before that time the court room was crowded with spectators, while on the street were many who could not get into the court. Mayor Bergkamp as in the court.

Captain Usher was the first witness called. He testified that the meeting was in progress when he arrived. Fricke was on a box addressing the people. He said the street was obstructed and the police could not handle the crowd. He asked Fricke if he had a permit, and was told he had none and didn't need one; that he (Fricke) stood upon his constitutional rights as an American citizen. The witness asked the speaker to stop. He said he would not unless arrested. Officers Gaillard, McCarthy, Reck and Gunther testified to a similar effect. The Recorder then asked Fricke what he had to say. Fricke sa'd that

he had simply exercised the right of he had simply exercised the right of a citizen. That he was speaking in the interest of a political party and that the police had been notified of their intent to hold a meeting.

The Recorder asked Fricke if he knew that there was a tow ordinance which prohibited street meetings with-out a permit. Fricke said he believed there was, but that this ordinance had not been enforced heretofore and that as the meeting had been advertised they proceeded to hold it, notifying

the police as in previous years.

The Recorder quickly shut Fricke telling him he didn't want to listen to a political speech.

Campbell was next questioned. He

told the Recorder that in making a tour of New Jersey recently he hadn't in one instance been held up as in West Hoboken. He said that the charge that he was obstructing the walk was silly. He was standing on a box in the middle of the street. The Récorder interrupted Campbell and told him that he was the cause of the street obstruction. Campbell then heldup a copy of the Constitution of the United States. He started to read the clause guaranteeing the right of free speech. The Recorder interrupt-ed him by saying they had their own laws in West Hoboken and would enforce them. Campbell then asked why the charge had been changed from "disorderly conduct" to "obstruction." He ture said that he had been in search was told that in disobeying the order to stop the speaking which caused the

obstruction, he became disorderly.
Oakes who appeared at this juncof a lawyer; he asked that the case be postponed until they could get coun-

Oakes was then asked what he had to say. He acknowledged that when the others had been arrested he, too, mounted the box. He said that the police officers used unnecessary force.

Oakes said that the street was torn up and stones piled all over, also a truck backed up so as to almost effectually block traffic in the street, which looked as if they had been put there with intent. The Recorder said that if he made any more insinuations of that character he would hold him for contempt of court. Oakes acknowledged that the sidewalks were obstructed, but, asked he, why didn't the police clear them. Oakes told the Recorder that he was a candidate for Assembly and he considered htat he had a right to go before the people and explain

he principles of his party.

The Recorder shut off further discussion. He fined them each \$5 or ten days in jail.

The fines were paid under protest. The Recorder said he would not allow that. The Recorder volunteered the information that his decision could not be appealed from. The Socialist Labor Party, however, will fight the case to the end.

The proceedings of the West Hoboken Council were red hot Wednesday night. The discussion, on various matters, grew hotter and more personal. During the more heated part of the

rumpus, the chairman taxed Mr. Diehm with "returning to his old tricks," by indulging in political and personal spite, and said that was the motive which prompted him at the previous meeting, when he roasted the police in connection with the anarchists Mr. Diehm denied that he was actu-

chlists upon the published evidence. replied Chairman Bergkamp. "because ambitious reporters worked up a story, you used that as evidence and here publicly and in your official

ated by spite, and said that he based

his argument in regard to the anar-

(Continued to Page 3.)

CAMPAIGN ISSUES.

PLAINLY SET FORTH BY DALTON SO ALL MAY UNDERSTAND.

The Oneness of the Democratic and Republican Parties-Present Condition of the Working Class-Necessity of Voting the Socialist Labor Party Ticket.

Yesterday's PEOPLE described the great meeting held under the auspices of the 34th and 35th Assembly Districts Saturday night, corner of 148th street and Third avenue. Herewith is given the salient parts of the speech of National Organizer Wm. S. Dalton at that

Workingmen and Women:-If you knew no more about the working class and its interest in the coming election than you could learn by reading the Tammany and anti-Tammany newspapers, you would be forced to come to the conclusion that there are no wage workers in New York. Not a line appears in any Capitalist sheet, Republican or Democratic to indicate that you have any pressing interest involved as wage workers in this fight. Tummany tells you what beautiful parks it has provided for you to commit suicide in when you are out of work and hungry. The reformers tell you that they will chase those victims of Capitalism, the fallen women, to another part of the

Now, while all the Capitalist papers enemies of the working class, and it mat-ters not whether it is the garbage-box "Journal" which pretends to love the workers and applauds the militia when they go to Albany to murder strikers, or the equally filmy "Sun," the openly avowed enemy of the working class, while every such sheet talks of everything else but the wage workers' interest in this election, there is one daily newspaper that talks of nothing else. newspaper that talks of nothing else.
All the other papers are owned by capitalists and voice Capitalist interests; this
paper is owned by several thousand wage kers and voices Working Class inworkers and voices Working Class in-terests; this paper is the DAILY PEO-PLE, the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party and what it says concern-ing the issues of this campaign should ead every day by every wage worker.

The question every voter who works for wages should ask himself is, how will vote affect his material conditions; will his vote shorten his hours of toil and in crease his pay or will it increase his toil, and shorten his pay? In order to decide this question there are two things necessary to know; the first is: What regulates and controls the wages

What regulates and controls the wages we get and next: What does each political party that asks for our votes propose in the way of bettering our condition.

We work for wages, when we can get n job, because we are forced to; not that there is any law in the statute books which declares that we must work for any one particular employer or corpora-tion, but there is an unwritten law more powerful than all man-made enactments; that is the LAW OF THE EMPTY STOMACH. This law not only drives us to work under conditions which rival the stories told of the theological hell, but it makes us fight among ourselves for the privilege of suffering, nay, more, it causes us to let our little children go into the sweat shop hells to have their lives ground into profits for the same set of thieves who rob the parents. This law is inexorable. You may epeat boastfully what the smooth polit-al crook tells you on the Fourth of July, that you are a free-born, liberty-loving: that you are a free-born, liberty-loving; fireworks shooting American, voting king, that you don't have to work for anybody unless you want to, but if you attempt to live up to that you will find that you CAN refuse to work for a master, but you'll starve to death while you are doing it.

We are forced to work for wages because we do not own the tools of produc-tion which we must use in order to get food, clothing and shelter. All the wealth we produce, and the Working Class produces all wealth, belongs to the owners of these tools, the railroads, mills, mines, factories and shops, and these owners give back in wages to the workers less than one-fourth of the proct. The share which the Working Class receives is never more than enough to feed and clothe from day to day, and that in a very shabby manner, the wage workers. The average income of the wage workers in this country is less than \$300 per year. I venture to say that there is not in this crowd of 400 wage workers there are not three who would be able to live on their savings for a year if they were thrown out of work. Every strike reveals the truth as to the hand to mouth condition of our class. Every strike shows also that there is an army of unemployed, millions in number, which stands ready to take the

places of those who strike. Now, the question arises; How can we change this by voting? I want to show cannie this by voting? I want to show you that that is the only way you can change it and to show you also that all the papers in New York except the DAILY PEOPLE talk about everthing else in this campaign for the very purpose of keeping you in ignorance of the truth which the DAILY PEOPLE teaches every day, and that is: the way you vote determines what your wages shall be and how you shall live.

where does the capitalist get the right to own the tools from? You know that it is not because the capitalist get the right to own the tools from? You know that it is not because the capitalist get the right to own the tools from? You know that it is not because the capitalist get the right to own the tools from? You know that it is not because the capitalist get the right to own the tools from? You know that the brains sufficient to operate or make the tools. No, the capitalist plays the same part in the productors. If every temptalist des tools for of a crop of potatoes. If every temptalist des tools to the potato bug plays in the productor of capitalist political rule."

It is not an advised society of the corn, which is a common practice, this obliging machine will drop the pump-kin seed at regular distances apart. A simple corn planter will plant from eight to twenty acres a day. When the corn is ready to be cut, a machine also does that work in the same rapid way.

Should the farmer sow grain, he could the farmer sow grain, he only solution out of the industrial chas into which society is drifting under the rule of capitalist plays the same time. The grain can be only solution out of the industrial to sown either in straight lines or zigzag, and the machine fertilizes the ground at the same time. In order that there hay be no mistake as to the number of acres sown in a day, there is a clock-to be delived on the drift, which tells how many acres have been covered and the same time. The production of wealth to describe the same time. In order that there hay be no mistake as to the number of acres sown in a day, there is a clock-to be directed.

Socialism Production as the corn, which is a common practice, this obliging machine will drop the pump-kin series at regular distances apart. A simple corn pranter will plant from eight to twenty acres a day. When the same trapid to twenty acres a day. When the corn is ready to be cut, a machine or same time the corn is ready to be cut, a machine or six days to be cu

wherever they go when they die, the wheels of industry would revolve just

The Capitalist Class owns the ma-chinery of production simply because they own the machinery for making law. they own the machinery for making law.

Back of every railway, mill, mine and factory stands the law of the land and that law declares that the non-user and non-producer shall own the tool and whatever is made with it, and the police and military powers are at the command of the law. Understand me clearly, the Capitalist Class never bought the tools from the workers; according to their own paid writers on statistics the working class is robbed of more than three-fourths of what it pro-duces, so the capitalists never paid us for the machines, PROPERTY IS THE CREATURE OF LAW. What the law says in regard to the ownership of property settles the matter. The law said that the thirteen colonies should belong to the British C:own; the law decreed that the black man should be the roperty of the white man the same as cattle, mules, or street cars. The Col-onies became free states and the negro reased to be property. The law was changed.

The Socialist Labor Party proposes to change the law relating to the ownership of the tools so that instead of a handfull of millionaires owning the means of life of the whole people, the people shall own railroad, mill, mine, factory, and shop and produce wealth for the benefit of the whole people. The road we propose to follow in making this change is the good old road of Revolu-tion blazed out and marched over by Franklin, Jefferson, Washington, Paine and the rest of that sturdy band of fighters. They declared that the Colfighters. cnies should cease to be dependent and they organized a government and made the law to suit their ideas of Liberty and Right. We are organizing and educating the Working Class to take possession of the Government at the ballot-box and then restore to the people of the United States the wealth-producing machinery as the first revolutionist restored to the people the land of the United States.

At every election you decide who shall own the machinery of production. That is the only real issue, and as long as the capitalist class can keep you divided up nto Democratic and Republican voting cattle they can also keep your wages down, and break up your strikes with militia. The lackeys in press and in pulpit, who tell you you could not live without the capitalist, that is the same as saying that you could not live unless on had a tape worm. I tell you that in the United States the capitalist could not LIVE IF YOU DID NOT BOTH WORK AND VOTE FOR HIM Your working produces the wealth and your voting transfers it to the capitalist.

This is not a racical or religious issue. It is a class war between you and the robbed class; every ballot cast is a bullet shot for our class or against it. Every time you vote against the Socialist Lahor Party you scab on the working class; every time you vote for that party you show yourself to be class-loyal, and you strike a blow for Freedom.

I urge you to think on this question; read the DAILY PEOPLE and read the leaflets and books of the Socialist Labor Party. We are not afraid of your votes when you understand the issue. You only vote for your oppressors through ignorance, we know that. And we know that when you understand you will no longer be found in that mob of dupes which voted for "more work" for our selves and more prosperity for their master, but you will vote for more wealth for the workers, and more work for capital ists by voting staight the Arm and Hammer ticket of the Socialist Labor Party, headed by Benjamin F. Keinard for Mayor.

BERRY IN HOLYOKE.

Addressed a Good Crowd at Open Air Meeting.

The following account of Berry's open air meeting is from a Holyoke

"Michael T. Berryof Haverhill, the candidate of the Socialist Labor Party for Governor, spoke last night to an out door audience at the corner of High and Cabot streets and said that paring to put on the market a plow, which will break thirty acres in one is to-day what it was last year and day and still further revolutionize modevery year before, and will be the same in the future, namely, the overthrow of the capitalist system of production. Mr. Berry reviewed the various issues of the Democratic and Republican narties since 1880 and styled them false issues, raised to divide the working class against itself in order that the capitalist class may rule to suit its own interests. Mr. Berry said that high or low tariffs, gold or silver ssues do not improve the condition of workmen. Improved machinery which throws large numbers out of employment is far more serious to the said it matters not what issues are fact remains that the working class receives ever less of the wealth creat-ea by labor. Mr. Berry predicted the rapid approach of another industrial

"Speaking of the efforts of the cap-italist class to fasten the murder of President McKinley in part upon the Stelatist Labor Party, Mr it was preposterous and cited authorities to show the difference between enarchy and Socialism. Prodhoun says anarchy means the supremacy of the individual over organized society, while Marx defines Socialism as the power of organized society over the individual.

FARMING BY MACHINERY.

A Revolution That is Driving the Small Farmer into the Ranks of The Proletariat.

A few years ago the wheat exporting countries of the world had a great advantage over the American producer in the "cheapness" of their labor. But while those countries have retained their primitive methods of culture, the United States has been supplanting labor with machinery, until now, on the bonanza farms of the west, it is estimated that 400 men-employed only during the season-and supplied with the most improved machinery, produce as much wheat as 5,000 Europeans working with the primitive tools at their command.

Within a few years there has begun in agriculture what will shortly prove one of the greatest revolutions in modern industry. Capitalist development of agriculture has been slow, for the reason that unlike the artisan who owned only the simple tools of his craft, the farmer owned beside hts tools, the other important element in production—land. This latter it takes more time for the capitalist to wrest from its present possessors than it did for him to knock the tool from the hand of the mechanic.

The bonanza farm is the product of machinery. Agricultural machinery not only displaces labor; it also dis places the small land owner. One hundred acres and a mule is a slogan of the past. It is square miles and thousands of dollars worth of machinery that are needed to-day. With the advent of the capitalist farmer begins the decay of the small farmer. Not realizing what has hit him the small man begins to slap mortgage after mortgage upon his soon he is a tenant where once he was a lord. Then his former holdings pass into the possession of the bonanza The owner of the machine necessarily becomes the owners of the The one time small man then seeks work as a farm laborer only to find that the same agency (machinery) that deprived him of his little holding, under capital'sm makes of him a useless factor in the scheme of na-

Farming to-day is nearly an exact science, and the superintendent who runs the farm is thoroughly trained in one of the many agricultural colleges maintained by the different States. He is generally a specialist. If it be dairying, grass or grain growing that he follows, he is fully posted on every little detail of his particular line.

He uses steam, electrity or horses to do the work that was formerly done by hand. The superintendent lives in a spacious house, containing every improvement known to sanitary science It is often lighted by electricity, and he uses one part of it as an office, from which point, with the aid of local telephones, he directs all the operations of the farm, besides keeping in touch with the world's markets. The 'hands" live but little better than the

The modern farmer knows what he wants to do before he begins opera-tions, and adapts himself to the situation, whatever it may be. He studies the climate he is in, and he knows what line of farming it is better to follow under given climatic conditions. Then he analyzes the soil, which is a simple thing for him to do, and thus ascertains just what fertilizers are needed for certain crops in that soil.

If the farmer is situated in the great grain-growing districts in the We uses a portable engine instead of horses for plowing and harrowing. On the level land there the farmer puts anywhere from six to twelve plows in a gang and gives the signal to the engineer. It is a poon day when they cannot plow anywhere from fifteen to thirty acres, and an inventor is pre-

By the old method a man and team would plow from one to two acres a day. The steam engine is used not only because of the great amount of work done with it in a given time, but because it does away with the expense of keeping many men and horses on the place during the slack period.

Very often these farms have their

own private elevator, to which runs a spur of the neighboring railroad. So extensive are some of these farms that hundreds of men working in one part never come in contact with the hundreds of men working in another part of the farm.

If the farmer makes a specialty of corn, he has a corn planter. This is a low machine, with hoppers in one set and fertilizer in another. He hooks a team to it, settles back in a seat and is driven over the fields. This planter drops the corn either in continuous rows or at any distance desired by the operator. All he has to do is to set the gauge. Two rows are planted at the same time, or beans can be planted out of the same machine. It will drop the beans wherever they are wanted, and fertilize both properly at the same time. Also, if it is de-sired to grow pumpkins among the corn, which is a common practice, this obliging machine will drop the pump-

also the quantity of seed that has

been sown to the acre.

When the farmer wishes to sow his seed broadcast there is a simple machine that he attaches to the rear part of an ordinary farm wagon. The machine sows from fifty to one hundred acres by throwing the seed out derived from the hub of one of the rear wheels on the wagon. The machine is very simple and looks like a big funnel with several cogwheels under

When his specialty is potatoes, the farmer handles them but little, the way in which potatoes are planted nowadays does away with the old fashioned method of cutting them for seed. They are cut still, but the cutting is done by a machine, which separates them into quarters, halves or any number of parts, as desired. the operator has to do is to throw the potatoes into the machine and swing over a lever, and several cuts are made

When the potatoes have been cut they are dumped into a potato plant-er, which is operated by one man, who drives the horses, because machines leaves nothing else for him to do. This machine marks the rows where the potatoes are to be sowed Then it opens the row, drops the seed beneath the surface. This is all done in one operation. It will plant the seed anywhere from three to nine inches deep and from ten to twenty six inches apart. It is all a matter of regulating the machine, which will plant from five to eight acres a day.

For digging the potatoes the farmer hitches his team to a complicated-looking machine, which is simple enough after all. This is a potato digger, and it roots the potatoes out with out bruising one of them. More than that, it throws the vines and all other trash off to one side and deposits the potatoes in a perfectly straight row clean ground.

When this is done the potatoes a gathered up and sorted according to size. For this operation another ma chine—a potato sorter—is brought into use. The potatoes are dumped on the sorter and come out of it separated into three sizes —large, medium and small. One man stands by the machine and picks out the devayed tubers as they roll over the sorter.

When the farmer goes in for any line that calls for the transplanting of plants on a large scale, he has the most wonderful machine of them all to do the work for him. This machine is drawn by horses and is operated by a man and two boys. It handles tomato, cabbage, strawberry, tobacco and imilar plants when they are but lit-

tle more than seedlings.

The plant-seting machine, for all it looks big and cumbersome, and seems to be a complicated affair, receives the plants in a hopper. When the team moves off, a starting lever is thrown over, and the machine makes a hole in the ground. In this it drops the plant, scatters fertilizer near the roots, waters the roots and draws the earth close up around the plant more evenly than it is done by hand.

It sets the plants deep or challow, deposits a large or small quantity of fertilizer and water, and does anything the operator wants it to do.

It sets the plants into a single row without injuring any of them, and each just as far apart as the gauge calls for. It will plant from five to eight acres a day, and put the plants in the ground as close as one foot apart. The work done by this machine may be judged from the fact that to plant at one foot apart each way calls for the setting of 43,560 plants in a single acre. If only five acres were covered in a day it would mean the transplant-ing of 217,800 plants. Since 1862 there has been an increase (by new machin-ery and methods) of 75 per cent in the productive power of the farm laborer. while wages have decreased from 30 to 40 per cent, according to govern-ment statistics.

A NOONDAY MEETING.

Working Men During Brief Respite From Toll Hear S. L. P. Speaker. A large and enthus astic meeting

of workingmen , was held yesterday at noon, at the corner of Sheriff and Eroome streets., outside of R. Hoe & Co's works. When the chairman opened the meeting there was a very small crowd, but it swelled until it stretched form sidewalk to sidewalk and the near windows were filled with eager listeners. The chairman introduced W. S. Dalton, of the S. L. P. who spoke about forty minutes, and contrasted the attitude of the Socialist Labor Party in this city with that of the various political factions of the capitalist class. Dalton urged on his hearers the vital

necessity of learning how to use their ballots to better their own conditions, they must read papers of their own class and join that organization which alone battles for the wageworker-The

Socialist Labor Party.

The speaker called attention to the DAILY PEOPLE and told his audience that they could only know the truth in regard to the conditions that exist to-day by reading it. When time came for the slaves to don their harness again the meeting adjourned with cheers for the Fighting S. L. P.

ABEND-BLATT "BUYCOTT."

DOUBLE-FACEDNESS AND COWARDICE OF PURE AND SIMPLEDOM EXPOSED.

The Jewish Typographical Union Trying to Carry Water on Both Shoulders-Abend-Blatt Calls on Them to Declare Their Position-Boycott a Laughling Stock. The two articles below appeared as

editoral notes in the "Abend Blatt," Jewish offical organ of the S. L. P. on Monday, Sept. 30th, and Thursday, October 3rd respectively. From previous reports which have appeared in THE PEOPLE, the readers are already familiar with the rascally boycott declared against our Jewish official organ by the United Hebrew Trades, and instigated by the organ of the Jewish fakirs, "The Vorwaerts." The below articles furnish additional proof, if any were needed, of the criminality, double-facedness and cowardice of pure and sim ledom in general and the fakir-ridden United Hebrew Trades, and its Jewish Typographical Union in particular. Meanwhile the "boycott" of the fakirs aginst the "Abend Blatt" is the laughing stock of the public.] "The Jewish Typographical Union will

meet to-night and we hope that it will, at last take a definite position in the matter of the "Vorwaerts" boycott matter of the "Vorwaerts" boycott against the "Abend Blatt"-a boycott which passes under the disguise of the United Hebrew Trades. In our opinion it is now high time that the typographical union decide whether its members who are employed in the "Abend Blatt" are "scabs" or not, and if so whether they should continue their scabbery.

"Under the present conditions of pure and simple trades unionism the question of "scabs" and "scabbery" is only a matter of resolution. It is not considered nether one has labored in the intersts of the working class or whether he acherously and criminally sold it out is only a question of what the union "resolved" about one's actions. Upon his "resolved" about one's actions. Upon the resolution of the union again de-pends who the particular person, or which organization it is.
"The Typographical Union of Syra-

cuse has expelled one of its members Charles H. Corregan and ordered his employer not to employ him any more and has thereby sentenced the man to starvation. And why? Simply because Charles H. Corregan is an active member of the S. L. P.: was its candidate for governor in this State and is an able agitator of the principles of new trades unionism—the principles of the Socialist Trade and Lobar Allianca. His persecutors could not attribute to him their crimes of which he proved them to be guilty. Comrade Corregan is now a "scab," according to a decree of the labor fakirs; but the Droshers or the Vorsichtslaums are not scabs and that because they have the sanction of their "unions" in their corrupt dealings. Comrade Corregan who is a capable labored his principles and as a reward his "union" would not allow him to work in any shop over which it has control. Had attempted to get employment in a shop where his "union' was on strike. he would at once have been condemned as a "semb"; would perhaps have been assaulted, and a howl would at once have been raised that the Socialists "scabs." But the Droshers, the Vorsichtslaums, and the rest of their ilk are per-mitted to do "business" with Actors' strikes: with "Tageblatt" boycotts: with capemakers' strikes, etc., etc., and yet are allowed to remain "good union-men." And not only they but even the notorious Barondess, who accepts appointments rom capitalists to represent them on arbitration committees, even he is not a

"good union-man."
"It is clear, therefore, that the question of 'sembbery' is decided, not by the ac-tions; but by the consideration as to who is affected by those actions. And we have no reason to doubt that it will thus be decided to-night. The pretext which is given for the boycott upon the Abend-Blatt' also exists for all Jewish papers. And yet the 'Abend-Blatt alone was boycotted and out of all Jewish papers-we alone are 'scabs.' Why is this thus? For the simple but all-sufficient reason that the Blatt' is the only Socialist paper, the only paper which uncovers the crimes of the reacherous and self-imposed labor- (mis)

"The Typographical Union's position is in this case particularly cowardly and ridiculous. It will not declare frankly whether it is FOR this criminal boy-cott or whether it is AGAINST it. But secretly it is trying to undermine, to crip-ple the 'Abend-Blatt.' We, therefore, demand of the Typographical Union to come out in its true colors, so that all may know where it stands. If it is with us let us hear it in clear and unmistak-able terms; if it is againest us we are all the more entitled to know it. But if the Jewish Typographical Union intends to remain 'a quiet worm' in order to cripple the 'Abend-Blatt,' time will tell who shall remain CRIPPLED. "At the riot which the haunters of the

United Hebrew Trades have caused at the meeting of the Ladies' Waist-makers' Union, en Wednesday last, a delegate, who has recently changed his avothere had been secret trans-cation from expressman to a boycott - manufacturer, stated that action between the U. H. T. and the 7 U., according to which the members I U., according to which the members of said typographical union, who are now employed on the "Abend-Blatt," may at any time be called out on strike, in spite of the fact that the Jewish Typographical Union has officially de-cided not to obey the strike order of the United Hebrew Trades. Those who are interested in the "Vorwaerts" boy-cot upon the "Abend-Bintt" ask themselves how much longer will this typo-graphical union try to ride two horses? "On every occasion the typographical union appeals to the public, as a labor organization, for aid and assistance. This union does this beyond measure, much more than any other organization. The public, therefore, is also entitled to know the position of the union in a ques-tion in which foth are interested.

"The typographical union and the U. H. T. play here a very contemptible role. If the typographical union does not recognize the boycot, and declines to call out a strike on the "Abend-Blatt," strike that is absolutely essential in order to at least infuse a gleam of life into the boycott, then it (the typographi-cal anion) must be expelled from the U. H. T. If, on the other hand, the typographical union does recognize the boycot, and yet permits its members to work on the boycotted "Abend-Biatt," then it is an organization of scabs, scabbing it on its own central or-ganization, on its own friends , and on itself and is, therefore, a tratior or-ganization in the fullest sense of the

term.
"But more than anyone else the "Abend-Blatt" itself is intrested in "But more than anyone else the "Abend-Blatt" itself is intrested in this question. We certainly have a right to demand of the typographical union to declare, clearly and unmistakably, which role it wishes to choose, especially since there are some secret agreements between the union and the gang of the "Vorwaerts" boycot agents, who slander the good name which the U.H.T. once had. However, we will not permit the typographical union to continue to play cat-and-mouse politics. It will have to come out in clear language, and we assure all that we will not be frightened by a threatened strike. of the "Vorwaerts" boycot agents, who slander the good name which the U.H.T. by a threatened strike.

'All sorts of accusations have been hurled against the "De Leonites;" but neither friend nor foe ever accused them of cowardice.
"To-night the mob which calls itself

the United Hebrew Trades meets and it will be interesting to know whether these "heroes," who robber-like assaulted the ladies' waist-makers' meeting, will at ladies' last attempt to compel the typographical union to obey its orders. "Yesterday's "Vorwaerts" contained a

report of a conversation purported to have been held by a committee of the paper-cigarette makers and the secre-tary of the Tobacco Trust. The committee of the cigarette-makers consisted of the following "wage-workers." Louis Miller—a lawyer with "platform heat." Payn—a printer boss and "a certain girl." The conversation, if ever held. girl." The conversation, if ever held, took place before the strike, but it was only yesterday that the fakirs deemed it advisable to publish it. As to the report of the conversation itself not much need be said. Suffice it to say that it was written by Louis Miller who is famous for never telling lies! In this committee of a lawyer, a printer-boss and 'convening right' only one man was and "a certain girl" only one man was missing, and he is the lawyer's "agent"

-Mr. Barondess of Canada fame. Had he been there the committee would have been a shining example of honesty, respectability, decency and reason. Unfortunately it seems that Barondess only accepts to serve on committees for arbitration between capital and labor. when invited by capitalists as their representative. It is a pity that the Tobac-co Trust has not invited Barondess as its representative to fight Louis Miller the "representative" of labor. This would have been a fine exhibition of "Punch and Judy" which cannot always be seen free even at Coney Island.

I write you, dear comrades, a story to tell. Of him who is down in the deep depths of hell: In blackness and darkness, a spark for a light, He is groping about where 'tis darker than night.

He is digging away in the bowels of the earth,
As his father had done on the day of his
birth,
In smoke and in damp, taking out clay and coal: And the Christians all say, "He's a merry old soul."

That man needs not much on this land here below, Is held by the capitalist wherever you Though their houses are full as is also their "tanks."

And their money is stored in the vaults of their banks.

They tell him of heaven, where the workman is sent.
If he'll only live happy and also content; While the Capitalist Class on his hard labor thrives,
And the miners are running great risks of their lives,

This hoax to mislead the beguiled prole-His products to take of a still larger share; Was first gotten up by some capitalist ass, Who to heaven would go on a Pullman-car

The road that he'd take should be fake union laid;
By T. Shaffer's steel men the rails should be made:
And his fare on the same by some capitalists spaid.
As was old "Mother" Jones in her coal miners' raid.

Old "One Hoss's" appeal, in cash built just at nine.

Should be read by each passenger on this new line;

And the price should be checked off about forty times,

As was done shortly after "Mother's" trip through the mines.

And now, fellow miners, I think it high time
That we put a grand "check on" this hell
of a mine.
And in turn send some capitalists down
in the grime.
As deep down as we have gone many a
time.

If heaven there be far away from this earth. earth.

As we have been taught from the time of our birth.

These capitalist hogs, on the reckoning These capitalist hogs, on day
Must answer to God for the miners they

And the "labor lieutenants" of Hanna. Will make a quick trip on the road down to hell. With Dr. Parkhurst and some more of his lik. Now walking around dressed in broadcloth and silk.

Like "Bob" Ingersoll and professional crew, Who did surely repent as they went flying Who did surely repent as they went flying through:

They must answer to God for their mean earthly crimes,
Such as murdering workingmen down in the mines:

The Socialist Party, I mean S.L.P..
The capitalist class ever fighting are we.
The capitalist system o'erthrown will be.
And the men in these hell holes will all
be set free.
THOMAS J. SCOTT.
Blandburg, Pa.

BEAST BEHIND

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*HOW IT WAS DONE.

HISTORY OF A MEETING OF THE TFALL RIVER MULE SPINNERS.

Lick of Intelligence Manifested by Organised Wage Workers-They Know Something is Wrong, But Do Not Understand What It Is.

Fall River, Oct. 13.—The following is an account of a special meeting of the Minle Spinners, held on October 4.

The president opened the meeting with a short address, stating to the members why the meeting had been called, and asking them all to assist in deciding the question whether they should accept or reject the Textile Council's recommenda-tion to strike on Monday, Oct. 7, providing the manufacturers did not post netices of a five per cent advance.

The secretary was then called upon to give the report of the conference between the Pextile Council and the Manufacturers' Committee. He stated that the manufacturers said they could not recede from the stand they had taken, that was, they could not grant the advance under any consideration. The convance under any consideration. The conference lasted about 1½ hours. He then told the members that he would take a neutral position, leaving the question to the members to decide as he said he would leave it to their own intelligence and experience, as they knew the condi-tions just as well as he did-He then reported how the Textile Coun-cil had been united by the different busi-

ness ment of the city, taying to prevail upon them not to strike it it could be avoided, and asking them to go in vonference with the Manufacturers' Committee, which was brought about by these same business men. He then went on to report the financial standing of the Mule Spinners, both Local and National, stating that the Local had about \$14,000 and if New Bedford had about the same amount that would make it \$28,000, and the National had about \$3,000, and that the different locals had a few andred, some more and some less. He then asked the members what guar-

He then asked the members what guarantee they had that in the event of a strike of the Mule Spinners the Ring-Spinners would stand by them. He then said he hoped the members would discuss it calmly, and not get hotheaded or throw mud at each other, but express their individual opinions freely and in an intelligent manner. He touched up-on what was known as the margin between a pound of raw cotton and a pound of cloth, but he said he did not think it was necessary for him to go into details on this question as the members under-stood that question just as well as he did. The floor was then taken by a member who stated that he did not favor a strike

as all the strikes he had been in were a loss to them, and further, that he had found that those who were calling for strikes the loudest were the first to crawl, He had learned some sense from the past, and he had made up his mind not to vote

strike again.
The next members stated he could prove that they were getting more wages now than ever before. [A voice: "I deny than ever herore. [a voice: "I deny that."] It was, nevertheless, true us they were getting ten per cent more than the list of 1892 called for, although some spinners were getting less. This warmed the meeting up. He also said he hoped the members would remember that they were not fighting against a cut-down, but a small advance of fire year own. He small advance of five per cent. He oped the members would not take any otice of the action of Mr. Borden, as he

noped the members would not take any notice of the action of Mr. Borden, as he had exceptional conditions, and the same could be applied to the Bourne Mills, (meaning that Mr. Borden had his own printing plant and the Bourne had the Northrop looms.)

The next member started is, showing the members where Mr. Borden had prevented a fifteen per cent cut-down, and then followed it up with a five per cent advance and if these other ignoramuses could not run their plants, that was not their, the spinners fault. These members could not run their plants, that was not their, the spinners fault. These members had been received with a storm of abuse, such language as "Sit down, you G—D—fool," followed by thundering of the gavel in the hands of the President trying to keep the members in order.

The pext member said that he thought trying to keep the members in order.

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The pext member and the Bourne Mills own printing errors, surpassing in this respect any one examined in El Paso county. County Chairman, of the Silly" Irwin, County Chairman, of the Silly" Irwin, County Chairman, of the Silly" Irwin, County Chairman, of the Silly had been a post-master in a kansai country town under Harrison, was a henchman of the McKinleyites under silver plumage and enjoyed a pull with Kennedy.

It will be per cent advance, where the members where the members where the surface with them in one minute and ten seconds, with them in one minute and the seconds, with them in one minute and ten seconds. I read them in one minute and ten seconds with them in one minute and the seconds. I read them in the surface and the Bourne had the country in the same of the Silver Republicant for a place as mail carnier. Billy had been a post-master in a kansai country town under Harrison, was a henchman of the McKinley them the surface with them in one minute and ten seconds with this respect any one examined

The Bext member said that he thought trade warranted a five per cent advance, and he asked what they paid dues for. Itid they not have the organization to fight for advances as well as against cut-downs? There was such an uproar at this point that it was impossible to hear the anealer further.

this point that it was impossible to hear the speaker further.

The next member said he thought the members had sense enough to listen to the spingers crytheir fellow members without creating such an uproar as they were doing. As for himself, he did not care which way the vote went, Here a member got on his feet on the opposite side of the hell, and called "Mr. Chairman." but he got me further. As the members tild him to set down and he made a dive too his sert so quickly that it, brought

tild him to set down sad he made a dive for his seat so quickly that it brought forth roars of laughter from the members. The next member on taking the floor said he read in the papers where a report-er had interviewed Mr. Borden, and he had also listened to remarks of his fellow-members, and heard them applaud Mr. Borden up to the skies, but he would re-mind them that Mr. Borden said that it was not charity or philan-thropy with him but it was a case of pare business principles, He noted the exceptional circumstances He noted the exceptional circumstances he was placed in with his own printing plant, and he reminded the members that if they had 5 pr 6 more men like Mr. Borden in the city they would not have a Male Spinners' Union to discuss the wage aucation as Mr. Borden would not have a pair of mules given him. He then said he thought it was not a proper time to go into a strike winter was fast coming upon them, and they had no for 's to light with.

The next spagger said he was employed

's to fight with.
The next gracker said he was employed
tha Nord Employed Their Trust and
moved that the spinners of the Yara
at the last love to Escuss or vote
this question as they were not exting the process of the Yara
ching that there were two-thirds of
muiles remaining to their River belongto the Yara Trust and if they asked
this advance the Trust would have

transferred their orders to either New Bedford or Taunton. He himself had been idle for the last month.

This motion was carried. The floor was then taken by the Secretary, who stated he was surprised at one hot-headed spinner who had always favored a strike, but to-night was speaking against one. He had listened to the remarks of the different members and he thought they had expressed good sense

in their arguments.

This was followed by a member moving that a ballot be taken. Another member rose up and moved that the Textile Council's recommendation be taken, and that the Secretary cast one ballot. This caused a hot time, the meeting became ungovernable. All the members were on their feet at once call-ing out that be could not take a ballot of

Order being again restored, a motion was made that the sick, those spinners attending for work, be not allowed to vote, as they might vote strike and then go and get the steady spinners' jobs. This motion carried, another motion was made that the Secretary get the ledger and check off each as he cast his vote, but this could not be done, as the meeting was so unruly that the Secretary could not use the ledger. This caused a motion to be made that they adjourn till Saturday at 6 p. m., to cast their

ballots. The motion carried.

The meeting then adjourned at 9.25 m. After an uproarous meeting where every element was present for a free fight. This meeting killed the possi bility of a strike taking place on the 7th of October.

The Mule Spinners met again on the

5th at 2 p. m., and proceeded to cast their ballots on the Textile Council's recommendation.

The vote was 213 against and 87 for

strike. One hundred members employed in the yarn and thread mills did not

POST OFFICE "SOCIALISM."

The Civil Service Competitive Exam

ination a Farce.
Post-office "Socialism" under capitalism isn't the lily that the emotionals and sentimentalists of the "United" party so often paint it. To determine the "fitness" of applicants for positions in this aforesaid "Socialist" institution the Capitalist administration has what it terms competitive examinations, under a civil, or snivel, service Commis-

In 1897 two took one of these examinations for mail carrier at Cripple Creek, Colo. State Senator Kennedy, since deceased, was then post-master at Cripple Creek, and the office was to be provided with three regular carriers, one substitute and a clerk, all to be appointed on their merits, don't ye know!

The examination was conducted in a room of the high school building at Cripple Creek and between forty and fifty victims presented themselve

The examiner in charge, a Mr. Heff ner and others from the local office, conducted the exercises in an impartial manner. The joker dosen't appear here, however, the post-master had that up his sleeve. In due time the eligible register, showing general averages was posted in the Cripple Creek office. It contained twenty-seven names, My own being third on the list with a general average of 87.45.

One of the features of the examination upon which special stress is laid was the reading of the addresses. The applicant is handed twenty-f.e cards on which are written almost illegible addresses. If he reads them in a minute and a half he is allowed 100 per cent for speed. I read them in one minute and ten seconds, with three trifling errors, surpassing in this respect any one examined in El Paso county.

Previous to the examinations I had a conversation with "Billy" I wrin The applicant is handed twenty-f.

made abree names a time are certified to the post-master by the Washington Civil Service Commission. The man who stood at the head of the list refused the appointment, and each list of three was in rotation turned. list of three was in rotation turned down until Kennedy's men were reached. When appointments were made, frwin went on as a substitute, but soon after received a permanent ap-pointment over a man displaced by Kennedy's instructions on some plaus-

I wrote the Commissioners asking why I had not been appointed. They said my name had been certified three times for apopintment, but that appointments were in the hands of the ost-master, and they could do nothing in the matter.

When a man gets a job in this "So-cialist" institution he is "touched" for campaign contributions, is under the surveilance of spies and spotters and hisble to discharge whenever the post-master wants his place for a friend, all the post-master has to do is to allege that he is "incompetent."

From the Washington, D. C., Cap-

italist press, quoting a Civil Service report, I learn that Mose Dillon, Col-lector of Customs, El Paso Co. Tex, voiced his contempt for the Civil Ser-vice Commission in 1898, by requesting the local examiners to show four ap-plicants the examination questions, as he desired them to pass. They "pass-ed" and Mose is still Collector at El Paso where he will continue to be a useful man to the Administration when there's a convention to pack or any "dignity" to uphold.

A. S. D. Austin, Tex., Sept., 25.

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

0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0 NEWS FROM

THE FIELD OF LABOR.

-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-A striking thing to be noted in con-

tests of labor against capital nowadays led by Organized Scabbery is the fact that the capitalist himself in many instances purposely has his labor lieutenants institute a strike in order to arvance the material interests of the employer. So far from shunning a strike he often invites it. In Brooklyn the trolley magnates a few years ago got up a strike to influence the price of trolley stock. We have just seen one of the most pronounced instances of such work in the recent steel strike, where the Trust brought on a strike through its Scab Lieutenants for the purpose of curtailing production, and maintaining and forcing up pricesthe month of last August being the most prosperous month the Steel Trust has had for a long time, in spite of many mills being closed. The latest example of such benevolent work is-not a strike yet, but what was intended to be a strike -forced by M. C. D. Borden of Fall River, upon the other textile manufacturers for the purpose of assisting him in cornering the market. A 5 per cent raise in wages tohis own employees, it is said by merchants in Worth and Thomas streets will enable him toclear several times the \$52,000 annually such raise represents in increased expenditure for wages. The entire surplus cotton cloth in Fall River and Providence, 750,000 pieces, which he had bought up at lew raise, enables him to place before the addey were united they would be weak other manufacturers the necessity of unand puny starvlings when confronted paying higher wages and thereby reduce with Morgan's gigantic concern. ing profits, or else submitting to a strik and curtailing the output and leavilg things to Mr. Borden, A strike had then voted in the other mills for Oct. 7,"but was postponed two weeks. We shall have

to wait a little then to see the outcome. Once again the "aristocrats of labor" have got it in the historic locality where the barn-yard fowl received the beheading implement. This time it is the engravers in the Fahy's watch case works, Sag Harbor, L. I. The men had been on strike six months, and during that time tried digging clams, farming a la "Big Six," etc. Now that winter is approaching, and no funds in the treasury, the men decided to break away from the union and "accept" the company's terms. The ixhole factory is now non-union. Thus is the union wrecked again, the the wicked S. L. P. had no connection

whatever with the matter.

Among other strikes is that at the Cooper Wrapper Company, this city, where the Tammany police club the strikers; a strike of the carrying-in boys in the class factories at Massillan. in the glass factories at Massillon, O.; a strike among the employees of the Chicago & Southeastern Railroad, on account of their wages being two months unpaid, and who have chained the en-gines of the road at Muncie to the tracks and refuse to allow them to move until their wages are paid; the strike of the Scranton street-car men, which remains

unchanged, etc." A strike has been ordered on the 60 miles of track of the United Traction Company, of Reading, Pa.; the strike of the chain makers at York, Pa., has been settled by a slight bone thrown to the men; and a general strike of the line-men of the Bell Telephone Company, as allied systems throughout the country, is threatened as a result of the Chicago Telephone Company's refusal to grant the striking linemen's demands for an increase in the wage scale. If such a strike occurs, more than 12,000 men will be involved.

will be involved.

The exodus from the Amalgamated still goes on, this time the employees of the Norwood plant quitting that disastrous "labor" organization.

The Martyrdom of Labor to Capital

by land and sea went on during the past week with the same sad results as ever. Among the very many fatalities the worst were the wreck on the New York Centra! near Oriskany, N. Y.; wherein four men lost their lives; a wreck on the Panhandle near Onward, Ind., where four men were killed; one being burnt almost to nothing by the flames; and a mine explosion at Fairmount, W. Va., with six men missing at last accounts.

Abroad, the Feild of Labor has to re-

cord the fact that the coal miners of France by an overwhelming majority, voted in favor of a strike, and that the "impartial" Loubet-Waldeck-Rousseau-Millerand government has already sent out the terops to "preserve order," etc. Itemembering their bloody work at Four-mies and Francois under this impartial government, we need not be surprised if "impartiality" again manifests itself the same as hitherto, in the one-sided slaughtering of Labor and escape of Capital Lend a hand, everybody, in Europe and America, to wipe it out.

S. L. P. SPEAKERS FINED. (Continued from / Page 1.)

capacity you cast a slur on West Hoboken in the eyes of the whole state, which was calculated to do serious injury to the town."
"You have real estate for sale and I

"You have real estate for sale and I have not," said, Mr. Diehm.
Mayor, Bergkamp said in reference to the S. L. P. meeting:
"There was a meeting held last night without a permit, and it was learned that threats were made against the speakers. I believe in giving all recognized political parties the right to speak. If the meetings tend to riot, however, and they are liable to disturb the peace, they should not be allowed."

This came out in the discussion over a request from the Socialm Democrats

a request from the Socialm Democrats for a permit to hold meetings.

MEWS FROM M

THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

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It will be noticed that business coneerns come together in two ways: first, there are the large and prosperous businesses that consolidate for the purpose of carrying on their depredations with better results and with greater immunity: second, there are the little businesses that huddle together and are thus placed in such a position that they are like a flock of sheep when the wolf comes. Last week, according to the News from the Field of Capital as published in THE PEOPLE, the most active work in incorporation was done by the different steel ncerns throughout the world. The cap italization, as given out, was extremely large, but it cannot be accepted for pract ical deductions as in most cases it was purely fictitious. The steel manufactu

rers find themselves confronted with the Steel Trust, a concern that really has something behind it. The capitalization represents power of an unprecedented strength, and the plants are modern in every particular. This gives it a field hat the other manufacturers cannot enter, and in order to live they are forced to float their worthless stock. possibly give them a little longer lease of life, but the steel industry may be looked upon as one that is closed. The Trust has everything its own way, and the little firms that are now busy consolidating, simply assist the Steel Trust to grow larger, richer, and more powerful. The total amount of capitalization of steel companies as given in THE PEOPLE for the last week was ov. \$\$62,000,000. This is divided among ei Peen dorporations. Each one stands aloue before the \$1,500,000,000 capitalfigures before aunouncing the 5 per cent tion of the Steel Trust. Even though

> The power of the Steel Trust extends to foreign countries. Several attempts have been made to fight it, but they have all proven unsuccessful. Last week a new union was effected, but the capitalization is small, and it is improbable that it can do anything. In other lines there was a great activ1

ity in combination. The most significant fact was that the smaller indus-trnes were involved to a great extent. Brick, telephone, gas, street railways, coal, etc., still manifested dency to came together. But the shoe industry, the cut sole industry, clay companies, and hand development companies were also represented.

The total capitalization for the week. including the increase in capital of some established companies, was over \$500, 000,000. This gives Brother Capital additional leverage to squeeze profits from his kind little Brother Labor.

Dividends for the week were not up to the standard. This, by no means, says that Brother Capital was not receiving the share to which he is "entitled. There were disbursements of a few millions, but the usual wholesale divide up among the organized thieves did not oc

The indefatigable J. Pierpont Morgan, who, by the way, has been trotting arweeks, and has not been near his office, has discovered that he needs a few more things in his business. He and Mr. Hill decided to take the railroads in the northwest, away from the persons who have them. The operation is politely called a "deal," but the real word is one that rhymes with it—the vulgar, ex-pressive word STEAL. As those who now have the roads stole them in the first place, there is no cause for repining if J. Pierpont Morgan does a little more lifting of his neighbor's holdings.

BIG COAL COMPANY.

A \$40,000,000 Concern Incorpor-

ated at Trenton. Artholes of incorporation under the laws of New Jersey were filed yesterday in Trenton for the Pocahontas Coal and Coke Company, with a cap-Steel Corporation, who will possibly be president of the new company. This is the soft coal combination which has been talked of for some time, but the management of the syn-dicate have been keeping their plans

very quiet.

Judge Gary and Max Pam, counsel for the American Steel and Wire Company, have had control of the affairs of the syndicate. Options were first secured on leases for about, 325,000 acres in the Pocahontas coal fields, known locally as the Flat Top district of Virginia and West Virginia, but world wide as the Pocahontas dis-

This having been accomplished, the plans for capitalization of the com-pany at \$40,000,000 was developed. The stock will be divided, half common and half preferred. There were to be \$20,000,000 of bonds auth zed, and \$9,000,000 issued now. Blair & Co. are the financial agents

of the corporation, and have begun to issue negotiable certificates to subscribers of the stock. It is under-stood that 75 per cent. of the stock has been paid in.

The Flat Top Coal Land Association

has an output of nearly 6,000,000 tons yearly, which is distributed to the ends of the world and is known world wide as Pocahontas coal. No other coal in the world is so

well known as this, with the possible exception of Cardiff coal, mined in Wales. Europens generally call any American coal Pocahontas, so well known abroad is the output of that particular district.

Max Pam, who in the absence from the city of Judge Gary, is the only per-son who would be authorized to make public the details of the combination making up the Pocahontas Coal and Coke Company, would not say more sesterday than that the papers of incorporation were filed at Trenton.

Traces'& Societies' Directory.

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

SECTION AKRON, CHIO, S. L. P., meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 107 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Bartges st.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE JOM-MITTEE, S. L. P., meets 1st Taursday of the month, 8 p. m., at 78 Spring-field ave., Newark. Cor. Sec. Louis Cohen, 10 Everett st., East Orange, N. J. Fin. Sec. A. P. Wittel, 60 Pes-chine ave., Newark, N. J.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY." No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Mects every Thursday, 3 p. m. 486

p. m. 400 NEW YORK MACHIAISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8- p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary 17 Wellson 1999 K. Wallberg. SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P.,

meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street. S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets second Thursday at above hall, Visitors are welcome.

CANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets 2nd and 4th Sunday or month at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Suscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren."

SUANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday of month, at 3 p. m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

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

LOCAL ALLIANCE, 282, of the S. T. & L. A. (Swedish Machinist), meets evmonth at 8 p. m., at Cosmopolitan Park, corner of Sixth avenue and Thirteenth street, Newark N. J.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P. Headquarters and free reading room, 2051/2 South Main street. Public meetings every anday, 2 p. m., Foresters' Temple, 120,2 W. First street, corner Spring.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, 8 p. m., S. L. P. headquarters, 853 Grand avenue, Westville Branch mets every third Tucsday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome. SECTION CLEVELAND, OHIO, S. L.

P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor. HEADQUARTERS SECTION SOM-ERVILLE, S. L. P., 437 Somerville

avenue, Somerville, Mass., will be open every evening and all day Sundays. Papers and books on Socialism for sale. Free reading room. BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Eric Co., S. L. P., meets 1st and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., in Flarence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee st. Everybody welcome, Open-

air meetings every Sunday evening, cor. Main and Church sts. PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, S. p. m., at headquarters, 119
Eddy st., San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.

SYRACUSE CONVENTION.

(Continued from Page 1.)

rease or increase in taxation is one which concerns the property-holding class only. It is they who pay the expenses of the government; but they pay them from the surplus values abstracted from the

working class.

The slogan of the workers in this local campaign must be the same as in State and national campaigns. "War to the fleecers of every economic size and political color—the McGuire stripe of Hendricks brand," and, after capturing the local outpost of capitalism, we shall not rest content until State and nationitalization of \$40,000,000, by Judge E. al governments are under our complete H. Gary, counsel for the United States production will be restored to the people, and capitalism, with its class autagon-isms, will be abolished.

THE MUNICIPAL PROGRAM. The Socialist Labor party, in calling upon the wage-carners and all other citizens who recognize the real issue before the people to rally to its standard, presents the following programme:

1. The city government shall furnish

every possible aid to the workers obliged to strike against the oppressive conditions imposed on them by the employ-ing class, and the Police Department shall use all its resources to keep out strike-breakers.
2. The establishment of municipal coal

yards, drug stores, bakeshops and other ngencies for the distribution of food and other necessaries of life to the people at cost price. 3. The inspection by the city of all

workshops and factories and the condemnation of such as are detrimental to the health of the workers. 4. The abolition of the contract system on public works and the substitu-

tion of the day-labor system. 5. The employment of the unemployed on public works and in municipal industries, and liberal grant of funds for the immediate relief of all in want.

6. The city to acquire street railways, lighting plants and all industries requiring municipal franchises the employes to manage the same co-operatively under control of the city administration. electing their own superior officers, no employe to be discharged for political reasons, and the surplus revenue over the cost of operating such public indus tries to be used to increase wages of employes and to establish a sick and dis-abled benefit fund.

7. To carry out the measures of pub-lic relief herein contemplated the Tax Assesors shall do their full duty by assessing all property, without favoritism, at its full value, and to the fullest extent required.

THE DAILY PEOPLE.

The attention of all workingmen is called to the Daily People. It was established on July 1, 1900, by the Socialist Labor Party. Since then it has been doing valiant battle for the working class and the Socialist Republic.

> THE DAILY PEOPLE IS THE ONLY **ENGLISH SOCIALIST DAILY PAPER** IN THE WORLD. • • •

It is the property of the Socialist Labor Party, and is the organ of the militant working class of America. It is

OWNED BY WORKINGMEN. EDITED BY WORKINGMEN. SUPPORTED BY WORKINGMEN.

The mission of the Daily People is to educate the working class in the principles of Socialism to that point where they will march to the ballot box as a class, annihilate the capitalist system of production, with its idle capitalist class on the one hand and its starving working class on the other, and proclaim

THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC,

a republic in which those who wish to live by their own labor shall have abundant opportunity to live, while those who wish to live on the labor of others, as the capitalists and their parasites live to-day, shall be given the same option the capitalists now give the working class

of Socialism are lining up, and when the time comes for the

FINAL TEST OF STRENGTH, the working class must be educated, organized, and disciplined. Educated,

Subscription price-One year, \$3.50; six months, \$2; three months, \$1; one month, 40 cents. Sample copies free.

THE DAILY PEOPLE.

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"ARBETAREN"

Swedish Party organ, published weekly, at 2-6 New Reade street, DAILY PEOPLE Building, New York, SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

Sample coales free.

The war in the Philippines seems to be "ended" about as much as the war in South Africa. The trouble with the natives appears to be their inability to read the newspapers which informed the public a long time ago that the natives were "pacified." Forty eight soldiers killed by bolo-men makes the war look as though it was all over

GO TO WORK OR STARVE. Every workingman and all other honest citizens should read the Daily People. Capitalism is tottering to its grave. The banner of the Social Revolution is already unfurled. The forces of Capitalism and the forces

organized, and disciplined, nothing can keep them from victory. The Daily People is this educating, organizing, and disciplining force. Every workingman and all other honest citizens should read it.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.86.564



An invasion of armies can be resisted; as VICTOR HUGO-

A PRIMARY LESSON TO THE SEATTLE, WASH., "POST-INTELLIGENCER."

The Seattle, Wash., "Post-Intelligencer" has a queer article in its issue of September 27 on the subject of disfranment. The article pretents to show that the "alien Socialist" should not be naturalized and, where naturalized, should be disfranchised. Whether intentional or unintentional, the prefix "alien" to the word "Socialist" is misleading. It is misicading because in the course of the argument the objection is directed, not to the "alien," but the "So-The argument amounts to this: "No believer in the theories of Socialism who seeks to carry them into effect cau, without perjury and fraud, swear allegiance to the Constitution of the United States."

It is a fact that everyone elected to office must take the oath of allegiance; also is it a fact that every voter takes an implied oath of allegiance. In view here of the conclusion that Socialists should be disfranchised, on the ground that they aim at changes in the Constitution, can mean nothing else than that whoever would change the Constitution, whether in the direction of Socialism of otheriwse, should be disfrauchised. If this principle is sound, then the distranchising must commence with the writers on the "Post Intelligencer": it is proposing by its scheme to thange Constitution and principles. This construction will strike the "Post-Intelligencer" as novel, as absurd. We know that. No sane man, if he is well informed, would ever give the "Post-Intelligencer" credit for knowledge of constitutional law or any of the kindred sciences. As educathe Socialist Labor Party thinks it not smiss to educate the "Post-Intelligencer." A public primary lesson administered on the subject will serve a double educational purpose: it will teach this capitalist organ a thing or two, and it will convey information to the masses that will help them to rid themselves of the delusion that these capitalist Editors know what

they talk about. Now, then, publi "Post-Ingellincer," rise in your seat and learn:

1. The Constitution of the United States, Art. V., provides, and is wholly taken up with the provision, for the AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITU-

TION.
2. There was a great man in this country, by name George Washington. He is frequently called the "Father of his country." He wrote letters, private and public. These letters exist to this day. country." He wrote letters, private and public. These letters exist to this day. In them he pointed out that this pro-vision to Amend the Constitution marked a new era in the history of government. Former amendments in government had to be done by bloody social shocks; in America, such changes are made possible without shocks, the method to make them being provided for by the Amendment

Sause, Art. V.

3. There is another public document of

great veneration in this country. It is read regularly every Fourth of July, it is known as the Declaration of Independence, and is a cornerstone in the govern-mental theory that this country's politico-sociology was reared on. It provides people, whenever any form of govern-ment becomes in their opinion destructive of the beneficent ends that governments are instituted for, "to alter or to abolish are instituted for, "to alter or to abolish such government and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such government, laying its rounding its powers in principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happi

4. There was another great man in the rountry, Chief Justice Marshall by name, He construed the Constitution repeated-ty. He lays down the principle that the Amendment Clause recognizes in the ndment Clause recognizes in the le the right to pull down the present people the right to pull down the present and set up any form of government, and provides the manner bow.

5. There was some time ago a set of

5. There was some time ngo a set of brigands in this country, known as "Slave Holders," also called "Copperheads." They held that no change could be made in the Constitution, Amendment Clause or no Amendment Clause (Art. V.), and they pronounced upon that ground the Aboliticalsts as "traitors," "Atheists" and "alieus." It is impress upon his young hearers with the capitalist out-of the wealth that they produce, he now is sharpening his talons to plunder them of the bulk of the wealth that they produce, he now it is sharpening his talons to plunder them of the bulk of the wealth that they produce, he now it is sharpening his talons to plunder them of the bulk of the wealth that they produce, he now it is sharpening his talons to plunder them of the bulk of the wealth that they produce, he now it is sharpening his talons to plunder them of the wealth that they produce, he now it is sharpening his talons to plunder them of the wealth that they produce, he now it is sharpening his talons to plunder them of the wealth that they produce, he now it is sharpening his talons to plunder them of the wealth that they produce, he now it is sharpening his talons to plunder them of the wealth that they produce, he now it is sharpening his talons to plunder them of the wealth that they produce, he now it has assassination took place, is not the slightest of the arguments that time has furnished in justification of the wealth that they produce, he now it has a sample of the wealth that they produce, he now it has a sample of the wealth that they produce, he now it has a sample of the wealth that they produce, he now it has a sample of the wealth that they produce, he now it has a sample of the wealth that they produce, he now it has a sample of the wealth that they produce, he now it has a sample of the wealth that they produce, he now it has a sample of the wealth that they produce, he now it has a sample of the wealth that they produce, he now it has a sample of the wealth that they produce, he now it has a sample of the weal

(Mark all these words.) The epithets were hurled on the ground that what the Abolitionists wanted required "a

6. These gentry, presently showed the cloven hoof. He who opposes changes in the Constitution on the ground that no changes may be made, is nothing but a brigand. Scratch him long enough and the brigand will appear. Being scratched long enough, the brigand soon did appear in the Copperhead. He took up arms to protect his brigan lage,—and those who held that the Constitution could be changed, mapped the earth with the brigands, many of whose bones lie oleaching to this day south of the Masen and Dixon line.

Now, pupil "Post-Intelligencer," you may take your seat, and chew upon the lesson just taught you. We may take you a grade higher some other time.

PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY ILL. USTRATED,

About four years ago, immediately upon the launching of the Social Democracy in Chicago, the Socialist Labor Party of Illinois issued a manifesto. The document was a refutation and tributation of Social Democratic theories and tactics, the implied as well as the expressed. Among the expresions used in that document was this:

"The Socialist Labor Party, never compromises truth to make a friend, never pesitates to strike a blow at error lest it make an enemy.'

In this one sentence was compressed the whole tactical attitude of the S. L. P; and, by contrast, the attitude of its would-be rival, the Social Democracy, was summarized. The key-note of the Social Democracy was "compromise with truth," "tolerance for error." In this way it was "to win over milions to Socialism forthwith," and intsitute "Sociansm in our time." It is not here the purpose to re-demonstrate the soundness and dignity of the Socialist Labor Party poise, or to recite the long and ever accumulating list of proofs of the falseness, futility and fatality of the Social Democratic tactical posture. It is enough for the present purpose to record the fact that the difference instead of vanishing, has grown intenser: the S. L. P. becoming ever more unflinchingly uncompromising as the day of the final struggle approaches, the S. D. growing ever more compromising, ever more tolerant as the crisis draws near.

In view of this historic summary, a certain passage, taken from the letter of a Social Democrat that appears in the September 28, 1901, issue of the Redlands, Cal., "Undercurrent," acquires a sort of philosphic historic significance. The anonymous writer, singing the praises of his Social Democracy swhich the now calls by its latest nam, "Social at Party," says in that passage:

"The Socialist Party never compromis es truth to make a friend, never hesitates to strike a blow at error lest it make an enemy."

At the battle of the Pyramids Napoleon uttered a speech that thrilled with admiration not his army and people only but his foes wherever found. Whole passages, but particularly one, resounded

the world over. That one was: "Soldiers, from the height of these pyramids forty centuries look down upon you!"

Indeed, a sublime summary of the history of the region where the French army was drawn up; luminous pen-sketch

Several years later, the negroes of Hayti being in revolt against their masters, found themselves on a certain occasion confronted by these in martial array. The negro mob was ready to scatter, and did scatter. Their chieftain however a burly negro, whose ears enriches of Nap L eon's great speech had reached, sought capitalist; he does no manner of work to rally his men, and belowed at them this invocation:

Soldiers, from the height of these coconut trees four thousand monkeys look down upon you!"

Is there any essential difference between that negroe's apish conduct and the parroting of the virile language of the S. L. P. by a party that is contorted in apologies for armory-repairing and cap. italist political jobs-taking members, so as to, "make friends," and whose arm is palsied with fear to strike a blow at the pestiferous error of Organized Scabbism, lest it "make enemies?" History ever repeats itself, likes ever

taking to likes.

EMPTY, SOUNDING CYMBAL.

The students of Yale, before whom the Rev. Lyman Abbott preached a sermon in Battel Chapel last Sunday, must conclude either that the Rev. gentleman is a triffer, or that this is a triffing world. Said the Rev. gentleman in the course of his homily:

"If you young men are going to enlist in the battle for purity in politics and in life, enter it for life. If you can't go this, don't go in at all. worth the while to enter the battle for a mouth, or a year. As in life so in politics."

So far, very beautiful, And what was the great goal, what about was the battle, the extent and importance and nobleness of which the preacher sought | ical field and ride the workers there. to impress upon his young hearers with | Accustomed to plunder them of the bulk

of education in which the standard of Humanity was to be reared, and planted as a rallying point from which at some later day the final battle could be de livered? Was it to be a battle for Truth against Falsehood, for Truth against Shams, for Truth against Hypocrisy so as, at least to cleanse the race from within, and prepare it for the day of battle? Oh. no! The battle that the Rev. gentleman invited these young men to turn their minds to had no higher aims than the hypocritic municipal reforms present: he set up as the ideal to be reached nothing higher than the fraud of such reforms; he furnished his youthful hearers with no higher soul tonic than the pharisaic assumption of superior morality to cloak immorality with and

under which to practise it. Truly, if among those young men there were any inclined to lead a filthy life of falsehood, they must have received their inspirations from the Rev. Abbott, and been shown how. They must have learned that it was possible to be corrosively selfish and yet put on the appearance of altruism; to be cowardly as hens and yet put on the appearance of bravery. They were there taught that words and phrases can take the place of deeds They there learned that they could up hold the capitalist system of slavery, and yet strut with breasts filled as liberators that they could uphold a social system that breeds impurity and yet sauctimoniously turn up their eyes as personifications of purity; that the magnitude of a man's work on earth depends, not upon the impo. Sauce of the work, but upon the bombast it is clothed with. In short, if it was possible to debauch the intellect of the young men of Yale, the Rev. Lyman Abbott must have

succeeded to perfection. With such a Devil's Advocate as Hadley for President and such a Devil's Servant as Abbott for Preacher, the Devil's cause cannot be said to be neglected. Surely not at Yale.

A TYPE OF THE "SPOLIATION" HATER.

Facing the notification committee of the Democratic party of the city of New York on the 7th instant, Mr. Edward M. Shepard made a speech accepting the nomination for Mayor, and, posing as a tribune of the people, said among other things:

"I hate spoliation to-day as much as ever did." That much for words, now for deeds;

that much for phrases, now for facts. "Tribune of the people," "Friend of the workingman," "Anti-spoliator" Edward M. Shepard is a President, Vice-

president or Director in the following concerns: Alvarez Land & Timber Co., Berkshire Apartment Association, Colorado Midland Railway, Compania Metalurgica Mexicana, Mexican Mineral Railway Co.,

Mexican Northern Railway Co., Patterson, Gottfried & Hunter (Lim-

Potosi & Rio Verde Railway, Rio Grande, Sierra Madre & Pacific Sombrerete Mining Co.

In other words, Mr. Shepard holds such a controlling amount of stock in eleven Corporations and Trusts that he is a leading officer therein. This fact of that pyramid-crested stretch of waste! justifies the belief that he also is an extensive stockholder, like Seth Low, in a number of other concerns, in which, however, his holdings are not large enough to raise him to office.

Translated into plain everyday English, "stockholder" spells "spoliationist of the worker." The stockholder is the in the concerns in which he holds stock. The man who holds stock in and "directs" simultaneous y an Alvarez Land & Timber Company and a Berkshire partment Association, a Mexican Railway and a Patterson, Gottfried & Hunter concern, a Montezuma Lead Com pany and a Colorado Midland Railway a Mexican Metalurgic affair and a Rio Grande, Sierra Madre & Pacific R. R., etc., etc., cannot do the work on all Only one thing can such a man do on all, and that is to spoliate the working men. Indeed, from his vulture's aerie, up in the crags of the Adirondacks, Mr. Shepard swoops down periodically on his "dividends," a word that, in turn, put into plain, everyday English, means the blood, the marrow, the flesh of the workers. These, held under by the capitalist system, are compelled to yield their substance to the spoliator: they work, he idles; they toil, he enjoys.

Mr. Edward M. Shepard, the candidate of the Democratic party for Mayor of New York, spoke truth: he hates spoliation to-day as much as he ever did, that is to say, he dotes on it now no less than ever. How much he dotes on it may be gathered from his readiness to extend his sphere of spoliation. Hitherto circumscribed to spoliating the workingman in his railway, land and timber, apartment, lead mines and such other concerns, he now proposes to extend his depredations to the polit

powers, in addition to the economic powers that he already enjoys, to grind them down, and in more wholesale style practise his only trade,-SPOLIATION.

None but those who consider their nission in life is to serve for carrion to the capitalist spoliator, will cast their votes for Shepard or Low. All others will plump their votes for the Socialist Labor Party ticket from Benjamin F. Keinard at the top, down to the bottom.

ORGANIZED SCABBISM.

It pays to look back once in a while, and refresh one's memory. More than once one will stumble across incidents that in the hurry of the moment escaped unperceived, and that, looked at again, especially by the light of fresher occurrences, are peculiarly interesting. One such incident happened last September in connection with the late steel strike. The scene is the office of the Trust. The star performer is Mr. Samuel Gompers. He holds the stage. Addressing the officials of the Trust, he says:

"Is the talk that union labor must be put down in this country idle, or is the United States Steel Corporation at the head of a movement to attain such ar end? Is the Corporation distinctly antagonistic to union labor as a whole or ostile solely to Amalgamated?'

Not Hamlet's great soliloguy, spoken with the trembling Ophelia as the spectator, could give stuff for as many commentaries as these few lines, uttered by the head of what pleases to call itself the "organized forces of American Labor" and the "unifier of the American workingmen."

How grandly daring is not the poor of the man who, walking up to the of the forces he is supposed to comb hurls at him such a gage of battle! I none can compare with this. Isn't it as natural as natural can be that the officers of the Steel Trust are individually and collectively engaged in downing union labor, also among the cigarmakers, the children pants-makers, the pretzelvarnishers, the egg candlers, the encaustic tile-layers, the horse tail-scrubwers, and so on to the end of the list? Of course, it is. Being so, such a question, popped at the Steel Trust magnates, was well caluclated to knock the starch clean out of them. It did knock the starch out of them. When they recovered enough breath to answer, the answer was, tho' weak, as coming from knocked-out men, "No, no, Gompers dear! Oh, dear, no! Our hostility is limited to the Amalgamated. We shall let all the others alone, we assure you!"-And another glorious victory was added to the long string of Gompersian Union victories! Field Marshall Gompers can, with no great exertion of the imagination, be seen strutting off, his sabre clanking against his spurs. He had "compelled the Steel Trust magnates to raise the siege before all the other Unions." Is not that a grand work for a grand army? Let only the carping, cantankerous Socialist Labor Party men and the never satisfied Socialist Trade and Labor Alliancemen find fault with the Amalgamated being left in the lurch.

It is the business of these Socialists to

wreck Unions by always pointing out de-

feets. The true Union man keeps quiet,

-and pays his dues to foot Gompers'

rum bills, and quietly wajts for his turn,

when his Union will be offered up as a

sacrifice "for the greater glory of Pure

and Simpledom." Again, how well exemplified is the Gompersian claim that the A. F. of L. is the consolidator of the Working Class! Can a better illustration be furnished than the above of how the A. F. of L. teaches the workers the great les son of the solidarity of Labor? No, indeed. You have here the lesson of solidarity taught in the abstract and prac- of unionism! tised in the concrete, the whole put into a practical nutshell and not as a "visionary Socialist idea." The Amalgamated is sacrificed. True, but don't you see that as the result of that the rest of the four hundred Unions are thereby saved? What is more, 1 or 399? It is a plain proposition in arithmetic. Is not the lesson of solidarity thereby taught to the 1 and to the 399? To-morrow it will be taught to another 1 and to the remaining 398; and then to still another 1 and to the then remaining 397; and so on till it has been drilled into all. backwards and forwards. Of course, the pestiferous Socialists will nag and carp at this policy. What do they know of the intricacies of Unionism? Moreover, are they not "Union Wreckers," while Gompersism is the "Union Builder?" Let the wicked Socialists yell; "genuine Unionists" will whosp it up enthusiastically for Gompers, and, like soldiers, well disciplined and drilled in solidarity, march in successive battalions to slaugh-

Oh, Allah, Allah! Great is Organized Scabbism, and Gompers is its Prophet.

The rat-in-the-hole attitude, that the Kangaroo Social Democrats have been

cry of "intolerance" raised by the THE FLOOR CRANTED TO THE freaks who had got into the Party. They claimed the S. L. P. attitude to wards the Anarchists was wrong, and they had not a few good words for these apostles of assassination Of course, as fast as these freaks uttered themselves that way they were kicked out of the Party. ly foregathered around the anarchists with whom they made common cause whom they promptly deserted in the hour of trial.

It is not the columns of the stock quotations that only indicate business is bad and competition brisk. That the struggle for pennies is intense may may also be gathered from the conduct of the "religious" press and the pul-piteers generally. While one set, the Roman Catholic set that owns the Pittsburg "Observer," is imputing Czolgosz to the public schools, i. e., to Protestant'sm, another cet, the Protestant set that runs "The Egglish Churchis imputing Czolgosz to the Roman Catholics. What the Pittsburg "Observer" said on Czolgosz and the What the Pittsburg public schools has been given in these columns a few days ago. what "The English Churchman" has

"It is a well-known fact that Rome connived at the assassination of Pres-

ident Lincoln.
"The late President McKinley before his death issued a terrible exposure of the iniquities of Rome, and kindly sent copies of it to the National Protestant Federation.

"Rome has endeavored to suppress this document, and copies are exceedingly scarce.

Extracts from this exposure are published by the N. P. F. in their leaflet No. 10. "Every reader of 'The English

Churchman' should send 1s. for copies to the Hon. Sec." Are not both sets snapping for pennies Eke sharks snapping for fish?

And now it is England that finds the whole collection of gages of battle American Anarchists. One of these entlemen, Kelly by name, spoke in ondon favorably of Czolgosz' acts, d the London "Standard" protests. est England sends her Mawbrays and Homes, and now America seems to return the compliment by sending her Kelly, and England does not seem to appreciate that courtesy.

> Kipling has been writing South African war "peotry" again. It was thought when he admitted "It was all our fault. and our very great fault" that he had befouled Pegasus to the greatest pessible extent, but in his latest performance, "The Reformers," he has beaten the roor jaded steed until it limps and hob-bles like the nag of a country tin peddler.

Political and Economic.

The Detroit "Free Press" evidently does not yet realize that the late steel strike was brought on at the instigation of the Trust itself through its labor lieutenants, who played Shaffer for a fool. The "Free Press" imputes the defeat of the strikers to their "unpreparedness" Is the Is the really as ignorant as Free Press' that, or is it cracking jokes at the expense of the duped rank and file?

The Escondido, Cal., "Socialist" (sic) party has adopted resolutions demanding that "a property qualifica-tion be exacted of every individual The gentlelanding on our shores." men must have forgotten their cue. Such restrictions sound odd from folks who claim to be Socialists, internawho claim to be Socialists, tional Socialists at that. Duck will to the water, and puss, take ever her dress, will be a mouser still. The Debserie is bound to forget itself at times, and come out in its true colors.

The "American Federationist," the organ of Gompers' A. F. of L. continues to advertise the National Cash Registers as "made by organized labor;" the metal polishers "Journal;" organ of a body affiliated with the A. F. of L., continues to head its first page with the legend; "National Cash Register Boycotted." What a beauti-rul spectacle of the solidarity of Labor as brought about by the Gompers style

Here is a sample of how falsifiers get caught in their own meshes, or put their feet into their own mouths. The following two statements occur in one issue, in one article, in the Ho boken "Observer"-Bob Davis (Demo cratic) and Kangaroo (Social Demo cratic) official organ.

The article in question bears the caption "Socialist Orators in Union Hill" and is suposed to be the report of an S. L. P. meeting. Near the begining it says: "Campbell and Fricke spoke from

8 o'clock to about 9:15. A large audience of curiosity seekers listened to the arguments expounded by the speak At the end of the story are these

three lines, making a separate para graph: There were very few listeners last night to the speeches delivered by

Campbell and Fricke." Evidently the editor in putting on the "finishing touch" forgot what his reporter had said in the beginning.

Ex-Senator Manderson gives it as his opinion that anarchy and cialism must be stamped out. trouble with ex-Sonator Mander-son is that her like thousands of others falls to distinguish the sweeping and fundamentl difference between anarchy and social ferent as darkness and light. It is not a compliment to the information of the general public that the terms are

so often and so persistently confused."
Bryan in his "Commoner," while declaring he is no Socialist, gives this deserved rebuke to the slanderers of Socialism:

REV. McGRADY.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a despatch from Cincinnati, O., giving an open letter by which the Rev. T. Mc-Grady of St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church of Bellevue, Ky., calls Archbishop Michael Augustine Corrigan of New York to account for issuing a certain letter on last September 14, apropos of the Buffalo assassination, requesting the clergy "to impress on the faithful the constant teachings of our Holy Father Leo XIII against the errors of Socialand challenges the Archbishop to a public debate.

To unthinking men, who, sympathizing with, and wishing to see Socialism established, yet fail to realize that a structure, whether social or otherwise cannot be raised upon false foundations, he most valuable passage in the Rev McGrady's letter of challenge seem to be that in which he asserts:

"The Catholic Church champione Socialism for four hundred years, until capitalism succeeded in winning the high laces and poured its corrupting gold into her coffers."

This passage, however, is far from be ing the most valuable. In fact, it is the least valuable because it bristles with false economic, false sociologic and, con sequently false historic allegations.

Socialism is a social system grounded on compulsory co-operative labor; compulsory co-operative labor is. U. S .- So he did. turn, predicated upon the existence of gigantic tools of production. The gigantic tool cannot be operated by indiv ual effort. To be operated at all it must be operated collectively, large masses cooperating to one end. A conflict, the simmerings of which are yet perceptible, policemen's clubs. arose between collective and individual U. S .- Too true. Collective labor merges the individual in the species. The fascina-tion-corrosively selfish, barbaric, and self-destructive-of individual prowess, resisted the merging process. The issue of the conflict was the victory of collec-

tive labor. Such was inevitable. The aim of labor is to produce the material things needed for life. The fact that collective labor made possible the production and distribution of such material things in quantities so large and with a consumption of time so small that life, sactions! intellectual and, spiritual, could upward, crushed the small tool of individualistic production, and thus com-pelled man, obedient to the laws of his my conclusions. mission, to abandon the narrow path of individualism and strike the broad road of collectivism; to operate, not as single beings, but as the human species. Capitalism is that transition stage in the career of the race where the roads fork. Collective labor is established, but in-S .- There are no flies on that dividual ownership continues in the tools that compel collective labor. Capitalism consists in the social-economic contradiction of COLLECTIVE labor means of INDIVIDUALLY owned tools of production. From this absurd condi-tion, typical of transition periods, where

ern society that every good-heated man rebels at. Accordingly, the Catholic Church could not in its early centuries have championed Socialism for the simple reason that there was not then any Socialism to champion; and there was no Socialism simple reason that the material conditions were absent to make Socialism possible. For the same reason capitalism could not then "win the high places in the Catholic Church" and corrupting gold into the Churches coffers": there was and there could be no capitalism in existence to do the winning and pouring.

the child aborning breathes neither quite

through its naval nor quite through its

lungs, flow all the heinous evils of mod-

While allowing credit to the Rev. Mc-Grady for his good intentions, these may not be allowed to work evil. In con-fusing patriarchal benevolence with Socialism, he places the modern Social Question on false foundations. He incurs an anachronism. Capitalism and its equence, Socialism, are recent developments of the race. It is the duty of the Socialist to point out the fact. structure reared on loose ground stands at the mercy of the first blast that comes along: the ground breaks under it and it falls together. The structure reared by the Socialist Labor Party is

to be proof against all blasts, Not, however, by reason of these seri-ous errors, contained in the Rev. Mc-Grady's letter, is it to be wholly dismissed as worthless. Not at all. Tho' uninformed on economics and sociology, the Rev. McGrady is certainly well informed on the internal mechanism of his own hierarchy. That is his department. His letter contains a passage that falls under that head. It is this: "The Pope's encyclical (against So-

cialism and aluded to in Archbishop Corrigan's letter) IS NOT THE WORK OF LEO XIII., proclaiming a doctrine of faith and morals, BUT MERELY THE OPINION OF JOACHIM PECCI, WRITER ON SOCIAL ECO-AS A WI NOMICS." THIS is the important, THIS is the

valuable part of the Rev. McGrady's challenge Archbishop Corrigan headed the An-

archistic mob of capitalist Editors, preachers and politicians, who recently sought to lash the rabble of the country to deeds of violence against the Socialist Labor Party. In the pursuit of their immoral purpose-immoral because it was sustained by deliberatefalsehood, and immoral because it intended to protect the reign of the brigand Capitalist Class,-the Editors, preachers and politicians afore-said, with one exception, placed their "arguments" upon their own uments" upon their own The exception was Arch-"merits." The exception was Archbishop Corrigan. He justified himself with "the teachings of Leo XIII." Evidently from the Rev. McGrady's statement, last quoted, the Archbishop nttered in this a forgery; it was as if he signed the name of one man to the words of another.

Now, then, the question is, What means does the Roman Catholic machinery of government provide for putting the suuffer on a forger within its own ranks, and to stop such a scandal to good morals? If there is any such measure, has the Rev. McGrady set it acoing? If not, why not?



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN - I must ave been dreaming all my born days. UNCLE SAM.—Are you making disoveries?

B. J .- It almost looks that way to ne. Just think of it: When I struck with my fellow switchmen in Buffalo to uphold the 10-hour law, Governor Flower, the Democrat, swooped down upon us with the whole militia of the State and gave the victory to the bosses who were grinding us down.

B. J .- Then I went to work as a longshoreman on the Erie Lake, and Mark Hanna, the Republican, cut our wages in two; and when we struck he knocked the stuffings out of us with

B. J .- And then I got a job as rainman on the Chicago and Rock Island Road, and when we demanded that our fellow men at Pullman be not treated as beasts of burden, good God, how didn't Cleveland, the Democrat, and Woods, the Republican, knock us, into as many cocked hats with their soldiers and their gatting guns on paper, and how didn't the Republican Depews and the Whitneys approve of these, their tran-

U. S .- Indeed, they did. B. J.-Now from all this I had drawn

my conclusions.
U. S.—To what effect?
B. J.—To the effect that these capitalists were a lot of scalawags, who looked upon us workers as their legitimate beasts of burden, that had to be whipped blind if they roared or kicked.

E. J.—But here comes the puzzle— U. S. (looking around)—Where? B. J.—Right here; the identical Democratic politicians who browbeat us before are now making specches in which they say: "There is no conflict between capital and labor. The interest of the workers are the interests of the employers. And it behooves us, who are craployes to resist with might and main the lowering of the wages

of the working poor. U. S.—That's very loving.
B. J.—And the identical Republican politicians who shot us and helped the

bosses suck us dry are holding the same language.
U. S.—The love of these people for

the working class seems to bloom like the rose in June.

B. J .- Doesn't it? U. S .- Looks like it.

B. J.—And aren't you puzzled? U. S.—Where at? B. J .- At so much love pouring forth

from quarters that otherwise only pour down oppression upon us? -Not a bit B. J.-Well, which is which? Are

these Republicans and Democrats our real friends or are they our enemies after all? U. S .- Don't you remember that

Scotch terrier that snapped and growled at you yesterday when you called at John Jones' B. J.-Blast the brute! I could have

broken its neck.

U. S.—Did you love him?
B. J.—Not much, I did.
U. S.—And yet I overheard you addressing him in these endearing terms: 'Good doggy, sweet doggy; pch, pch;

come, come nice doggy! B. J.-What would you have me do? Growl at him and have him tear me all

to pieces?
U. S.—Just what you did to John Jones' doggy is what these Republi-

cans and Democrats are now doing to us. They have been treating us as dogs, using workingmen to satisfy their pleasures, skinning us, outrag-ing us right and left. Now comes election time. They want to get into office—a sort of John Jones' house where they will be able to carry on their system of fleecing us, each side of them, though wanting to get there to the exclusion of the other, so as to have our whole hide to itself. But now it so happens that there are one hundred workingmen's votes to those Republican and Democratic capitalists one, and we workingmen are growling in their way, they need our votes to voting for ourselves and want us to vote for them .- Hence their present love. Hence we are now "good dog-gy," "sweet doggy," "nice doggy," gy," "swee

For Employing Minors. Leopold Ehrlich and Moses Rapp,

who conduct a laundry at 278 Green street, Brooklyn, pleaded not guilty in the Manhattan avenue court yes-terday morning to a charge of violating the factory law. The complainant was Daniel Kelly, a deputy factory inspector, who charged the firm with employing minors. The inspector explained to Magistrate: O'Reilly that when he visited the factory on October 2. he found savaral minors working there without permits from the Health Ehrlich and Rapp told the magis-

trate that they had discharged the min-ors. The examination was adjourned until Thursday.

To THE PLOPLE.—A Citizens' Union man approached the writer, urging membership in the Cits' Union, and support of their ticket, saying they stood for "purity," "businesslike methods" in city rernment, "economy," "a government in on business principles, the same as

and so forth.

As political principles are supposed to
be adopted for the benefit of man and
as the Citizens' Union advocates favor business methods in government, what value business men put on the workingman becomes of interest, as the follow-ing incident will show. ess men put on the working-

man runs his own business,

man becomes of interest, as the following incident will show:

About ten o'clock, one yery hot night last summer, a man on a bicycle rode up to the driver of a delivery wagon on upper Broadway, and called to him to stop, saying: "I told you not to trot that horse; he is now ready to drop; he will have the goods: go be dead before you deliver the to the store; get your money; I have no more use for you."

more use for you.."

A bystander remarked to the owner:
"Rather short notice of dismissal."
"Oh, well," he replied, "it means a dead horse or a new driver, and I can get a hundred drivers for a twenty-five cent ad., while it will cost one hundred dol-lars to get a new horse." Accordingly, the business man's value of men: four for one cent, of a horse, 10,000 cents

The man who votes the business man's ticket sets his own value te one quarter of a cent. or one 49,000th part of the value of a horse. New York, Oct. 4.

each, or 40,000 times as much as a

How the Workingman Pays Six Dollars For One.

To THE PEOPLE .- While looking in To THE PEOPLE.—While looking in the window of a picture store the other evening, a brawny-looking workingman asked the store-keeper: "What do you want for that picture?"

"Two dollars," said he.

"Holy gee!" said the man, "I have just paid four fifty for one just like it; same picture and same frame."

The writer knows the wholesale price-of said picture to be \$1, though it costs not over 75 cents to produce.

not over 75 cents to produce.

Here we find the workingman paying

as much for one picture as he would for six under a Socialist Republic; in which interest and profits are dispensed This is no isolated case either, as the

cost of goods to the consumer is always one hundred to several thousand per cent. above the cost of production; brought about by large profits and the costly way of distribution.

Any man casting his ballot for any but the S.L.P., votes to give six dollars for one as in the case of the man and his picture.

New York, Oct. 6.

On Top Again. To THE PEOPLE.—After considerable advertising given to it, in the capitalist press of which the inclosed from the Hartford "Post" of the oth instant is a sample, Section Hartford held one of the most successful hall meetings ever beld in this city. Comrade Walker spoke along the lines of the evolution of society, pointing to the division of society into classes, and the class inter-est represented by the Republicans and Democrats, and the working class in-erest represented by the Socialist Labor Party. Detective Walter Smith, was sent to arrest Walker, should he use any "incendiary language" but while leaving he told one of the members that all that was said was right, and he was

Taken all in all it was one of the best indoor meetings we ever held and those who came to see gore spilled were treat-ed to a dose they never heard before. Hartford, Ct., Oct. 7. (Enclosure.)

SOCIALISTS' MEETING.

Speaker Who Was Arrested in Bristol Coming Here Sunday,

William Walker of Newark, who, with Socialist Councilman Patrick of New Britain, was arrested at Bristol on the night of September 15 for alleged incendiary utterances, is scheduled to speak on "Socialism or Slavery, Which?" under the auspices of Section Hartford, Socialist Labor Party, at Socialist Labor Party Hall, 892 Main street, to-morrow evening at 7.30 p.m. It is probable that the Hartford authorities will take steps to see that the the probable that the Hartford authorities will take steps to see that the speech is within bounds. In Bristol Walker is charged with having spoken disrespectfully of President McKinley, and it was said at the time that the action of the town authorities in arresting the two men was all that prevented a riot. They were heavily fined in the town court the next day, and took

an appeal. The case is still pending.

The speakers claimed that they utnothing inflammatory, and e a number of witnesses who testi-that they heard nothing that could construed as either incendiary or disectful. On the ather hand, reputable townsmen testified they were guilty

of the charge.

The attention of Acting Mayor Dwight Chapman was called to the meeting to-morrow evening, and he told a Post reporter this afternoon that he should consult with Chief of Police Bill in re-gard to it. At first he thought he should take no action, as Mayor Harbison will be home to-morrow morning, but after giving the subject some consideration he

giving the subject some consideration he came to the conclusion that it was of a natural singuiving early attention, so he decided on the course stated. If Mayor Harbison, returns its morrow morning, as is expected, the matter will be turned over to thin at the course of the matter of the course of the course

terly fought, and the ordinance shown to conflict with the State constitution the Judge who appeared to be prejudiced, found the comrades guilty, and fined them \$5 each. The capitalist press is using the assassination of McKinley as a means to misrepresent and perse cute the Socialist Labor Party, and the police, who are ever ready to aid them, do their part by hunting up an old or dinance, and without any warning to our Party, proceed to arrest our comrades, hoping to bluff us, but it don't go with the S. L. P.. The ordinance, which read as follows, has not been enforced for years, as the S. L. P. and other organizations have given out leaflets at their meetings for years:

"Section 1150-That it is hereby unlawful for any person to distribute to or among pedestrians, or to throw into or upon any car or conveyance, along or upon the public streets of the city, any dodger, hand-bill, or notice of advertisement. Ord. 569."

The police consticated a few hundred of the platforms of the S. L. P., and according to the Judge, we are not allowed to give away copies of the WEEKLY PEOPLE. The Judge also defined men assembled at a public meeting, as pedestrians—this is in keeping with capitalist interpretation of law and the American language, which they always do to suit the capitalist class. We are holding two street meetings a week, and our hall meetings are splendid. On the last of this month we will hold an entertainbent for the benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE, to-day Section Los Angeles sends \$153,25 to help pay off the debt of the DALY PEOPLE with more to follow, and in spite of police judges, capitalist papers, and all the other powers of capitalism, Section Los Angeles will continue to push the work of the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A., and increase the circulation of the WEEKLY PEOPLE. Let other Sections do likewise and the Christmas gift to the DALY PEOPLE will be a clearing off of all the debt on the machincry. Los Angeles has a population of 100,000, with a Section of about seventyfive members including Branch San Pedro. We will give a souvenir to any Section outside of New York, Pittsburg, Syracuse or Boston that will raise more money by January 1, 1902 for the Daily People Fund than we do. Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 5. H. J. S.

To THE PEOPLE.-I trust that these few lines will be of interest to the members of our "Fighting S. L. P.

About six weeks before President Mc-Kinley was shot my little boys asked me to get them flags. I told them I had no money to buy them one just at present. My wife said she would make them a flag if they would be good boys. A broom handle was secured. To it was fastened a piece of a red shirt, about 16x20 inches, driven good and fast into the groud in front of our sitting room window. The boys being satisfied, nothing more was thought about it, so the old red rag kept waving in the breeze I am the only S. L. P. Socialist in town being considered by all townspeople too radical, an extremeist, and finally an au-archist. When McKinley was shot, the third morning after the assassination as I was going to work a notice hung on the fence before my front door written in a large and bold hand, it read like this:

NOTICE,

"The eyes of all good citizens are on the Anarchist. Lynching may be in order.

(Signed) THE COMMITTEE. The "Times." The "Tacoma Ledger,' in fact all the yellow journals from the The McKenzie river to Mexico were inciting the people to commit all kinds of crim in the name of Law and Order, but the people could not be moved.

Things went along smoothly until after the funeral. On Tuesday, the 23rd I was down on Water street doing a little shopping when lo and behold!!! a deputa-tion accosted me headed by Mayor F. W. Hastings Goodrich, a shipping commissioner, a banker and a ship broker and three others. As yet I have not learned their names or business. The Mayor as spokesman said "McDonald, we are told you have an anarchist flag in your yard?

I said no, that is what the children bave for a flag and it is going to stay there until I am able to get them a United States flag."

Mr. Goodrich said: "If you don't take

it down we will!"

I said: "No you don't. That broom handle and red rag is going to stay there McKinley's death nor anything will de prive my boys of their playthings. I'l defend them to the last gasp. But to the fair and reasonable, if that flag is hurting your material interests any, just go down in your pockets and buy me a fing and I assure you peace will be declared." So a flag was produced by this degen-

erate deputaton of capitalism.
So I need not tell how the boys felt The same day I met a druggist. He to petition Congress to suppress all So also suppress all meetings whether pubivate, to also change the De ation of Independence so there woulnot be any showing for us but subm'

to the powers that be.
"I said: "'Tis hard! How long, O
Lord how long! After accomplishing
such mighty work as that I believe you'il petition Congress to pass a law to have the red stripes taken from the fing and capitalism will rule for ever and ever.

He turned pale. Wage workers, that fatal shot ha To THE PEOPLE.—The trial of Comrades J. O. Becker and H. Norman took place this morning before Judge workers that fatal shot has drawn the line and no mistaking. It tells all workers to quit working and voting to keep the (cannibal class) in power not a moment longer but demonstrate and while every point was bit strate to them at the polls that our intells all workers to quit working and voting to keep the (cannibal class) in

terest is imperative and deport that briggand class where they belong so they will have a chance to work or starve.

Yours on the home stretch to the Workers Republic, CLASS STRUGGLE. Port Townsend, Wash., Sept. 30.

To THE PEOPLE.-History repeats itself. The 14th day of September, 1901, will mark an epoch in the history of the revolutionary movement of the prole

of to-day will stop at nothing to keep

the workers in subjection.
On September 14, 1901, the S. L. P. of Hamilton prepared to hold its regular open air meeting. The meeting was opened by Snyder, who briefly outlined the principles of the S. L. P. Then introduced the fiirst speaker. Gordon then took the stand and had been speaking about 15 minutes when he was interrupted by a drunken brawler who seemed bent on interrupting the meeting. A policeman standing in the rear of the crowd was called upon to remove him. He stepped forward to do as requested, but was stopped by the Chief, who was dressed in civilian clothes. He then accosted the speaker with this remark:

"Hold on there. You had better move a. This Gordon refused to do. Stating that as the streets were the property of the public the S. L. P., as a part of the public were entitled to the use of the streets, and that he would remain where he was until taken down. He

The chairman, Snyder, then mounted the stand and announced the next speaker, Appleton of London. He had aking for about ten minutes, during which time the following dialogue

down or you will land in the jail the same as Gordon." Appleton .- "Have you the authority

to arrest me without a warrant? Chief .- "That don't make any differ-

Appleton.—"Well, tnen, I guess I'll be arrested," and he proceeded to address the meeting. He was dragged from the

stand and locked up. nounced another speaker. Just as he stepped down the Chief ordered several policemen to ARREST THE STAND. This they succeeded in doing after a slight demonstration on the part of the

dress the crowd from the ground, and he was promptly arrested and placed in the jail. The police then attempted to arrest Snyder, the chairman, but the Chief stated that Snyder was too young, and had no business there. By this time Organizer McKenzie appeared up-on the scene and admonished the crowd, who were becoming somewhat threat ening toward the police, to refrain from interfering with the police or any of their actions, as they were only doing the bidding of the dominant class, and

arrest, and told to move on. He moved, and the crowd, of four or five thousand, moved after him, cheering for the Socialist Labor Party.

At the City Hall McKenzie attempted to address the crowd on the class struggle. The crowd kept on increas-ing until it numbered in the neighborhood of 8000. The police again appeared, and McKenzie was placed under arrest. He was taken to the station

1 a. m. The authorities would not accept \$10,000 bail at ten o'clock, but two tive Committee it was dropped or the

1. P. procured a large hall, where a successful mass meeting was held on Saturday, September 28, the audience numbering in the neighborhood of 1,000. and manifesting a great deal of en-thusiasm. C. C. Woodly of Toronto, along with Lordon, Barrett and Roadhouse, addressed the meeting.

Two hundred and Fifty copies of the WEEKLY PEOPLE and thirty-five pamphlets were sold. A collection was taken to help defray expenses, and

pulpit, the old capitalist parties, the labor fakir, &c., the S. L. P. along with the S. T. & L. A. stands out clear and distinct the only labor organization that stand for the emancipation of the work

San Antonio and the . . Daily People.

To THE PEOPLE.-Enclosed find I. M. order for \$21.50, which please turn over to Board of Trustees of the DAHLY PEOPLE. This sum was contributed by members of Section San Antonio (see inclosed list.) in response to circular letter of September 3, 1901. We have a few more dollars promised by members and sympathizers, which

Comrades throughout the land: We take it for granted that we are all agreed that, especially now-when there is an artificial, though well-planned storm

our own creation. We MUST make it self-sustaining in order to keep up our Therefore, ALL hands on deck, and ONE long, steady pull, and we'll win

out. Section San Antonio, S. L. P.

ment in America.

FRANK LEITNER.
San Antonio, Oct 6. reputation as the ONLY Socialist move-

Los Angeles "Daily People" Resolutions.

To THE PEOPLE.-The enclosed are the resolutions enthusiastically adopted by Section Los Angeles, S.L.P., in behalf of the DAILY PEOPLE, at a special meeting held September 22. S. Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 6.

[Enclosure.]
Realizing that is our DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE we have one of the best means of Socialist propaganda and in order to use this weapon of agitation and education most effectually should be owned exclusively by our Party, unencumbered by any debt, Section Los Angeles Co., S. L. P. in special meeting assembled, unanimously adopted the following:

Whereas, The DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE are the only clear-cut, class conscious Socialist papers flying the standard of international revolutionary Socialism, fearlessly fighting oppres-sion, fraud, and ignorance, in the interest of our class, hewing to the line of truth and science regardless of where the chips fall, therefore be it

Resolved, That we take pride and pleasure in pledging our utmost financial support, which it so well deserves hoping that all Sections throughout the land will take up the fight for Social ism with renewed energy, by increasing the circulation of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE, thereby extending

its beneficial influence; and be it furthe Resolved, That the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE be regarded by Section Los Angeles Co. as the priceles possession of our Party, and its success shall be the constant aim of every loya

comrade.
LONG LIVE THE PEOPLE: H. BAUER, J. C. HURLEY, H. J. SCHADE, The Committee.

From Washington State. To THE PEOPLE.-While the eastern part of this State is mostly a so-called farming country, and is operated on a more or less up-to-date scale western part along the Pacific ocean, shows quite a different face. The greatest part is mountainous and covered with heavy timber, which, of course, in many places has been taken off, leaving the ground in a shape, hardly fit to in spire anybody with admiration for the beauties of nature. As far as you can see, nothing but burnt stumps and logs not fit for the market, lie about, like silent witnesses that here, too, capital-ism took its prey. Now this wild land of stumps and logs gives birth to many a poor ranger, who tries to clear little farm with axe and shovel. there are thousands of these pioneers spending a lifetime, working tnemselves

tools as primitive as were in use thous-ands of years ago, and all this in the 20th century and in the age of machin-ery, at that! What a waste of energy! It should be an illustration, plain enough for anybody who has common sense at all, how under the present sys tem of society power and wealth are wasted. It also illustrates the fact that the whole middle class has no show to climb up the ladder of fortune. only show for the people, workmen and middle class, is to make a very poor living. Only those who have possession considerable amount of wealth,

and their family to an early grave, with

have any chance of success. These little two-cows-and-a-lame-horse rangers, of this place are digging out stumps with shovels and axe, and living more miserably than most workingmonethic without any property at all. But st they belong to the "great middle class, the "foundation of the nation." The belong to the middle class and realist imagine themselves to be ahead of the wage-workers. A wage worker's lot is bad; no mistake; but Nov about these Liliputian rangers? Hus band, wife and children have to work from early morning till late at night without any enjoyment, all the year round, to pay the taxes and "keep up their independence." Milk, butter and eggs; what little they are able to produce of that, has mostly to be sold to "make a living." No wonder many of them get tired of it, and live about like Indians. They catch salmon, which ever fall come up in the rivers and creeks by hundreds. (The most of them are sick and therefore easy to catch.) A barrel of these costs next to nothing, salt is still attainable in the land of the free;

so they salt the salmon and raise a few potatoes and live like the angels in Certainly, there is a big lot of dissatisfaction among them, but for our Socialist Labor Party they have no understanding. They are the right stuff to make up the now dead Peoples Party. The latter disappeared, and now many of them read trashy papers, which al-ways have a kind ear for all sorts of middle class troubles and feed them with "practical socialism" by the bushel. Some join the corrupt Social Democratic party, because of its chameleon nature, which enables every one to pull his own way. Everyone has his own private system of Socialism, but most of them agree in that point, that the "socialists have to buy them out." All agitation among tuem is practically uscless and gives us one more proof of Marx's saying: The emancipation of the race is the work of the working class.

Keep the sails up. Comrades, we must get there! ADOLPH TROESTEN. Granite Falls, Wash.

For The Dally People.

To THE PEOPLE.-Accompanying this letter, find a money order for six dollars. I am out of work now and therefore may not be able to send more If you think it proper publish the

following:—
Comrades: It is not such a huge task

fectual weapon, the DAILY PEOPLE | four dollars, the greater part of which if not the whole, would be made by collecting from sympathizers, holding festivals, etc. Why not set ourselves to work at once? As a move in that direction, I herewith send six dollars.

F. KOCHENDORFER. New York, Oct. 6.

An Appeal From Columbus. To THE PEOPLE.-As Secretary of

Section Columbus, I am instructed to ask the endorsement of the N. E. C., to make an appeal to the members of the S. L. P. for money to help the family of our Organizer Theodore Adams, who was sentenced to the workhouse for twenty days and to pay a fine of \$20.00. The charge against Adams was a trumped up one, by men who have repeatedly tried to break up our open air meetings but have always failed, but the shooting of President McKinley gave them an opportunity to do their dirty work. The night McKinley was shot Adams stood in front of the "Dispatch" building looking at the bulletin when all of a sudden a man rushed up to him saying: "You are an Anarchist; you fellows are re-sponsible for the shooting of our President." Adams quickly realized his position, for the crowd was large, and to argue with them was useless. Adams hastily walked away with the crowd after him. An officer happened to be near by and Adams asked him for protection. The officer led Adams to a street car and Adams rode home. At two o'clock the next morning, this same officer woke him up and arrested him, stating that those same men who attacked him the night before went to the police station and filed a charge against Adams claiming that he carried concealed weapons, and of being disorderly. This is what he was sentenced Adams appealed his case to next court but the clerk demands the costs to be put up before his case can be heard. This is equal to a conviction for we have no money, but this is not all. Last night he received a written notice from his landlord to vacate his

been in this trouble Lad he not been known as a public speaker for the S. L.

Yours fraternally, Section Columbus, S. L. P. JAS. E. LLOYD, Sec'y, 99 West Court street. P. S. Any donations should be sent to the secretary's address, 99 West Court street, Columbus, Ohio, where they will

be thankfully received

Camping on the Trail of the Int'l Clearmakers Fakir3 TO THE PEOPLE:-Of all the "La-

bor Fakirs" in this glorious land of the "fool dinner pail" I think we have here the dirtiest one that ever walked in scal shoes or drank scab beer.

over mountain and dale through alleys and corn fields and so far he hasn't made a stand wit hthe exception of one night a week ago and it happened this way: A party of four of us took a trip in the country for a little ride. After stopping at several villages we finally lauded in East Greenville, and to our surprise we ran into this "labor skate" at a certain village employing several hundered hands and at supper time we discovered that quite a few cigar makers boarded at this hotel and they all proved to be "Younun" men. After supper they all gathered in the bar room and of course had been posted by Mr. "Labor Fakir" that we were Alliance men from Telford. They this crowd and it at once resolved itself into a howling mob. There were at least 20 or 25 of them and they of course thought that all they had to make a loud noise. "Labor Fakir" Mr. Montis, one of the signers of that famous Philadelphia resolution after the New York strike. I asked him why he didn't accept a challenge, and to my surprise be denied point blank that I had ever

last time was at a mass meeting held by him and another "Fakir" in Sonderton, and from the stage he refused

In presence of this mob in East Greenville I challenged him again, this Mr. Montis has either got to face the music cr leave this "neck-o-the-woods" you will no doubt hear of some very warm times in this locality in the near future Keystone Local S. T. & L. A. have me their minds to drive the Cigar Makers International "Scabbery" out of this dis-

The "Jo urnal's " Crime.

To THE PEOPLE.—It is interesting to watch the shrewdness with which the "New York Journal" deceives the great masses.

capitalists of this country have to use all their trickery to prevent the workers from voting into power that party which aims to abolish the private ownership of the means of production and distribution of the necessaries of life, so as to do away with the system that gives luxury to the few and want to the many.

The press exercises an immense influ-

ence over the masses. It is the medium either to enlighten them or to keep them in ignorance in regard to this problem.
To prevent the workers from joining the
Socialist movement, to make the workers believe the Democratic Party's is a Workingmen's Party, this is the object of the "New York Journal." And with this object in view, it spreads itself over New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and other cities.

In order to gain the confidence of the

masses, the "Journal," during the year, pretends to fight the battle of labor: it

thizers who will, when election day approaches, vote as the "Journal" says, for

As a fish cannot be caught with lead. so does the capitalist class catch the worker's vote by pretending to be their friend; the friend of labor.—This is the 'Journal's" purpose, and its real crime.

But one particular case of this contemptible

dilemma great emphasis, as a proof of its "honesty" (such a scounarce, and discovery of the Ice Trust affair, After discovery of the Ice Trust affair discovery of the I its "honesty" (such a scoundrel), upon its the bribery became public, the "World" and the "Journal," both alike, claimed to have discovered the corruption. 'Journal' called Croker and Van Wyck Brothers: "Thieves." How courageous! fearless! honest! A Democratic paper not hesitating to call Democrats thieves! A 20th Century newspaper!! A few days later, the hero Hearst and the thieves went TOGETHER to the vention to nominate Bryan, What a political farce they play upon the work-cr! Hearst, Croker and Van Wycks took part in the Bryan meeting at Madison Square Garden. This gang knows in what ignorance they keep the people and the thieves themselves appeal to the

common people" for support. But the powers of good are active against the powers of evil. The press of enlightenment is strug-

spite of all difficulties, to throw light upon the night of ignorance, in which the toilers dwell.

LONG LIVE THE "DAILY PEO-PLE"! JULIUS HOPP. New York, Oct. 5.

A Suggestion. To THE PEOPLE.-As the memberof the Socialist Labor Party are of the working class they have pennies in their pockets more than they have dollars. Section Rensselaer Co. inaugurated a plan for taking up a collection at every meeting of the Section and the Alliance giving all of the members a chance to donate their mite to the only working man's paper published, and not forgetting the strangers that attend our meetings The old saying and the true one: "the continuous dropping of a drop of water upon a stone will wear it out" good. The continuous dropping of the pennies in the collection hat will wea out the load stone of the DAILY PEO PLE. We elected a custodian of the fund and the organizer passes around the hat, when it comes to that order of business: "The Official Organ." first month's collection amounted to \$5.14. Ife very Section and every Alliance would adopt this system of collection it would be a great help to the manager of the DAILY PEOPLE both financially and physically.

T. A. DEVANE. Troy, N. Y., Oct. 5.

LETTER BOX.

[No questions will be considered that com

in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address] F. G. H., QUINCY, ILL.—The passage re-F. G. H., QUINCI, IRLA ferred to the following series of incidents: On February 20, 1891, six people were killed and several wounded in the New York Central tunnel by a collision that up-Silied and several wounded in the New York Central tunnel by a collision that upset a stove used for heating the cars. It was in violation of law that stoves were used. Steam, the law orders shall be used. A coroner's inquest was held with the result that the inembers of the Board of Directors of the railroad company were held for the Grand Jury. Chauncey M. Depew was one of them, and they were put under bonds to appear before the Grand Jury. During this whole time Depew 4ndulged in jokes and sneers at the coroner's jury, with a flippancy unbecoming the occasion that brought that jury together, and his jokes and flappancy reached their culminating point on the evening of that March 6. A dinner was given by the Federal Club, a Republican organization. Depew was the chairman on that occasion. He opened his speech with this witticism: "Gentlemen, I am with you here to-night quite unexpectedly (laughter). Until a minute before I arrived, I thought it would be impossible for me to come, the Coroner's Jury (laughter) having held me responsible for everything that occurred on a railroad on which I happened to be a director. The Coroner informed me at a late hour, in view of the present exigencies of the Republican Party, if I would get bail

Coroner's Jury tanguary, responsible for everything that occurred on a railroad on which I happened to be a director. The Coroner informed me at a late hour, in view of the present exigencies of the Republican Party, if I would get ball in \$25,000, he would risk my presence at this banquet (laughter and cheers)." And so things went on at that banquet, speaker Reed, among others, following Depew's cue, and provoking laughter on the sad occurrence. One of Depew's bondsmen, W. Bishop, signed the bond, "amid repartee, badinage and playful discourse." All these facts and more toythe point were published.

on, signed the bond, "amid repartee, but inage and playful discourse." All these facts and more too the point were published in the public press of the day. The paper picked out to answer your query is the N. Y. "Tribune" (Rep.) of February 21, 1801 through to June 24.

An illustrated paper, "Collier's" we think, chastised these ghastly jokes and levity by publishing a cartoon representing Depew as a clown dancing on six coffins. Thereupon Webb, of the company, forbade the placing of that paper among the papers in the parlor cars of the Central road; and the paper published the fact.

It takes much time to hunt up such matter in detail. What is said here will serve all practical purposes, and can be easily verified. The PEOPLE always has verse and chapter for what it says.

bor Party is the best man we can refer you to for your purpose. P. J. T., CORK, IRELAND,-Henry Kuhn, he National Secretary of the Socialist La-

T. J.. ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Ah, Kangy, dear. We can appreciate your frame of mind. You see, your set can never get an S. L. P. man mad. Your set either insinuates or lies. In either case the thing fails flat. The S.L.P., on the contrary, neither insinuates nor lies. It says point blank what it has to say. It has given the names of the Kangaroo Social Democrats who have associated with Anarchists, and has given the names of the Anarchists they have associated with.

*B. A., ALLIANCE, O.—The address of the l'arty's Jewish organ is 9 Rutgers street, this city. Price \$1 a year.

S. C. H., NEW YORK.—Can you mention just one thing that Edward Bernstein has said against militant Socialism that bourgeois politicians and professors have not said before him, and better. His whole line of argument and his conclusions are stale and exploded.

T. N., WORCESTER, MASS.—There is no sense in helping the A. P. A. There is not one of them who would not crawl in the dirt before the Pope if the Papacy were to give a hand in downing American Labor. Hypocrisy is the key-note of the A. F. A., and also ignorance. The A. P. A. looks for economic safety; he knows nothing of economics or sociology; he imputes his economic tribulations to the "foreigner," especially the Roman Catholic. When, however, as in the case of Dr. McGlynn, he finds the Catholic Curia to give him aid, he becomes a more rabid Ultramontane than the Curia itself.

M. F. T., BUFFALO, N. Y.—The member of the Volkszeitung Corporation. referred to in the article "Sign-Posts" as having spoken for the Anarchists is a Pole named Herstein, who lives in Elizabeth, N. J., and is there a fiannel-mouthed Kangaroo Social Democrat. On that occasion he denounced

Anarchists, and claimed that the Anarchist was a class-conscious workingman, who should be treated traternally; and more to that disgusting effect. Of course, he hasn't been heard of since Czolgosz fired his shot. The whole crew crept into a rat hole.

"ARMSTRONG, "SCHENECTADY, N. Y .-"he way to do is to write to the secretary The way to do is to write to the secretary of State in Albany. He will furnish the necessary information.

T. C. D., LONDON, ENG.—Had read all your clippings "on the hoof." We join you in smiling smiles. But be charitable. Can you blame those gentlemen of the Social bemocratic Federation for being angry? Don't you see the contempt they are held in both in Canada and Australia and the SLP is the Party looked to S.L.P. is the Party looked to.

R. N. R., OMAHA, NER.—The more the merrier. And the louder the Kangaroo Social Democracy and its whoopers up, the Leber Fakirs, how: "DAHA PEOPLE Lies" the better we like it. They urge on the day when "DAHA" PEOPLE Lies" will become indentical with unquestioned and unquestionable square-jointed truth, especially of the kind that triturates crookdom.

R D. C., KANSAS CITY, MO,—The Rev. Herron had to pay through the nose for all the advertising that he got from the Social Democracy. The report issued by his lackey Leon Gruenbaum, whom he made National Secretary, showed that for the month of August, out of the \$350 collected at "headquarters," \$250 were contributed by the Rev. Now that he's gone to inspect mummles in Egypt the Social Democracy will have to look for some other rich man whose legs to pull.

A S. DENVER, COL Volv confusion.

an whose legs to pull.

A. S., DENVER, COL.—Your confusion arises from your misunderstanding of the term "fetishism." Idoiatry is not the feature of fetishism. It is a result of fetishism fetishism is that infant manifestatlin of the infant human mind that consists in imputing human motives, independent life to inanimate things. The developed mind reverses the order and ordinates the animate being as subject to universal laws. The endowment of inanimate things with alman qualities creates fictions and, as such is the basis of poetry and theology. That whole paragraph in "Capital." beginning foot of p. 42 and ending foot of p. 43, and beyond to the passage on p. 46, is intended to show that the conditions, social relations, that surround the Commodity, act so confusingly upon the unittored mind that it falls into the error of fetishism: it looks at things upside down and in inverted order; and once tumbled into this error, man considers himself as-commodity, merchandisel, his own creation (as all fetish is) as he is dominated by a coarse carving of Mumbo Jumbo, before which he prostrates himself in helpless abjection, or as he is dominated by the rusting of the leaves of a grove which he prostrates himself in helpless abjection, or as he is dominated by the rusting of the leaves of a grove which he centers dumb with awe. Looking upon "onimodities as a fetish, the untutored mind imputes to the Commodity addice of its own. It is only by mental development that man comes to perceive that the "character of having value," the "acting and "continual varying" of these quantities "independent of the producers will" are not the human attributes he im agined and before which he bowed, but so cial attributes, dependent upon social conditions, which he can dominate. The fetish is then overthrown; 'he idolatry that Capitalism raises tumbles with the fetish; and the fed is clear for the philosophy of Socialist economics.

T. R. E., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—You could not mention one SL.P. man who de-

ophy of Socialist economics.

T. R. E., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—You could not mention one S.L.P. man who declares the Social Democracy corrupt "because corrupt men turn up among that party." No organization can answer for the purity of everyone of its members. What the S.L.P. stands on, when it brands the Social Democracy as corrupt, is not the "turning up of corrupt men" among that party, but the KEEPING OF SUCH MEN BY THE PARTY, AND ITS STANDING BY THEM. That's a horse of a different color. By doing that the whole party becomes responsible for the individual's corruption. The party that screens Carey and your San Francisco political job-holders is as guilty as they. Be accurate.

Anti-Platt Seth Low from Plat.

J. S. H., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Stuff and nonsense. Seth Low belongs to a coterie of which Choate, the present Embassador to England and Ellhu Hoot, the present Secretary of War, are members. They all opposed Platt because Platt blocked their way to office. Since then, Choate and Root got Jobs, and peace was made with "the corrupt Boss." Hence Low is to-day a Platt man.

Platt man.

J. T. D., NEW YORK.—It is with the anti-prostitution of the Seth Lows just as with the anti-drankeness of the Prohibition Wardwelis. As the latter, being capitalists, produce directly and indirectly more drunkenness than all the saloons in the country put together, so do the former, heing capitalists, produce more prostitution and profit thereby more than all the Crokers and Deverys combined.

J. B. NEWARK, N. J.—You have not yet

Crokers and Deverys combined.

J. B., NEWARK, N. J.—You have not yet got it quite straight. The crookedness of the West Hoboken Morris Elchmann was not merely "palliated after the act." The whole Kaugaroo Social Democratic push of West Hoboken was a participant in the crookedness BEFORE THE ACT. Elchmann showed that himself. The crazy hering Pankoff and the flapdoodle Kraft and the rest of them were all in the dirty and trensonable log-rolling schema with me capitalist political parties, from the start. That's the real point.

That's the real point.

T. E., WACO, TEX.—Such diplomacy may be all right when the Issue is a "reform." In other words, it is all right in the statics of a movement, when it is in force and tinkerings are proposed. But "Untle do not break" will not work at the dynamic stage of a movement. The "unitying" pulse beats too sluggish.

J. P. PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Nothing wonderful in that. The sangaroo social bemorracy will take in every cur it can, knowing him to be a cur. They proceed upon the principle that they need the curs because these bark the loudest. And, as they need noise, they have carried the principle to the extent of being to-day made up mainly of curs.

A. M. M., HALIFAN, N. S.—Sorry to say there is none on the list. Try and get

JOHN O'DONNELL, MANAGING EDITOE OF "PITTSBURG DISPATCH."
PITTSBURG, PA.—Don't walt for the 48
hours; go ahead, we are ready for you.

Hamilton, Ont., Doing Nobly. tariat in Canada.

The proletariat, marshalled under the banner of the S. L. P., has a knowledge of the actions of the ruling class of the past and will use that knowledge for a guidance in the future. Knowing that the emancipation of the workers must be accomplished by the working class, and the working class alone, we have hewn close along the line of the class struggle, and pointed out to the workers that the idle capitalist class

was promptly pulled off the stand and hustled off to the police station.

took place; Chief of Police.—"You had better come

ence. You cant speak here."

Appleton.—"What will happen if I continue to speak?" Chief .- "You will be arrested."

Snyder then took the stand and au-

crowd, and the stand found its way to the lock-up.

Comrade Shapiro then started to ad-

McKenzie was then threatened with

followed by a vast crowd.

The comrades were kept in jail until

hours later, when the streets were clear, the comrades were allowed out on \$10 each to appear on Monday morning on the charge of obstructing the streets. They appeared, and were fined \$20 or 21 days, and the Magistrate made it conditional that the fine would not be collected if they refrained from agitating on the streets in the future. At first it was decided to appeal the case, but on legal advice from the National Execu-

time being. Driven from the public streets the S.

\$11.85 was contributed by sympathizers Opposed by the capitalist press, the

ers from wage slavery.
PRESS COMMITTEE. Section Hamilton, Ont., S.L.P., Oct. 2.

will be forwarded as soon as collected.

house in three days.

Comrades, do your duty, Adams' cause is your cause. Adams would not have

Off-Hand Answers to Corre.

We have chased this festive "Fakir" ran into this "labor skate" at a certain hotel. There is a cigar factory in this began to (so they thought) "make it warm" for us. Well, I opened up on

challenged him! I have challenged him four times the

UP AND AT THEM! Keystone. Telford, Pa., Oct. 10.

As the workers have the whole political power in their hands, therefore the

pretends to oppose trusts, while its own-er lives on dividends derived from the trusts; it pretends to expose political artificial, though well-planned storm for the members of the Party to rid corruption, while it helps to elect into raised against the Fighting S. L. P.— the DAILY PEOPLE of its debts. we cannot afford to lose our most ef- The amount per capita is only about done for the purpose of finding sympa-

wish to mention. The "Journal" lays in its present

prostitute of journalism, I

X. Y. Z., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—That's case for "Home Rule."

a case for "Home Rule."

S. N. D., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Abram S. Hewitt was the Democratic Mayor of this City from January 1887 to January 1, 1889. He was elected in '86, the year that Henry George ran. Hewitt was picked out by Tammany. Under his administration Fatty Waish, a corrupt politician was appointed by him Warden of the Tomba. The scandals of Waish's administration were unparalleled and he was yanked out again. Hewitt ran again after that and was defeated by the straight Tammany candidate Hugh J. Grant. Hewitt is as imprincipled a politician as Seth Low.

T. C. D., LONDON, ENG.—Had read all

S.I.P. is the Party looked to.

T. C., LOUISVILLE, KY.—Not only that, You will notice that, from Kautsky himself down the list, the whole pack dodge the issue. They spend time palavering about Millerand. Now, that is not the point. That is only a sequel of the point. That is only a sequel of the point occuring a passage that assumes the possibility of impartiality on the part of a capitalist Government in conflicts between the capitalist and the working class. It is in this that the gentlemen have betrayed the cause of labor.

B. N. P. OMAHA, N.E.—The passages.

J. S., ALBANY, N. Y .-- It should be an as substants. It is to be a consultate for you people to settle that up in Albany. Moreover, in a case like yours, a correction by the Section itself would come with better grace and be more effective than one made by yourself. The Section has sent nothing here on the substant in the section is substantially as the section has sent nothing here on the substantial section.

T. A. W., ALBANY, N. Y.—Apply to the Labor News Co., 2to 6 New Reade Street, this city. It has just issued a second edition of the New Haven Debate. Read it all the way through. You will there find the issue clearly presented on the one side, and, on the side of the Organized Scabbery neatly self-pilloried.

A. S., DENVER, COL.-Your confusion

N. S., NEW YORK.—"Utility shortens distances." The one-time denounced Boss Platt now has utility to his one-time denouncer Seth Low. That mere fact not only shortens but actually wipes out the distance that four years ago separated the Anti-Platt Seth Low from Plat.

OFFICIAL.

Kernachon....

1.00

1.00

.50

1.00

1.00

2.00

30.00

1.00

2.00

5.00

.50

2.00

3.10

1.00

1.00

11.00

1.50

10.00

1.00

1.00

1.00

7.00

1.00

8.00

7,25

Total 5,50

For Comrade Evans, Vancouver, B.C., ulius Samuels, New York City....\$2.00

Melyoke, Mass.

Section Holyoke, S. L. P., will hold three rallies at French Hall, as follows:
Sunday, October 20, at 3 p. m.
Sunday, October 27, at 3 p. m.
Sunday, November 3, at 3 p. m.

A. E. Roberty

A. Stuber.....
H. J. Schade.....
Édmund Bellinger, San Antonio,

N, Y...... Joseph Anderegg, Brooklyn,

Tournament, 14th and 18th A. D.

N. Y. City..... Section St. Louis, Mo.....

F. Koettgen.....

U. Frueh.....

E. Gillmore.....

H. Platz..... E. Landgraf.....

P. Kunzler....

J. H. S......ection Eureka, Cal.....

A. W. McLean....

J. Churches.....

R. E. Downes, 1st 3rd and 5th A. D., N. Y. City....... F. Kochendorfer, Albany, N. Y., 15th and 17th A. D., City.....

Dan Walls.....

13th and 14th A. D., Brooklyn, N.

Robt. Mains, Jr.....

Jul, Belopolsky.....

John Keep.....

J. J. Leahy

C. C. Crawford.....

12th A. D., N. Y. City.....

B. Rothstein

S. H. Lewine

Merry Frank......

Julius Hammer........ Section Colorado Springs, Colo...

Section New Haven, Conn.....

Section Kane, Pa.,.....

Section Bridgeport, Conn.,.... Section Wilkinsburg, Pa.,....

John Conly

Jacob Stark

S. L. P., & S. T. & L. A., Al-

Section Lynn, Mass.,....

Section Philadelphia, Pa...... [This sum, together with the

a sum, together with the sum of \$37.00 previously acknowledged, was contributed by the following members: J. Tresek, \$5; V. Golojezzi, Jr., \$5; L. Katz, \$5; Schoenfield, \$1; l. Klein, \$3; J. Koenig, \$5; Geo. Anderson, \$10; Alb. Guy, \$2; Me. Keller, \$1; G. An.

\$2; Max Keller, \$1; G. G. Anton, \$5; C. A. Hall, \$1; J. Finkleshner, \$5.]

Six members of Section Philadel-

B. Kaplan

J. Rosenfield
H. Levin
H. Silberstein

J. Seidel..... B. Silberstein....

Mrs. Olga L. Enger, Roxbury,

Mass. ection Minneapolis, Minn....

S. T. & L. A., Phila-

phia, Pa ...

Mass.

Organizer

Michael J. Tracy.....

Jas. A. McConnel....

Alterman......

Solomon.....

Rasmussen.....

Jas. Ballard

N. Y...... J. C., Section Jersey City, N. J

Weinberg.....

NEW YORK LABOU NEWS COMPANY— 2-6 New Heade street. (The Party's liter-ary agency.) Norice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can to in that are not in this office y Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

Canadian S. L. P.

London, Ont., Oct. 7 .- Regular meeting of the National Executive Committee Haselgrove elected to the chair. Minutes of last meeting adopted as read. Ashplant absent and excused. Towton absent without excuse.

Correspondence-From Section Mamilton re propaganda meeting, also that trial for charges re speaking on the "Gore," September 14, takes place October 7, asking for advice concerning legal assistance; matter left with the committee appointed at special meeting tember 24, with power. From S ointed at special meeting, Sep London re speaking on public highways, secretary to reply giving information desired. From Section Vancouver, asking for information concerning trouble at Hamilton, Ont.; Secretary instructed to reply sending full particulars, as far as known. From Extension, B. C., re

stamp, etc.

Reports—Committee reported on price of seal. The N.E.C. decided it best to ocure letter heads for the use of Secons, leaving name of Section blank, in

Secretary submitted draft of revise constitution ordered to have one hundred copies printed to send to Sections for ap-

moval.

Call from Section St. Thomas for a speaker Thursday, 10th, inst.; Ashplant appointed.

Secretary and Treasurer ordered to preeretary and Treasurer ordered to pre-

pare their semi-annual reports.
Secretary instucted to povides Comde Wade with literature for distribu-I. P. Courtenay, Rec. Sec'y.

Connecticut State Committee. A regular meeting of the State Com-mittee was held Oct. 4. Harrison elect-ed chairman. Roll call, all members pre-Minutes of previous regular meeting approved as read.

Communications, from Section Rock-

ville. From Secretary Kuhn, relative to leasiet. One from Section New Britian osing \$6.00 for 50 due stamps, m New Haven enclosing \$2.40 for 20 stamps. From Section Waterbury losing \$7.20 for 60 due stamps, enty stamps were also sent as per Secretary reported the Bristol case

ses, \$9.65. Approved. orade Wm. Walker reported his tour of the State. Expenses for carfare and ledging, \$18.64,—twenty-one days. Labor, \$75.50, received on account, \$20.00, balance due, \$52.64, which was paid to Wm. Walker. Report S. E. C. for month of September. Income, \$26.40, expenses, \$54,30, balance on hand Oct. Leonard Thomp

Minneapolis Collections. The following sums have been collected Indianapolis during September for the ganization fund, and the total, \$5.75,

ut to the State Secretary; V. Erlandsen, 25c.; W. B. Hammond, c.; L. A. Ferrin, 25c.; Thomas Russell, c.; Peter Farrel, 25c.; Martin Hanson, 50c.; Peter Farrel, 25c.; Martin Hanson, 50c.; Fred Bergstrom, 25c.; J. W. Johnson, 50c.; Gus Anderson, 25c.; Theo. Zollmer, \$1.00; Adolph Ortman, 25c.; P. Van Lear, 25c.; P. Lindbom, 50c.; C. E. Anderson, 50c.; A. N. Buck, 25c.

In last month's report the total sum was incorrectly given as \$9.25, though the detailed statement showed the amount to be \$9.75, which was correct and was the amount forwarded.

W. B. HAMMOND,

Organizer.

St. Paul, Minn. lection St Paul, S. L. P., will hold etings every first and third Sunday ernoons at 2.30 in Federation Hall, ner Third and Wabasha streets. Free cussion will follow each lecture.

A. Tuttle

d. Hansen

Muhlberg

fohn Murphy

T. P. Lehan (Chula Vista,
Cal.)

C. Lydston

Collection at Agitation meeting

Section Jacksonville, Ill.

P. Steinhoff, Columbus, Ohio...
16th, 17th and 18th A. D.,
Broiklyn, N. Y...

W. S., Boston, Mass.
L. A. Tennery, Bakerafield, Cal.
C. D. Levin, Kennery, Editor, Cal. C. D. Lavin, Kern City, Cal. . Ben Tompkins, Kern City, Cal. Section Fall River, Mass....... 16th A. D., N. Y. City....... 21st A. D., Brauch 1, Brooklyn, N. Y. E. Ariazzone, Section N. Hudson, SPECIAL FUND. (As per circular letter Sept. 3, 1901.) Previously acknowledged \$1035.21 A. Stodel.... Norman..... Minn.

Jacob Zimmer, San Jose, Cal.

Section Roanoke, Ill.:

John Charles. A. E. Norman.
G. Aisenpreis.
A. Kruse.
J. Kroumen.
K. Bauer.
H. Kruse.
A. C. Wirtz
Ed. Ahrnelstein.
C. Finke.
Fred Schuette.
V. Dol. Wm. Leonard.
Robt. Pettigrew.
John Veen.
Samuel Buffalo.
Joseph Scafransky.
August Evert.
Wm. Cashen. Fred Schuette.
V. Dol.
J. Z. Brown.
Geo. Andersen
B. Jensen.
B. Andersen
B. Rudnick
D. Hudnick
A. Weissenberger.
W. Keller
N. C. Madsen
L. C. Haller
H. Fisher. 5.00 Hemy Designe.....ection Syracuse, N. Y..... 2.50 2.50 Edward Dittrich, Cashier. Total. Theo. Adams Assistance Fund. Previously acknowledged 3.00 Union Hill, N. J.:
Otto Becker Wm. Smith

N. Guenzburger

Alf. Rhode

Wm. Skinner

A. H. Hagen

H. Schwartz

J. F. Schneider

D. F. Millard

P. Varlo

F. N. Tuttle

H. Hansen 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00

2.00

S. L. P. Nominations. SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 4.-Last eve ning the following nominations were made by the Socialist Labor party.

> For District Attorney, GUSTAVE A. STREBEL Members of Assembly:

JERRY CROWLEY.

Second District. GEO. W. HORNUNG.

Third District, WM. ALBRECHT.

Fourth District, WM. VAN VLECK

S. L. P. Candidate Elected in South Norwalk.

Election day is past and the S. L. P. has elected its first cardidate here, Comrade Max Singewald was elected Tre-Warden.

There seems to have been some mistake in making up the two old capitalist tickets. The total vote for the S. L. was 22. Taking into consideration the prosperity in which the wage slaves of this place are living at present, we the S. L. P. are on the trail of the old corrupt political parties, and they will have to put their heads together the same they did to-day, but not to ignore, but to acknowledge, that we are in the field to stay until the wage slaves are wage slaves no mora but equal owners in the machinery of production and distribution.

S. L. P. Nominations in Union County

For Members of General Assembly: Peter Merquelin of Plainfield. Gustav Brandt of Plainfield. Emil Kunott of Elizabeth.

Nominations for Municipal Election in Elizabeth, N. J.:

Michael McGarry For President of City Council: Adam Samar.

Berry's Massachusetts Dates. Michael T. Berry, S.L.P. candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, will begin his tour in the coming campaign Sunday, September 29. All comrades throughout the State are urged to take note of the dates and make early preparations, so as to insure large and successful meetings. The places and dates are as fol-

en dates, October 16 and 17. Fall River, October 18. New Bedford, October 19. Lowell, October 20. Lawrence, October 21. Haverhill, October 22. Beverly, October 23. Salem, October v4. Peabody, October 25. Woburn, October 20. Lynn, October 27. Malden, October 28. Medford, October 29 Everett, October 30. Somerville, October 31. Boston, Nevember 1. Cambridge, November 2. oston, November S and i.

Lowell, Mass. Working people of Lowell and surounding towns, a public meeting will held in Huntington Hall on Sun Oct. 30, 7.30 p. m. Michael T. Berry, Socialist Labor Party candidate for ernon of Massachusetts will speak on Socialism vs. Anarchism." If to come you will miss hearing the only workingman's candidate nominated for that office in the commonwealth.

Press Committee, S. L. P. Agitation in Boston Open air meetings will be held by Sec-

ion Boston as follows: October 18. Cabot. Tremont street. October 21, Heath Square. October 23, Grove, off Cambridge st. October 25, Castle Square.

Virgiuia Campaign.

Frank Jordan of Indiana will speak in the following places: Roanoke and Salem, Oct. 17th, 18th and 19th; Newport News, Norfolk and Portsmouth, Oct. 20th, 21st, 22th and 23rd; Richmond and Manchester Oct. 24th, 25th and 26th. H. Adolph Muller, State Secretary.

Detroit Campaign Festival.

Section Detroit, Mich., S. L. P., will hold its annual campaign festival on Saturday evening Oct. 19, 1901, at Al-brecht's Hall, 602 Chene street corner of

A good time is promised all who at-

Tickets, 15 cents each. At the door 25 cents.

Cleveland, Ohio Agitation.

Thursday, October 17—corner Orange and Mayflower streets.

Saturday, October 19—Public square in

Saturday, October 19—Public square in front of Post-office; West Side Market.
Tuesday, October 22—Corner Detriot and Pearl streets.
Thursday, October 24—Corner Pearl and Kinkel streets.
Saturday, October 26—Public square in front of Post-office; West Side Market, Tuesday, October 29—Corner Humboldt and Broadway.
Thursday, October 21—Corner Willson

Thursday, October 21—Corner Willson and Broadway. Saturday, November 2—Public square in front of Post-office: West Side Market, Tuesday, November 5—Grand Rally of

all class conscious workingmen of Cleve-tand around the ballot box, casting their vote for the only part of the Working Class, the Socialist Labor Party.

Schenectady, N. Y.

Chas, H. Corregan of Syracuse the former candidate for Governor of the Socialist Labor Party will deliver an address in Schenectady, N. Y., at the foot of Crescent Park at 8 p. m., Friday night

Amsterdam N. Y. Canton Hall, Miller Block, has been secured for a mass meeting or October 17. Comrades Corregan and Wallace, will be the speakers. Agitation in Pennsylvania.

5. Schulberg's Dates in Western Pennsylvania.

Smithton, October 17. Cookville, October 18. Monessen, October 19. Dunlevy, October 20. New Kensington, October 21. Leechburg, October 22. Cross Roads, October 23. Vandergrift, October 24. Apolla, October 25. Avonmore, October 26.

J. A. McConnel's Dates in Western Pennsylvania.

Latrobe, October 19. Loyalhanna, October 20. Coketon, October 21. Bradenville, October 22. Oakville, October 23. Irwin, October 24. leanuette, October 25. Sharon, October 26, 27 and 28. Erie, October 29, 30, 31 and Novem-

New Castle, November 2, 3 and 4. George A. Brown's Dates

Greensburg, October 26. Claridge, October 27. a. m. Jeannette, October 27, p. m.

S. L. P. Lectures in Pittsburg.

Workingmen of Allegheny County are invited to attend the lectures which are held every Sunday, 3 p. m., at Socialis Labor Party headquarters, 111 Market street.

October 20-D. E. Gilchrist, "Capitalist Government. October 27-Ed. Messer, "The Middle Class and the S.L.P."

November 3-John F. Taylor, "The Value of the Ballot." November 10-J. A. McConnel, "Lesons from the Campaign.' November 17-Jos. Preece, "Old and

New Trade Unionism."
November 24-Wm. Adams, "The Wastes of the Competitive System."

Schedule of Open Air Meetings in Allegheny County, Penn.

Thursday, October 17—Allegheny, East and Ohio street, Adams and Beaver; Main and Wabash, West End, McKees-

Saturday, October 19-Federal and Montgomery, Allegheny; 14th and Car-son, South Side; 34th and Butler, Pgh.; 5th and Pride, Pgh.; Wilmerding, Braddock, Homestead.

Tuesday, October 22-East Pittsburg, Duquesne, 24th and Carson, South Side; Arlington and Washington, Hill Top Locust and Beaver, Allegheny.

Everybody Take Notice. Members and friends of the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A., are called upon

benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE at the fair arranged by the Women's Auxiliary on Thanksgiving day, at Grand Central Palace. Send all donations to the secretary of the Women's Auxiliary, Miss Kate Pryor, 2-6 New Reade street, Entertainment Committee, Section New York

Section Milwaukee, Wis., S. L. P. will give an entertainment and ball on Sunday Oct. 27th, 1901, at Freie Gemeinde Hall, Fourth street between Cedar and State.

The entertainment will begin promptly at 3 p. m. The Socialist Liedertafel will Admission 10 cents after 6 o'clock 25 cents.

Want Ten Hour Day.

Holyoke, Mass., Oct., 15 .- The following letter has been sent to all employing drivers for work teams and explains itself:

Dear Sir: At a meeting of Local Team Drivers' International Union No. 157, held on the linst., it was unanimously voted to submit to you the following requests, which we sincere ly trust you will see your way to grant, to take effect on the 20th day of October current:

First-That ten hours shall constitute a day's work for any and all team drivers in your employ, beginning at 7 o'clock A. M. and ending at 6 o'clock

P. M. Second-Tht the minimum wages to be paid any and all team drivers in your employ shall be at the rate of one dollar and seventy-five cents

per day. Third-That any and all team drivers in your employ shall be paid at the rate of twenty-five cents per hour for all time worked after 6 o'clock P. M.

These requests are the result of careful and deliberate action by the local union in which due consideration has been given to your rights and interests

In the event that we recive no reply to this communication on or before the 15th day of October, current, shall assumed that request herein have been granted. Given under the seal of Locoal Team

Drivers' International union No. 157. P. S.—Address all communications o Local Team Drivers' International Union, No. 157, Holyoke, Mass.

Another Big Project of J. J Hill.

James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway Company, arrived in New York last night. A St. Paul, Minn., despatch says that the purpose of his mission in this city is to organize a proprietary railroad company. The object of the organigation, it is said, is "the acquiring of railroad shares and railroad property and steamship lines and the operation of the some on the inland lakes and on the high seas, to maintain shop factories for the building of railroad equipment and steam ships and to carry on the business of

BUSINESS METHODS.

Exemplified in a "Popular" Petition Circulated in Richmond, Va.

Richmond, Va., Oct., 12.-We have in this city two traction companies-the Richmond Passenger and Power Company, and the Richmond Traction Company that are bitter rivals. This rivalry arrays the business interests of the city in two camps. The Richmond Traction Company operates a line to Church Hill, but until lately it did not run all cars through. At Twelfth and Broad streets the company had a cross-over which cnabled them to start the return trip from that point, thus restricting the through car service. Of course this lessened expenses. The little business men then rose up in arms. Their business was in danger, surburbanites were not offered good transportation facilities. Something must be done. The removal of the cross-over seemed the only effectual remedy.

W. L. Smith, a local dry goods dealer who seemed to have charge of the agitation, started a petition to the Street Committee. Some two or three thousand signatures were gathered, and on the strength of the petition the Street Committee ordered the crossover taken up.

Smith hired three men to gather signatures. Smith paid the men but acknowledged that he did not do it out of his own pocket, and of course the rival company had no interest in the matter.

But aside from this, the point of in-

terest to the readers of the DAILY PEOPLE, is the fact that J. J. Quantz, Social Democratic candidate for gov ernor was one of the canvassers.

An investigation of the petition has developed certain interesting things.
First. Fully four-fifths of the names on the petition are the names of little children and babies.

Second. Large batches of names covering' wide stretches of territory are in the same handwriting and with no effort to hide the fact that the names were not signed by the people supposed to be asking that the crossover be removed.

Third. The names of whole families were written by the name gatherers. and including babies, without the consent of parents.

Fourth. Many signers gave mission to use their names without understanding that the petition was to remove the cross-over. C. O. Goode, engineer at the Twenty-

fifth street engine house, said that one of the canvassers told him that he had made \$70 in two days' work getting names. As the evidence shows, this was easy

money. Inquiry was made for Quantz as Taylor's place of business. It was said there that he was known around generally but that they d.d not know if he worked for a living. One man remem-bered that he was the candidate for

governor on the "Socialist" ticket and another remembered when he used to sell suspenders, so he affirmed, in the the suspenders being street. around his shoulders on the outside of his garb.

It was in the neighborhood of 419 Twenty-seventh street that the great haul of baby names was made.

Mrs. Nelson said that a canvasser came to the house and said that there would be danger at the cross-over fo little children during the Carnival if the cross-over was not removed. She asked the man if the Traction Com-pany would be hurt by the petition because her brother worked for the company, and she was interested. told her that the company would not suffer and then took down all of the names of the little ones to the smallest

There was a Mrs. Pearman living here at the time," said the mother, stopped at her work, "and she had a lot of little ones. They took her name and all of her babies, from the biggest to the littlest and put them down."

Next door and for two squares

around the little tow-heads were corralled by the industrious canvassers and their names put in to go before the Street Committee in indignant protest against the cross-over. At 627 North Twenty-eight street lives the Italian family of B.ggolora—eleven babies strong. The father was away in Italy when the canvasser called and the mother speaks very little Eng-lish. Every baby in the bunch went on the list.

on the list.

Phillip Olto, not far away, said he signed the petition and his wife gave evidence that five of her little ones—the whole crowd—were also put

To "Arbitrate" Trolley Strike. Scranton, Pa., Oct., 15.—At a special meting of Select Council last night, called to deal with the strike of the streetcar men, a resolution, asking the Scranton Railway Company to re-move General Manager Frank Silliman, Jr., was defeated by a vote of 7 to 9, and concurrence was given the Common Council resolution calling for a special committee of three from each branch of councils to act as meditators between the company and the strikers.

The Board of Trade, at a special meeting adopted a resolution deploring the loss to business men occasioned by the strike, deprecating the violence that has attended it, and calling on the city authorities to restore and preserve order. French Miners Strike Inprobable

Paris, Oct., 15.—At the referendum to the French coal miners on the Miners Accept Reduction.

London, Oct., 15.—A dispatch to "The Times" from Brussels says that the settlement of the miners strike is now only a question of a few days. Most of the workers have accepted the reduction in wages of 5 per cent.

It was reported from Pittsburg yesterdaythat the net earnings of the United States Steel Company for October will approximate \$12,000,000. the largest did not vote, the movement is regarded as dead.

AFTER THE MEETING.

Spectator Engages Socialist Speaker in Conversation.

He was a typical of the Emerald Isle. Evidently his sympathies had been aroused, for after the meeting he came up to the speaker and ex-tending his hand, said with an air of deep conviction: "Them were true words you spoke, sor." "Well, if you see it that way, I suppose we can count on you to work for the S. L. P., as well as voting for the ticket," said the speaker.

"I would, young man, if ye stood the

'Oh, I see, you don't want throw your

That's just it. You've hit it again. I want me vote to count."
"Just tell me how you propose to
make your vote count?"

vote away.

crowd began to form again about the two and the stranger looked somewhat abashed at the attention he was receiving, but he stuck to his guns a man should until they are disabled

"Well, I haven't made up my mind yet as to how I'll vote.' 'You are a workingman, are you not?

"Sure, an anyone can see that." "I suppose you will vote the way you think it will benefit you most?'

'That's right.' "Well, you know Tammany don't

"Indade I do." "Nuf ced? You're right."

"Yet Tammany is the working man's friend. "It's a damned lie and I know it Didn't a Tammany leader get me a job on the docks and when I wouldn't

spend half me wages in another Tammany man's gin-mill I lost me job." goos or the reformers; what do you know about them?"

"Not much, to acknowledge the truth. Will job getting be any easier for

you than under Tammany "Well I don't think it'll make much differ. "Well what do you hope for from

them? "They say they'll make the city better.

"How better for you?" "Damn me if I know. "Cleaner streets perhaps?"
"Yes, that'll be one thing."

"I suppose you live in the tenement district? "I do. Where else?" "Was your neighborhood ever clear under Tammany or reform?'

'How could it be with so many liv-

ing in a heap, especially when there's so many foreigners?" "Suppose your streets were clean as wax, would that make your tene

ment any better?"
"N-o not a bit." "The reformers promise public bath

That'd be good." "Why haven't you a bath in your rooms? "Shure I couldn't afford the rent."

'Man al.ve I don't get wages enough.' "Don't you realize that the thing that concerns you most is the wages

"Of course if I had the wages." "Will the 'Cits' any more than Tam-many bring about for YOU an inof wages, and a reduction in

your hours of labor?' No reply. "Will you have better food, clothing or shelter under Republican-Citsunion-

ism than under Tammany?" "I fear no." "Not only do you not gain these tnings by voting the Tammany or fuion ticket, but on the contrary, you tighten the chains that bind you to your present condition. What 'benefit'

is that to you?' Again no reply. You are a working man, you have suffered injustice and oppression like the rest of us, at the hands of the capitalist class, surely you real ize that you canont remove that in justice and oppression by strengthen-ing the hands of your oppressors, by making your vote count for them Every vote cast for the S. L. P. weakens the grip of the capitalist class, it encourages other workingmen to vote the ticket. Such votes are not thrown away. Far from it, though im-mediate victory be not the result, the final victory is brought nearer and its overwhelming sucess assured, because

we are determined to have" Still silent. "If you wish to make your vote count AGAINST yourself throw it in the band wagon'-Tammany or Cits at is all one. But if you wish to make it count FOR yourself vote the ticket of the working class the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party which is headed by Benjamin F. Keinard as candidate for Mayor."

of the fact that to-day men of convic

tion and courage stand forth, and say, 'this is what we want, and this is what

"You Socialists are the divil."
"You Socialists are the divil," was the stranger's comment as the speaker disappeared.

Special Organizer Arrested.

Jamestown, N. Y., Oct., 15.—George M. Guntner, a special organizer of the Woodworkers' Union from Boston, is under arrest in Mayville, on two in-dictments. One charges him with being a public nuisance, being based up-on his attempts to bring on a strike of the woodworkers in Jamestown during the latter part of the summer. The other indictment accuses him of uttering false rumors about a 'strike, with the object of depreciating the value of stocks and bonds of James town manufactories and ruining their business. When arraigned Guntner pleaded not guilty and was committed

terdaythat the net carnings of the United States Steel Company for October will approximate \$12,000,000, the largest

A "LEGAL" TOUCH.

Employees Receiving A Gentle Reminder.

A printed slip, purporting to be # quotation from an Ohio newspaper, is being received by United States government employes in this city. The envelopes in which the slip is mailed, bear the Columbus, Ohio, post mark, there is nothing about them to show who is

The document is as follows: [From the Ohio State Journal, Sep 5

30; 1901.]

"Two years ago the finance commit-tee of the Ohio Republican State execu-tive committee prepared and mailed a creular letter, calling attention to the importance of the State campaign that year and stating that voluntary contributions for the legitimate expenses of the State committee would be very gladly received. These letters were mailed to the leading Republicans throughout the country. Because some of the letters were delivered to federal officers within the government buildings where they were employed, over-zealous friends of the civil service law contended that the law had been thereby violated and brought the matter to the attention of the federal grand jury. The law on this subject forbids soliciting campaign contributions from any officer or employe of the United States in any room or building occupied by him in the discharge of his official duties, but the grand jury very sensibly concluded that it was no violation of this law to address a letter to a postmaster, or to any federal officer in a government building merely for the purpose of informing him he might contribute to the campaign fund if he so desired. Not only was this letter so carafully worded as to clearly come the letter and spirit of the law, but extracts from the law and regulations, including everything contained therein bearing on the subject, were also enclosed

"A reporter of the State Journal interviewed Mr. W. F. Burdell, who is still treasurer of the finance committee, at his office in the Board of Trade building, this city, and asked him if his committee proposed to send out a similar circular letter this year.

'Mr. Burdll replied that he had no-

every letter so mailed.

ticed a good deal of discussion outside of the committee as to what the committee would do in the matter, but the finance committee felt it ought to decide the question for itself. circular letter sent out two years ago, said Mr. Burdell, 'was clearly not a violation of the law, and the fact was made plain by the extracts from the law which accompanied the letter, yet the committee was subjected to a great deal of criticism on account of such action and onsiderable annoyance resulted. While the campaign this year is just as important as was the one of two years ago. and Democratic victory this year would be just as disastrops to the country and just as great a menace to our present prosperity, and the expense of running the campaign this year will be just as large as was the expense two years ago, it has been decided not to send out such has been decided not to send out a circular this year. We believe that R :publicans throughout the country realize the importance of this year's cam-paign in Ohio. A Democratic victory, here would be in the light of a rebuke to the National and State administrations, and would seem to foreshadow the election of a Democratic house of representatives next year. It would mean that this State would be redistricted and the num-ber of Democratic congressmen from Ohio largely incrased. Realizing the importance of this year's campaign, we feel sure that Republicans all over the country will gladly render their assistance without waiting for the formality of a letter from our committee. It is only necessary that they should know that we will be glad of their help."

Leaflet for New York Sections.

We are publishing for the New York State Committee a leaflet en-

TWELVE POINTS FOR WORKINGMEN.

Time is Limited. HURRY UP the Orders.

PRICE

at our office - - - \$1 pr thousand, sent by mail or express \$1.25

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY

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Arm and Hammer Emblem Buttons

A Socialist is known by the button he wears. The arm and hammer buttons are a brilliant red, with the arm and hammer of the Socialist Labor Party

in black and white. Beneath the arm and hammer appear the initials S. L. P. 25 cents a dozen. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

New York, N. Y.