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PRICE TWO CENTS.

## DETAILS OF THE OUTRAGE.

### THE ASSAULT ON F. D. LYON, OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, ONE OF THE MOST HORRIBLE ON RECORD.

#### Police Thinks That He Was Injuring the Minds of the Working Class—Cunningly Arrested and Held Him—No Charge Preferred—Feloniously Inhumanly Beaten With Murderous Instruments.

BEAUMONT, Tex., Oct. 25.—The sordid assault upon Frank Lyon by the officers of this city still continues to be the principal topic of conversation here. As fuller details are brought to light, the cowardly and vicious nature of the murderous assault becomes all the more pronounced.

From the best account of spectators who saw the origin of the trouble between Lyon and the officers on the day he was arrested, it is learned that Lyon obtained a drygoods box and made preparations to make a speech. The officers pretended to think that he was going to sell goods or something of that sort, and informed him that it would not be permitted. Lyon moved down the curbstone further and began speaking from O's curb and subsequently mounted a box from which he was speaking when the officers made the arrest.

Lyon is a member and enthusiastic believer in the principles of the Socialist Labor Party, and has for a number of years been a strong advocate of the principles of the party. In Houston for a number of years past it has been his custom to speak on the street corners at the Market Square, where he advocated and taught the principles of the Socialist Labor Party. He is outspoken in what he believes, an earnest advocate of his theory; he is intelligent, well educated, and has taken a thorough course in law in a well known Kentucky school of law. He came to Beaumont several months ago and during his residence here he frequently returned to Houston and made speeches on the Market Square.

About a week ago Lyon became involved in a dispute with the police relative to the arrest of another party. He spoke rather severely of the police department and was subsequently arrested and placed in the calaboose under a trumped up charge of defamation of character. The case was transferred to the county court and later to Justice Brown's court, where a charge of disorderly conduct was preferred against him. He asked for a trial and the case was set for Friday, October 18, but was continued until Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

From Jim Ravell, city detective, who was one of the officers who arrested Lyon it was learned that in his speech Lyon began speaking in behalf of the negroes, scored the police and said that the laboring man was not receiving his rights. Mr. Ravell of course "believed" the speech was one calculated to inflame the minds of the laboring class and after Lyon had proceeded for a short while the officers went to him and placed him under arrest. He was taken to the calaboose and locked up.

Lyon's friends then began an effort to secure bond for him, but the officers were determined to keep Lyon in their power, so they made all kinds of trivial excuses. Finally Mr. Stewart, city marshal was found and it was arranged to make bond and Mr. Stewart accepted. Marshal Stewart, Henry Langham, W. M. Crook and E. A. Fletcher then went to the calaboose to release Lyon. When they reached the place it was found that the large brass padlock had been removed and Lyon was not to be found.

The story of Lyon's experience is told by Mr. Cohn the deputy constable who had the care of Lyon after the assault, as so horrible that it is difficult to believe that it could have possibly occurred in a civilized country and it may well be said that it did not. The story is from Lyon himself.

"A short time after dark Sunday night two men approached the calaboose and one of them remarked: 'He is in that cell.' One of the men then produced a key and unlocked the door without any hesitancy. One of the men said to the prisoner: 'Come on, we are going to take you to a better place.' I thought they were going to take me to the County Jail. The party of three started south and crossed the tracks of the Southern Pacific. After going a little distance the two men changed their course and started over the Southern Pacific Bridge. I protested and said: 'Gentlemen, what are you going to do with me?' At this the men ripped out a string of oaths and said: 'We'll show you,' and ended the sentence with curses.

"As we approached the trestle the two men blindfolded me and started to drive me over the trestle. If I stopped or stepped cautiously I was struck over the head with a weapon and urged to 'Go on, you.' Blows were rained on my head thick and fast before we reached the place where the Kansas City Southern and the Southern Pacific cross. Here the towel or large rag which had served the double purpose of a gag and hoodwink was removed and one of them gave a shrill whistle which was answered ahead. I saw three men raise up from the sides of the track

and station themselves near the rails, two on one side and one on the other. These men stood with their hats drawn down over their eyes and their coat collars up around their necks. Their backs were to the center of the track as I, between two other men, approached. Just as we passed the two men the sentinels wheeled in behind us and a most cowardly and shameful assault was begun. Blows from sixshooters and clubs fell rapidly and I was soon down on the rails. Every protest or expression of any kind from me was met with more blows and the injunction to 'Shut up. We have got you now.'

"We are going to kill you, so you will never make another speech in Beaumont.' The beating was carried on until all were tired, and then the party walked down the track a little farther and one suggested that they drown the... Another proposed that they remove a part of my clothing and give me a beating, and this suggestion was acted upon. I was on the track on my hands and knees while blows to the number of fifty or more were given me on my bare back with a cartridge belt. My back is striped with welts and my abdomen cut with the buckle on the end of the strap. The five men took turns with the belt.

"This whipping was continued until I promised never to return to Beaumont. The five men declared their intention to kill me if I ever did return, or if I told anything of the whipping. I promised, but that did not satisfy one of the party who said: 'Let's kill him so he will never tell on us.' The party drew his gun and cocked it and would have used it if the others in the party had not prevented him.

"I was then told to face the east and start and not look back, and never show my face in Beaumont again. After I had gone about fifty yards the men shot their guns in the air and disappeared toward Beaumont.

"When I recovered I made my way as best as I could to the east and stopped at the section house, where I found the section boss, and remained with him until a freight train came along, which was flagged, and which carried me to Terry. I remained in the depot at this place until a friend found me in the morning."

At Terry Deputy Cohn says he learned that the Southern Pacific agent there had done everything possible for the injured man.

Workingmen of Terry manifested a true human interest in the condition of Lyon and expressed the greatest indignation that such a crime should have been perpetrated in their county. Lyon's clothing had been cut to pieces and the rags were saturated with blood. The people of Terry gave him a new suit of clothes.

In relating his experience to Mr. Cohn and others Lyon would break down and cry. His state of nervousness was bordering on hysteria and the doctor gave him quieting doses. Lyon said that the first blow with a sixshooter dazed him, and he was for a moment barely conscious, but that he was fully conscious of all the things that went on in the Orange county side of the river. He thought his time had come and fully believed that his captors were going to take him to the woods and kill him.

## TO THE PARTY ORGANIZATION.

### An Important Notice That Should Not Go Unheeded.

The Party Organization, wherever there is an election this year, should make arrangements to get the earliest possible returns of the S.L.P. vote and telegraph it to THE PEOPLE. The vote of last year should be looked up, and the figures should appear in the telegram, this for purposes of comparison. Organizations will kindly arrange to prepay all messages. Telegrams to THE PEOPLE are entitled to press rates.

## "WORKING FOR SOCIALISM."

### The Career of Mr. Allman Cut Short in Yonkers.

The secret of the great success obtained by the Social Democratic party is shown by an occurrence yesterday in the city of Yonkers. James Allman was sent there Monday with instructions to hold meetings during the week. He worked so energetically that he finally held one meeting. The rest of the time he waged warring war on union label products of the different bar-rooms. During all this time he wore a jag, cut somewhat low in the neck, and which he could with difficulty raise with both hands above his head.

His grand reform work ended in a blaze of glory yesterday, when he entered the house of Dr. Paul Bauerberg and attempted to swing it into line for "Socialism." The first part of the program was to expunge his top notes. This was done with such a power of lung that finally he was requested to stop. He did so by throwing a bottle through the window. The next move was to throw various articles around and out of the room.

All this was interesting but the Doctor feared the strain might be too much for the jolly young man, so a policeman was called in, and when he departed he had a load in the shape of Mr. Allman, and Mr. Allman had a load that was all sorts of shapes.

## READING THEM OFF.

### THE CHURCH IN IRELAND TRIES TO ROUND UP THE SOCIALISTS.

They Fear the Growth of the Sturdy Party in That Country—Interesting Slander Issued to the Pastors by the Archbishop of Cork.

Socialism has been making great progress in Ireland, and as a means of heading it off, the church has been called in. The government of Ireland is a capitalist government, its only enemy is Socialism. Therefore, the real connection between "church and state" can be seen by the way the former rushes at all times, no matter what creed it professes, to the rescue of the latter.

Very Rev. and Rev. Brethren—We deem it right to call your attention to certain teachings which, under the name of Socialism, are now being propagated in our city, and we do so that you may instruct and advise your flocks against the dangers to which such teachings would expose them. You are fully acquainted with the nature and tendencies of Socialism—that it originated in the diffusion of a false philosophy and false principles of morality, and that it fails to effect what it promises, i. e., the content and happiness of the people. You have more opportunities than others of knowing the wants and wretchedness of the poor. You live in their midst, and your ears are even open to their tales of sorrow and suffering. You are by their side even at death, and you frequently hear words of regret and repentance at that solemn moment for neglect in not following your guidance. You know best of all the real cause of this misery, and the most efficacious remedies to alleviate it. Socialism, no doubt, has taken hold of many in some countries in which infidelity is widespread and the laws of God are disregarded. Like other great evils we have to deplore, it is the result of the godless education so much favoured by the governments of the world. The duty of Catholics regarding it is clear, and cannot be mistaken. The Vicar of Christ, whose infidelity extends not only to dogmas of faith, but also to matters of morals, has warned all the faithful in his Encyclical Letter, 7th December, 1887, "of the grave errors in Socialist doctrines and their disastrous influences, not merely on material interests, but also on religion and morality."

On the 15th May, 1891, he referred to the same subject, and prescribed equitable rules founded on the teachings of the Gospels, which he considered "efficacious in securing the observance of justice and the protection of religion, and the removal of all disputes between the various social classes." In his Encyclical Letter of the 18th January, 1901, he says—"Socialists are worming themselves into the heart of the State, in secret conclave and in the light of day, and they are driving the people to sedition—they have cast off all restraint of religion—they acknowledge no obligations; they talk only of rights—they are inflaming the minds of the poor, who are daily flocking in greater number to hear them, and who, from their wretched condition, fall easy victims to deceit, and are led into error. Religion and Society is at stake, and it is the sacred duty of all good men to save them from dishonour." Warnings such as these, though perhaps more applicable to other countries than our own, should be taken to heart, and coming, as he says, from him who is burdened with the solicitude of all the Churches, they should remove all doubt as to the action to be adopted by Catholics. Socialist doctrines are not according to the teaching of the Church, and cannot therefore be from God. Our people have been always faithful, and their fidelity has been proved through ages of trials and persecutions—they have never fallen away from obedience to the Vicar of Christ. They will hear the voice of their pastors, and, with God's help, will be safeguarded against new dangers which are begotten of irreligion and infidelity.

T. A. O'CALLAGHAN, O. P. Bishop of Cork. Cork, September 20th, 1901.

## WHY NOT CHECK-OFF DAY?

Next Tuesday Has Been Set Aside As "Mitchell Day" in Coal Region.

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 24.—With the idea of preventing petty strikes at the breakers the work of organizing the breaker boys into "unions" is now being pushed. One of the promises made by President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers to the coal operators in hopes of receiving recognition was that the "union" could control the men and boys employed about the mines. The boys, however, have caused a great deal of trouble by going out on strike for petty grievances. By forming them into "unions" President Mitchell expects to exercise complete control over them.

Tuesday October 29 has been set apart as a holiday throughout the anthracite region, under the name of "Mitchell Day." The anniversary of the event on the birthday of President Mitchell. All the collieries will be closed, and there will be parades and mass meetings.

## "WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?"

### A Question Asked and Answered in the 16th Assembly District.

Last Tuesday night, at an open air meeting of the Socialist Labor Party, held Northeast corner of Avenue C and Eighth street, 16th A. D., a man in the crowd asked for information on what was the difference between the Socialist Labor Party and the Social Democracy. He declared his question was honestly meant. Comrade Daniel De Leon, who had just started to speak, when the question was asked, answered: "Look at last year's files of the New York 'Tribune,' a capitalist paper. You will there find long articles booming the Social Democracy as THE Socialist Party. Not a word about the S. L. P. Do you see the difference?"

"Then look at last year's files of the Brooklyn 'Eagle,' another capitalist paper. You will find the same thing. Do you see the difference?"

"Look at the Albany 'Evening Journal,' of last campaign. You will there find an article booming the Social Democracy, and declaring the S. L. P. would be wiped out. That paper is the property of Wm. Barnes, Jr. Do you know who he is? He is the chairman of the New York Republican State Executive Committee. Do you see the difference?"

"In West Hoboken, a Social Democrat, Morris Eichman, ran this Spring on the Social Democrat, the Republican, the Democratic and the Citizens ticket. That means boodles. Do you see the difference?"

"In the Worcester, Mass., district last Fall a Social Democrat, John C. Smith, ran on the Social Democratic and the regular Democratic ticket. That means boodles. Do you see the difference?"

"In San Francisco two Social Democrats, in Cleveland, O., one Social Democrat apply for political jobs from the Democratic Mayors of those cities and get them. That means corruption. Do you see the difference?"

"In Haverhill, Mass., a Social Democrat voted for a \$15,000 appropriation to put up an armory in 'good condition.' That is treason to the working class. Do you see the difference?"

"And now look at our 16th A. D. Three years ago, during a campaign, the Socialist Labor Party vote having gone up in this district, and threatening to go up ominously in that year, the Democratic heeled of the district felt alarmed, and in a restaurant a few blocks below they were talking about it. Then one of them turning to a Socialist Labor Party man present said: 'But your man will never get in; if his vote goes up this year, we shall get up a Socialist Party of our own, set it up here and split your vote.' This conversation was published three years ago in the PEOPLE over the signature in full of the man who heard it. The S. L. P. vote did go up. The very next year the Social Democracy turned up in this district as the adversary of the S. L. P. Do you see the difference?"

"The Social Democracy, or Kangaroo party, is a decoy duck of the capitalist politicians and the labor fakirs who bleed you in your unions. It does a good work, all the same. Like a sponge applied to a wound, it draws to itself all the impurities that were gathering in the S. L. P. It cannot smash our vote, it can only take away what never belonged here. The S. L. P. needs men, intelligent and honest. It wants none else. Do you see the difference?"

At each of these points the applause from the large crowd around the stand grew louder and more general, until the last point was reached when the crowd broke out in cheers for the S. L. P., and jeers for the scabbery Kangaroo Social Democracy.

## TRYING TO PULL HIS LEG.

### Fusionist Jerome Proves Himself Both Confused and a Confusioner.

The "Evening Sun" of last Friday, under the caption "All Want to Hear Jerome," had this passage:

"Justice Jerome expressed much gratification over the report in a paper this morning that 400 members of the Social Labor Party in the Sixteenth Assembly district had come out for him.

"I think this is important," he said. "They polled about 10,000 votes in 1899. There is one thing about these people, however one may disagree with them, it must be admitted that they cast their ballots for what they truly believe, and they can neither be bought nor sold.

To the knowing this was ample information. It told quite clearly that some Social Democrat, better known as Kangaroo, had tried to stuff Jerome and pull his leg, in the usual Social Democratic style.

But the knowing did not have to be left to conjecture, however safe the conjecture. The very next day the Brooklyn "Eagle," in a report of Jerome's speech, delivered that same Friday night at Acme Hall, Brooklyn, had this passage:

"I talked with Mr. Barrondess only yesterday, a Socialist leader. One of the truest and best men in the City of New York. Probably no proposition could be put forth that he and I would not differ on, but he is working steadily and patiently to bring about what he believes to be right, and he sat there and told the things (nuen as I know about the locality there), he sat there three hours, and I never spent three hours in which I got greater inspiration, because I was in contact with a real man and one who told the truth. He told me things of the East Side that if I could tell you from this platform, or if I could tell the citizens

## CHARGED WITH BLACKMAIL.

### MAYOR MCGUIRE OF SYRACUSE MAKES PUBLIC CHARGES AGAINST "UNION" MEN.

Homer D. Call, A. J. Picotte and T. H. McVeey Named—\$3,000 Said To Be the Price Demanded for Support of the Democratic Ticket by the "Labor World"—Mayor Says "I Have Submitted To Their Abuse Long Enough."

Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 26th.—The Organized Scabbery here is up against it. Last Saturday night in a speech at Empire Hall, Mayor James K. McGuire, charged three representatives of "organized labor" with having attempted to blackmail chairman John J. Cummins of the Democratic General Committee, and James E. Dolan, chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee to the tune of \$3,000. Unless their "request" for boodles was complied with they threatened to attack the Mayor through their paper the "Labor World," and to array the "labor unions" against him.

The "strike" was said to have been made at Democratic headquarters at the Vanderbilt House. The Mayor said that his friends hurried to see him, and that his answer was: "Tell them to go to the devil. I won't be blackmailed; let them do their worst."

"And that is my answer to-night," said the Mayor in his speech. "I defy them. I can support this statement, if necessary, with the aid of the sworn affidavits of John J. Cummins and James E. Dolan, two reputable men of good standing in the community."

The Mayor further declared that there is a coterie of professional blackmailers in the Trades Assembly. "I have submitted to their abuse long enough," declared McGuire.

Messrs. Cummins and Dolan have named Homer D. Call, Arthur J. Picotte and T. J. McVeey as the men. Cummins said this statement:

"The circumstances are these: On Saturday, October 12th, T. J. McVeey called at Democratic headquarters and stated to James E. Dolan, chairman of the Democratic executive committee, that Homer D. Call and Arthur J. Picotte desired to see him with reference to the attitude of the Labor World during the campaign. Mr. Dolan said it would be impossible for him to go to the office of the Labor World in the Wieting block, but that he would be glad to see the gentlemen at headquarters. Mr. McVeey stepped out and immediately returned with Messrs. Call and Picotte. Mr. Call acted as spokesman of the party and stated that they wanted \$3,000 for the Labor World to support the candidates on the Democratic ticket. Otherwise, they would attack Mr. McGuire. Mr. Dolan's answer would have to be given by 6 o'clock that evening.

"Mr. Dolan excused himself from the room, stepped over to the City Hall and telephoned the facts to me. I requested him to return at once to headquarters and hold the gentlemen there so that we might secure a reiteration of the proposition in the presence of both of us. We both immediately started for the Vanderbilt House, but on reaching there we found that Messrs. Call and Picotte had left, Mr. McVeey being the only member of the committee remaining. Mr. McVeey represented to me that he was authorized to make the same proposition; namely, that to secure the support of the Labor World for Mayor McGuire and his associates on the Democratic ticket, we would be obliged to pay \$3,000 in cash, and that they would give us until 6 o'clock to reach a decision.

"In conversation with Mr. McVeey he stated further that Ceylon H. Lewis had offered Mr. Call \$5,000 to secure the support of the Labor World for the Republican ticket. I knew that that statement was a deliberate falsehood, as Mr. Lewis is an honest, reputable and sensible man and would not be identified with any scheme of that kind. In order to confirm my be-

lieved I excused myself, telling Mr. McVeey that I would return in a few minutes. Hastening over to the office of Mr. Lewis, I found he was out, but elsewhere I learned authoritatively that no such offer of any offer had been made for the support of the Labor World. On the contrary, when the committee demanded the printing at Republican headquarters they were told they might get their share, but no more.

"Returning to the Vanderbilt House, I informed Mr. McVeey that we had as yet received no campaign contributions and that he might tell his associates that it would be utterly impossible for us to pay them the amount asked for the support of their party."

James E. Dolan made this statement: "On the day named T. J. McVeey called on me. He said that the object of his visit was in the interests of The Labor World. He contended that The Labor World would support Mr. McGuire, provided satisfactory arrangements could be made with them and that the sum of \$3,000 be paid them for such support. He said further that the other side, meaning the Republican campaign managers, were negotiating, and that the matter must be settled by 6 o'clock. He requested me to go with him to very busy and that Mr. Call could see me here. He said he would bring Mr. Call here at 3 o'clock. About that hour Mr. McVeey returned with Messrs. Call and Picotte. Mr. Call acted as spokesman and repeated practically the conversation of Mr. McVeey.

"He said that they would support Mayor McGuire provided we paid them the sum of \$3,000, and requested an answer by 6 o'clock that evening. After some conversation I excused myself and telephoned the facts to Mr. Cummins and requested him to hurry over to my room. During my absence Mr. Call and Mr. Picotte went away, leaving T. J. McVeey, who told me on my return that I could give him our answer. Mr. Cummins arrived about that time and talked with Mr. McVeey and Mr. McVeey told him that we would give him our decision and that they would support Mayor McGuire for \$3,000, but they must have the answer by 6 o'clock. He also said that Ceylon H. Lewis, in behalf of the Republican organization, had offered \$5,000 to receive the support of the Labor World for the Republican ticket.

"After some conversation Mr. Cummins excused himself and went over to Republican headquarters and was there informed that the above named parties had called there and demanded some printing. On Mr. Cummins's return he informed Mr. McVeey that he would not accept or consider his proposition in any form, that we had no \$3,000 to give the Labor World for that purpose. Whereupon Mr. McVeey bid us good day and walked out.

Robert H. Slocum, the Democratic nominee for District Attorney, in an affidavit, corroborates to an extent the charge which has been made against the managers of the Labor World by Mayor McGuire, John J. Cummins and James E. Dolan. Slocum relates a conversation which he had on October 12th with Homer D. Call, who called on Slocum at the latter's office. That was the day on which Call, Picotte and McVeey called on Dolan, and it is alleged, demanded \$3,000 for the support of Mayor McGuire by the Labor World.

Mr. Slocum's affidavit follows: "State of New York, County of Onondaga, City of Syracuse.—ss.

"Robert H. Slocum, being duly sworn, deposes and says as follows: That he is acquainted with Homer D. Call, a man purporting to be one of the owners and publishers of a paper known as the Labor World. That on or about the 14th day of October, 1901, deponent had a conversation with said Call in the office of Hodge & Slocum, in which conversation said Call stated as follows: That he is one of the owners of the Labor World and that he had about \$800 invested in the same. That said paper was not paying expenses. That he and the other owners naturally favored the election of James K. McGuire for Mayor, but that if the Democratic party wanted the support of the Labor World they would have to pay for the same. That all he wanted was to get his money back out of the paper and that the paper was going to support whichever side would pay the highest price. That the paper had been holding back a certain matter known as the Traub lighting bill, which he claimed McGuire had killed, and that unless said McGuire or the Democratic committee paid the Labor World's price they would come out and denounce Mr. Slocum's affidavit in the Traub lighting bill matter.

"I think this is important," he said. "They polled about 10,000 votes in 1899. There is one thing about these people, however one may disagree with them, it must be admitted that they cast their ballots for what they truly believe, and they can neither be bought nor sold.

To the knowing this was ample information. It told quite clearly that some Social Democrat, better known as Kangaroo, had tried to stuff Jerome and pull his leg, in the usual Social Democratic style.

But the knowing did not have to be left to conjecture, however safe the conjecture. The very next day the Brooklyn "Eagle," in a report of Jerome's speech, delivered that same Friday night at Acme Hall, Brooklyn, had this passage:

"I talked with Mr. Barrondess only yesterday, a Socialist leader. One of the truest and best men in the City of New York. Probably no proposition could be put forth that he and I would not differ on, but he is working steadily and patiently to bring about what he believes to be right, and he sat there and told the things (nuen as I know about the locality there), he sat there three hours, and I never spent three hours in which I got greater inspiration, because I was in contact with a real man and one who told the truth. He told me things of the East Side that if I could tell you from this platform, or if I could tell the citizens

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## THE FESTIVAL.

### ALL HANDS READY FOR ENERGETIC WORK IN CONNECTION WITH IT.

#### Ladies' Auxiliary in the Field Ready To Assist—The Matter of Tickets and Advertisements—Importance of This Event to the Socialist Labor Party.

The Ladies' Auxiliary, which has in hand the busy work connected with the Thanksgiving festival in aid of the DAILY PEOPLE is hard at work. The members report that there is, to date, a decided scarcity in the number of presents sent in. As this part of the affair is one of the most remunerative, the matter should be attended to, and the deficiency made good.

The necessity of making the Thanksgiving Festival a success is apparent to all. There is much depends on it. In the first place it is always the largest social gathering of party members that takes place during the year. This in itself is a matter of moment, as it gives a much needed relaxation from the stern and arduous work that the party undergoes during the rest of the time. Then it is the largest single source of income for our paper. The whole country co-operates to make it a great affair with the result that several hundred dollars are always earned.

The presents which come in are disposed of, and usually from the most important item of all, so far as profit is concerned. There is nothing either too small or too large to be handled. Everything can be turned to account. Those who desire to send presents should address them to Miss Katie Pryor, 2-6 New Reade, New York, N. Y.

Tickets for the Festival have already been issued. The concert of classical music will be rendered by Kaltenborn's full orchestra, a splendidly drilled organization of skilled musicians. Every man in it has a reputation which he has learned by years of conscientious, earnest work. Every man has a reputation which he can sustain only by continuing his work. The whole combination is under the leadership of one of the most eminent directors in the city. The program will be a selection from the best masters. Last year's program was the equal of any given in the Carnegie Hall concerts and at the Metropolitan Opera House. It was rendered as well as those concerts were rendered. This year the program will be equally varied. It cannot be excelled, and the cost of omission will be the lowest at which any concert as good was ever given.

In addition there will be an entertainment. This year a point will be made in furnishing something entirely new and original. The cream of the variety stage will be selected, and a program equal to what is given at Keith's or at Proctor's will be rendered.

After that the grand ball will commence. A new orchestra will furnish the music for this, and the spacious floor of Grand Central Palace will give ample opportunity to all those who delight in dancing. The price of tickets has been fixed at 25 cents each. Assembly districts and party members are called upon to push them out with all possible energy. They can be obtained from L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street.

Another and especially important matter is that of gathering advertisements for THE PEOPLE, which is to be issued on that date. It will be made up of original and special matter, and because of its nature will be one of the best, if not the best possible advertising mediums. Party members are earnestly requested to commence this work at once. Visit those with whom you trade and place the desirability before them. The price of advertisements will be only one dollar an inch, single column. It is essential that returns be made quickly so that all arrangements relative to the size of the paper may be made beforehand.

Send in copy and money to Hugo Vogt, 2-6 New Reade street.

Comrades in outside cities and towns would do well to make a special effort at pushing THE PEOPLE on this occasion. The best way to do it would be to make arrangements for copies, and in order to swell the returns as much as possible gather local advertisements. If a large number of copies come into a town and are thoroughly and systematically distributed, advertisers will recognize the utility of purchasing space. All returns should be made beforehand because the heavy expense incidental to getting out the paper is an item that must be considered. Order copies early, and send in money in advance.

If these three things are done, send presents, sell tickets, and gather advertisements, the Thanksgiving Festival of THE DAILY PEOPLE for 1891 will not only equal that of last year, but will eclipse it.

## BOSS GOLDSTEIN BEATEN.

### The Injunction Against the Egg-Candlers Thrown Out.

Justice O'Gorman in the Supreme Court yesterday denied the application of Goldstein to enjoin the S. T. & L. A. egg-candlers from breathing. That is what the application really amounted to. The egg-candlers, backed by the S. L. P., insisted upon acquainting the public with Goldstein's methods, and carried their point throughout, by hitting from the shoulder and refusing to resort to the "back-stairs" methods of Organized Scabbery. Boss Goldstein has to pay the cost. There will amount to the price of a good many dozen eggs. But he will be a wiser man for it.

# "COMRADE JOSIAH."

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Goes to Haverhill and is Enthusiastically Received by His Social Democratic "Comrades"—Vale Forever the Haverhill "Socialist."

Haverhill, Mass., Oct. 26. — Josiah Quincy, Democratic candidate for Governor, struck a death-blow at the Social Democracy of this city. Two years ago John Chase, the then Social Democratic Mayor of Haverhill, attended and spoke to a meeting of the New England Boot and Shoe club. During the course of his remarks he referred to Quincy, who was then Mayor of Boston, as being a better "Socialist" than he, Chase, was.

This remark became a slogan of the Haverhill Social Democrats and they dropped into the habit of speaking of "Comrade Quincy." Quincy said nothing, but this year he took advantage of the circumstance and claimed the support of his Haverhill "comrades." His meeting was a big one, and practically all the Haverhill Social Democrats turned out, and were wildly enthusiastic in their applause.

Quincy's speech is a gem of sophistry, but that is what appeals to his "comrades," and when he finished they were with him heart and soul.

Quincy's remarks were confined almost wholly to the freak brand of "Socialism" that prevailed in Haverhill, and his references to the fact that the issues now being advocated by that party were not new but had been proposed by the democracy were loudly applauded, especially by the large crowd of Social Democrats present.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Quincy said:

"In coming to the city of Haverhill to-night I need not make any excuse for addressing myself chiefly to the subject of Socialism, which has here made itself such a large political factor in your local politics as to give to this city a widespread reputation as a center of that movement."

"While I am not myself a believer in the theory of State Socialism, widely separated as it is from the principles of Democracy, I can, at least, claim to have a sympathetic understanding of the underlying spirit of the Socialistic movement, and I shall endeavor to deal with it to-night in an spirit of fairness and candor."

"We should leave to the Republican party the work of antagonizing or condemning Socialism merely because it is an attack upon the vested interests of capital, of misrepresenting its purposes or program, or of confounding it with the far different creed of anarchy."

"Socialism and anarchy are, indeed, absolutely opposite and antagonistic political theories, the former advocating the fullest application of the idea of collectivism, the latter of the principle of individualism. The only possible bond of connection which can exist is claimed to exist between these opposing dogmas is found in the charge that they both contemplate the use of force to secure the reconstruction of society upon a new basis. (Cheers from the Social Democrats.)"

"As an intellectual movement it has at least a respectable character and backing, even if the weight of expert authority—if in such a matter there is any such thing as expert authority—is still almost wholly against its theoretical basis."

"If the full doctrine of State Socialism has as yet obtained comparatively few adherents in this country, it has on the continent of Europe, and particularly in Germany, a large and growing popular support. It is not, as is justly claimed, the tendency of the age is Socialistic, whether or not its outcome is to be State Socialism. (Applause and cheers from Social Democrats.)"

"The question as to what policy the movement is to adopt in dealing with the Democratic and Republican parties is one of much practical importance, and I desire to say a word upon that subject. Political parties have to be governed by PRACTICAL considerations, and the two leading parties in this commonwealth must respectively be guided in dealing with Socialism largely by the attitude which the managers of that movement assume toward them."

"To put the matter in concrete form, if Socialism directs its efforts, as it should logically do, CHIEFLY AGAINST THE REPUBLICAN PARTY: If it seeks to draw its recruits from the ranks of that party, there is no reason why it should especially be antagonized by Democrats."

"If, on the other hand, it pursues the illogical and, as I believe, the unwise course of trying rather to weaken and undermine the Democratic party, it cannot expect any CONSIDERATION from us, and we must meet it with the most vigorous opposition possible."

"But, according to my information, Socialism does not always adopt that friendly or tolerant attitude toward the Democratic party which this partial community of political interest, to say nothing of partial similarity of spirit and of aim, might be expected to create."

"So far as such a tendency exists, I presume that its cause is to be found partly in the idea which some may entertain—chimerical and even absurd as I believe that idea to be—that democracy is a decaying creed, partly in the tendency which is often seen to oppose those who are in partial agreement with us more bitterly than our most uncompromising opponents."

THE FATHERLY ADVICE ATTITUDE.

"But if such an attitude toward Democrats on the part of some Socialists is not altogether unnatural, it

is certainly unwise and unwarranted, especially in view of the fact that the Democratic party has of recent years taken a course so advanced or even so radical as to lose the support to a large extent of the business men formerly identified with it.

"If the Democratic party were endeavoring to compete with the Republican party for the conservative vote or for the support of special capitalistic influences, there would be more excuse for such an attitude."

"If any indulge in a dream that the Democratic party, which has survived so many political changes and has exhibited such wonderful vitality, is now going to abandon the field, making it possible for Socialists to become the leading party of opposition, they may as well return to their political senses, for such an event is not going to take place."

"If, on the other hand, Socialism will assume its proper place, as the extreme antithesis to those tendencies of modern industrial and capitalistic development with which the Republican party is so closely identified, if it will consequently assume an attitude of friendly toleration, at least, toward the Democratic party, recognizing that our party is in a measure traveling along the same road, although not proposing to go so far upon it, then there is no reason why there should be any especial political antagonism or ill-will between the two parties."

"For myself, while I do not believe that the Socialist party has acquired, or is in our time likely to acquire, the political experience and ability to qualify it for the proper conduct of government, I am still ready to affirm that in the existing political conditions of this commonwealth—where the overwhelming predominance of the Republican party exerts such a benumbing influence, a vote for the Socialist candidates may make more for the true progress of the state, which calls for some radicalism of spirit, than a vote for the Republican candidates."

## THE LOST SHEEP.

"Let me, therefore, in conclusion, make an appeal to those Democrats of Haverhill who have been voting the Socialist ticket to return to their former political allegiance."

"Let them make their advanced views, no doubt sincerely entertained and entitled to respectful consideration, a factor in the shaping of Democratic policy, instead of an empty protest, which, as far as their action is concerned, will only strengthen the political ideas to which they are most opposed and tend to fix Republican rule still more firmly upon the people."

"If there is anything desirable and immediately practicable in the Socialistic program, the Democratic party is ready to recognize and adopt it. It is not, to be sure, ready to advocate the acquirement and management of all industries by the state; but even the most radical socialist must believe in this rather as a possibility of the distant future than as something coming within the range of changes which are possible within the present generation."

"The Democratic party proposes through the holding of a constitutional convention, to open the door, in the most effective manner possible, for the agitation and consideration of all those measures of reform which can only be secured through changes in our fundamental law."

"Democracy, therefore, and not socialism, is the effective remedy for the evils from which society suffers, so far as these are capable of remedy by any political action." (Applause.) and cheers for "Comrade Josiah."

## STILL BORING AWAY.

But the Republicans Beat the Kaugars At the Game.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 26.—Last Thursday night, the Central Labor union had a political session at which the influence of the "labor" vote of the county was sought to be directed and controlled. Mike Goldsmith, a worker under the Republican committee and a representative of the Bartenders' "union," presented a call from the Building Trades council to all "who labor for a living," asking them to vote against Robert C. Wright for auditor.

The charge against Wright by the Building Trades council is that he refused, as mayor of Glenville, to have an eight-hour clause inserted in the contracts for public work of the village. The council claims to have asked him to have this put in all contracts, binding the contractors to allow their men to work but that many hours each day.

The Central union, after considerable discussion, decided to endorse the action of the builders. The vote on the proposition was close. A motion was then made to pledge the support of the Central body to the Kaugaroo Social Democratic candidates, but this, after a heated and acrimonious debate, failed.

## CAMPAIGN LEAFLET

### IN THE Polish Language.

The New York Labor News Company is publishing a campaign leaflet in the Polish language. To facilitate matters it is being printed in Buffalo.

Sections should send orders direct to B. Reinstein, 521 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.

The price of the leaflet will be either \$1.50 or \$2 per thousand. Actual price cannot be fixed until cost of production is determined.

New York Labor News Co., 2 New Reade St., New York.

# A DOCUMENT.

## Chauncey M. Depew Convicted Out of His Own Mouth

The below is in full the speech delivered by Senator Depew in Buffalo last September 28, on "Railroad Day." The long, the speech is worth reading, it furnishes points innumerable against the Capitalist system. The dull Depew did not himself understand the purport of the speech that his intellectual hold-carriers had thrown together for him. Here it is:

"I have been for thirty-five years in the railway service. It was my good fortune in the earlier days and subordinate positions to have those confidential relations with the executive which gave me the intimate knowledge of every department of railway work. The most treasured recollections of this period are the friends who were from every rank, from the footboard to the Superintendent of motive, from the track to the General Superintendent, from the desks in the offices to the Traffic Managers, the General Passenger Agents and the Treasurers, and the whole staff. An active and energetic pursuit of politics, running along with railway work, has brought me also in close contact with citizens of every profession, business, vocation, and trade in the country. In this way I have been able to form a judgement upon the characteristics, the good citizenship, the intelligence, and the character of railway men as they are like or differ from men in other pursuits."

"So much has been said of late years about railway power and influence that, in order to have a clearer view of the dignity and usefulness of our profession, we should take a short hour for a review of the rise, development, and present position of the great carriers of the world. Empires and cities have grown and decayed as they were favorably or unfavorably situated along the great highways of commerce. The flourishing mart of to-day is the deserted hamlet of to-morrow, when new routes and better ones have diverted the course of traffic to other channels than those on which the ruined city is located. Transportation in its modern sense is one and the most important, of the mighty agencies which made the nineteenth the most important century in the history of mankind."

"It has always been possible for commerce to thrive along navigable water courses, but the difficulty in reaching the interior, the cost of transportation increasing for every mile by old methods made population and industries impossible upon any modern scale. The imagination is appalled in the effort to grasp where the world would be to-day and what the conditions of its inhabitants if the steamship and the railroad had not been invented."

"If it is hardly seventy years since Stephenson built his locomotive, I found a book of minutes of the Directors of one of the earliest railroads—the Mohawk and Hudson. This was one of the links which now form the New York Central. At the meeting of the board in 1831, a committee of the Directors and the engineer had reported in favor of substituting an iron for a wooden rail. They reported it back to the engineer and the committee for further investigation and report. Among the members of this board were the first John Jacob Astor and Hamilton Fish. The latter lived to see all the marvels produced by the railroad of to-day. The rail of the period was a thin strap nailed upon the wood, and this strap, getting loose at the ends, would be caught by the wheel and run up through the cars, frequently impaling the passenger or cutting off his leg or arm."

"Without the railroad there would have been no Northwestern, no Mountain, and no Pacific States. The few people in the vast territory between Chicago and the Pacific would have been engaged exclusively in agriculture. Their harvests, their flocks, and their herds would have been useful only for the food of themselves and their neighbors. The cost of transportation would have been prohibitive. Cheap transportation by the railway has enabled the Dakota farmer to sell his wheat to the miller at Minneapolis or at Buffalo, and the miller to sell his flour to New England and the middle States. It has permitted the West and Northwest to successfully compete in the English markets with grain from Russia, Egypt and India. It has made the vast plains beyond the great lakes, which were the feeding grounds of the buffalo fifty years ago, the granary of the world. It has enabled the artisan to live, the factory, the mills, and the furnaces to exist, the mines to be opened, and comforts and luxuries to be enjoyed by all the people."

"With a modern system of transportation wholly developed within the three score years and ten allotted to the span of life, every family without regard to its position in life, enjoys the comforts and other luxuries in the products of other climes, other countries and other continents, which even the richest could not procure 100 years ago. Upon the table of every workmanman is the food which has come thousands of miles across the continent and the oceans, and in his family are the clothing, the furniture, the tools of his trade, and the equipment of his home, which represents a lesson in geography of varied industries, of raw material and its place of growth and place of conversion into the manufactured products and of the lives and conditions of far distant peoples which was hardly within the possible information of college professor in the life of his grandfather."

"Since the construction of Stephenson's locomotive, seventy-two years ago, there have been built in the whole world 457,000 miles of railway, which are capitalized at about forty billions of dollars. The aggregate length of the railways in the United States is 193,000 miles, and is capitalized in stock and bonds at eleven billion and seven hundred and nineteen millions of dollars. The aggregate length of the railroads is six times greater than that of any other country, and many thousands of miles longer than all the railroads of Europe put together. While the United States occupy but six per cent of the land surface of the earth, they have over 40 per cent of its railway mileage. The internal commerce of our country is so vast that the tonnage an-

nually carried by our railway is greater than the totals of Great Britain, Ireland, France, and Germany combined, tonnage of all the seas also.

"Railway development in the United States commenced in 1830. In that year forty miles were built. Up to 1860 we had reached in the thirty years only 28,000 miles or less than a thousand miles a year. The civil war, by deaths and wounds, took two millions of men out of the active industries of the country; it destroyed over ten thousand millions of dollars' worth of property; it added three thousand million to our National debt; it devastated ten States, and yet the benefits and the blessings of the abolition of slavery, the removal of the danger of disunion and the unification of the Republic in one great Nation were so great that between 1865 and 1870 21,000 miles of railway were built; between 1870 and 1880, 37,000 miles more, and between 1880 and 1890, 77,000 miles still additional, while from 1890 to 1897 there were added 21,000 miles more and from 1897 to 1900 there were 9,000 miles built."

"These figures are more eloquent than the most glowing utterances that have moved armies to victory, Senators to action, and peoples to religious frenzy. Every mile of railroad built means tens of thousands acres brought under cultivation and opened for settlement, it means villages and cities, happy homes and industrious and thriving populations. It is safe to say that without the railway development of to-day, if the population of Europe or America were the same, the congestion would lead to poverty, starvation, misery, and anarchy beyond the power of imagination to conceive."

"There were in the service of the railroads in 1900—that is on their payrolls—over a million men, and there were paid to these men in that year \$577,000,000, or 60 per cent of the entire expenses of the railroads for their operation. There were at least a million more men engaged in building cars and locomotives, in mining coal, in getting out ore, in making steel rails and their attachments, and in a multitude of other employments, which exists only to supply the railroads; so that one in every fifteen of the persons in the United States who are engaged in economical pursuits or earnings wages get their living from the operation of the railroads of the country."

"The gross earnings of the railroads of the United States in 1900 was \$1,457,000,000. Of this, \$577,000,000 went for labor directly on the pay roll; material and supplies, which are mainly labor, rentals, interests, and taxes absorbed all the rest of the \$910,000,000 earnings, except \$118,000,000 to the stockholders. To make this situation more clearly understood, of every \$100 earned by the railroad \$39 go directly to the employees of the company, \$27 go for supplies—which is labor—\$23 go for interest on indebtedness and rentals of other people's and city properties, \$3 are paid in taxes, and \$8 go to the stockholders. These \$8 distributed over the capitalization of the railroads of the country for which no dividends are paid at all, which makes a higher average for the roads which do pay dividends."

## REDUCTION OF FREIGHT RATES.

"When I entered the railroad service in 1866, the rate per ton per mile for freight was 2 cents, or 20 mills; the average rate per ton per mile on all railroads of the country in 1900 was about 7 mills. This reduction makes the rate of to-day little more than a third of what it was thirty years ago. Had our railroads received in 1900 the same rates for freight which they did thirty years ago their income would have been nearly treble."

"This reduction has enormously stimulated the productive energies of the United States. The interest, the bonded debt at that period averaged 7 per cent. It has now come down to about 4 1/2 per cent, while most of the railroads were paying 8 to 10 per cent. The public has received the whole of this reduction; none of it has been taken off from labor. One bushel of wheat in 1866 would carry two bushels from Chicago to New York; one bushel of wheat in 1900 would carry six bushels from Chicago to New York."

"In this same thirty-five years of my railroad service, in which rates have gone down nearly two-thirds for freight and one-third for passengers, the taxes have doubled. These reductions in the net earnings of the railways, because of constant lowering of rates by railroad wars and other causes, have not been felt at all by the employees. On the contrary, their wages have been constantly increased, having been advanced 87 1/2 per cent, or nearly double, during that period."

"The building of 150,000 miles of railway in thirty years led to great confusion and to many errors and mistakes. On the one hand it stimulated an enormous immigration and settlement; its position in life, enjoys the comforts and other luxuries in the products of other climes, other countries and other continents, which even the richest could not procure 100 years ago. Upon the table of every workmanman is the food which has come thousands of miles across the continent and the oceans, and in his family are the clothing, the furniture, the tools of his trade, and the equipment of his home, which represents a lesson in geography of varied industries, of raw material and its place of growth and place of conversion into the manufactured products and of the lives and conditions of far distant peoples which was hardly within the possible information of college professor in the life of his grandfather."

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did not appreciate their duties to the public. They were autocratic and arbitrary, and in many instances untrained. The business grew beyond the education of men competent to manage it. It takes the qualities which produce a great general and make a successful business man on a large scale to manage the intricate relations of a railway company with its several communities, with the general public, and with its employees and owners. Enormous prices for salaries and in lump sums were bid for this talent, often without success. The difference between an able and even a moderately equipped manager will be to a great railroad so many millions of dollars that his salary cuts no figure."

"The inability of many railway managers to grasp the situation, the panics which threw whole communities into bankruptcy or suspended industries which meant extreme poverty, and the misrepresentations of the politician who hoped to climb to power on a new issue, created violent antagonisms in many States between the people and the railroads. Then came forward a class of statesmen who formulated bills as remarkable for their ignorance of the situation as they were injurious to both the operations of the road and the people who patronized it. The greatest and most intricate and scientific problem of the age could not be solved by sweeping measures of restriction or confiscation prepared by men, however honest and well-meaning, who could not possibly comprehend the subject."

"The consolidation of connecting lines was violently opposed as hostile to the public interest and the argument seemed unanswerable, but the enormous benefits to the public in the reduction of rates, the improvement of the line and equipment, the speed of trains, and the disappearance of friction at every terminal, which have resulted from the consolidation of the eleven roads which make the present New York Central, or the half dozen which make the present Lake Shore, are so universally admitted that a proposition to dissolve them into the original lines and change freight and passengers at each end, as formerly, would now rise in revolution. Legislation by the States done in this hasty and crude way threatened to sidetrack large communities and deprive them of the benefits of the seaboard and interior being brought together. It took years to grasp, even if it is now fully understood, the relations between a train of loaded cars of wheat moving night and day from Dakota to New York, requiring little for its service of the vast equipment at stations and freight yards along the line, and the local train which takes up a partly loaded car here and there and serves the community within the State line."

"After a bitter struggle in our own State of New York, which lasted some years, and which threatened the commercial supremacy of the State and city, as well as the destruction of the New York Central Railroad as a dividend-paying company; I met, by the authority of Mr. Vanderbilt, these commercial bodies. We discussed these questions for months; we took volumes of testimony. I became convinced that of the three methods of meeting the question—ownership by the State or by the National Government, universal consolidation, not only of connecting lines, but also of competing lines, and State and National supervision—the last was the true solution of the whole difficulty."

## RAILWAY COMMISSIONS WORK.

"It required the united strength of the commercial bodies and of the railroads to induce our Legislature, so heated had the public feeling become, to create a Railway Commission and give it these supervisory powers. It got in full operation about the time that I became President of the New York Central Railroad. For the fourteen years of administration and until its close I was brought in constant contact with the commission and its operations, and felt that it would be strengthened by having upon it a railway man from the working force, and securing an amendment to that effect. Michael Rickard, a locomotive engineer, was appointed. The New York Central has never resisted any order of the commission. Directly its orders have cost the company hundreds of thousands of dollars, but indirectly the benefits to the public and to the company have been incalculable. Every shipper and passenger and employee knows that a two-cent postage stamp will carry his complaint to Albany, and that it will be immediately heard. He need be at no expense, for the commission will undertake to act in his behalf."

"The legislation of Massachusetts and New York has been happily followed by the formation of a National Railway Commission. This body has performed excellent service. Its functions are so important and effect such vast interests that the places upon the commission should be made so attractive by length of term and compensation as to secure the ablest minds in the country. With some modification of the Inter-State commerce law and increase in power in the commission, a tribunal may be created which would take railroads in the Nation out of politics, as they are in our own State. There is no reason why a railroad man should be discriminated against in the public service, and every reason why his training and intelligence under him as competent to fill office and execute with honor and ability the duties of any position as his fellow-citizens of other callings or professions."

"The railway service trains and educates. It develops the same type of men all over the world. They are quick to think and act, open-minded to suggestions and inventions, and free from bigotry of term and compensation as to secure the ablest minds in the country. With some modification of the Inter-State commerce law and increase in power in the commission, a tribunal may be created which would take railroads in the Nation out of politics, as they are in our own State. There is no reason why a railroad man should be discriminated against in the public service, and every reason why his training and intelligence under him as competent to fill office and execute with honor and ability the duties of any position as his fellow-citizens of other callings or professions."

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tendents quit that as soon as they were promoted from the shop or the cab of the locomotive to high office.

"Nothing enlarges the understanding and liberalizes ideas like travel. The perpetual horizon of one's own town is the prison wall of mind. Provincialism believes that there is no business man, orator, teacher, or genius like the village storekeeper, lawyer, preacher, or poet. But when the men and women cross the county line and mingle with the world; when they meet the men whose hands are on the levers of progress and thought; when they see how infinitesimal we are except as parts of the vast and complex machinery of society, and the opportunities there are for larger activities and places—then they learn the most important lesson in life, which is, 'there are others.' This development is the peculiar privilege of our profession. Railroad men go everywhere. They rub against statesmen and politicians, fools and frauds, employers and employees, the successful and moderately successful, those who control and those who swim with the tide, and see the operation of great enterprises. They are the most eager and observant readers of newspapers. Among themselves, they are good fellows, in the camaraderie of an honorable and useful calling, and at home and abroad oracles of news and views."

"The development of the close of the wonderful nineteenth century is specially distinct in our vocation. Thirty years ago there were no schools for education which is now required. The old-time was a rule-of-thumb man. He was a tough-and-ready customer, and his language was as lurid as his administration was arbitrary and tyrannical. He hated the new men from the schools, and all what he termed 'new-fangled notions.' Though some of the best of our managers to-day have come from this class, the difficulties of their self-education and equipment demonstrate their extraordinary ability. Now, however, their service demand at the beginning a training undreamed of in the early days. I remember one of these hard-headed old Superintendents who was overwhelmed with the sudden development of passenger traffic. The complaints of insufficient accommodations led to his being summoned before the Board of Directors. To the question why he did not provide more trains and more cars, his answer was: 'What is the use? No matter how many cars we put on, the people will fill them up just the same.'"

## CHANCES TO RISE FROM RANKS.

"Despair and pessimism have no place in the railway service. Its managers and heads of departments have risen from the rank. Every young beginner can look up the hill which he wants to climb, and see every prominent position occupied by those who were once where he is, and his hopes will increase as he learns that merit and not favor wins promotions. Among the million of railway men who are voters there are no socialists and, thank God, no anarchists."

"The most valuable and valued political right in the world is American citizenship. Its liberty and opportunity can be had under no other Government and in no other country. It is extended freely to all who come from foreign lands to enjoy its blessings. The greater its privileges, the greater the crime of seeking and then abusing them. To accept hospitality for the purpose of murder and require it with the assassination in the common judgement of mankind, is the most hideous of outrages. The citizen circulates all over our land without restraint, registration, or supervision. He has absolute liberty of speech, with his pen or upon the platform. The time has come when the law must draw the line between liberty and license."

"Teaching the weak or depraved or ignorant to kill our rulers is not the liberty guaranteed by our Declaration of Independence. We elect from among ourselves for a brief tenure those who shall govern and carry out our laws. To-day our fellow citizen becomes a President by the fairly registered will of the majority, and to-morrow he is again one of ourselves in his private citizenship. No one could refuse a call from his countrymen to this great office, and it is within the legitimate ambition and possibility of every American boy. To make war on him for the same reason and in the same way as if he were a despot who recognized no rights due his oppressed subjects, is an attack on the foundations of our liberty, our social structure, and all that makes life worth the living. We must safeguard our citizenship. We must raise the barriers and increase the requirements for immigration. While thus protecting our country from the admission of its avowed enemies, we must place somewhere the power to expel them."

"We are here to visit this superb exhibition of the peaceful development of our own and of our sister countries of North and South America. But we are in the hall where President McKinley was so treacherously and foully assassinated. We cannot adjourn without expressing our horror of the murder and hope for legislation which will specially meet this worst of crimes, and our love and reverence for our martyred President."

"There is but one sentiment among those who voted for and those who voted against him. Americans loved William McKinley. His domestic life and tender devotion to an invalid wife are part of every American home. He was always a warm friend of railroad men, and appointed a locomotive engineer to be Third Assistant Postmaster General, one of the most responsible positions in the Government. During his administration, by reason of increased prosperity, 194,000 additional men have been placed on the pay rolls of the railways and \$110,000,000 more paid yearly in wages. His past is history, and an important and brilliant chapter of the most beneficent era in our country's life."

"Without prejudice or partisanship, we can all view with pride the great part he has played in the drama of nations. His legacy to his countrymen is the example of the acceptance and performance of every duty, public and private, with buoyant cheerfulness and scrupulous fidelity. He never complained of his lot or his task, but joyously did the work before him. 'It is God's will' was the motto of his life, as it was the consolation in his death. He was a soldier of the cross without cant or rants or fads or fanaticism. It was this idea which lifted him from the ranks to be Major

# Trades & 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. 495

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Kojlin, 307 Bartsge st.

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

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

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary K. Wallberg. 408

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.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of month at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, "Arbetearen." 429

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday of month, at 3 p. m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. 453

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 every second and fourth Friday of the month at 8 p. m., at Cosmopolitan Park, corner of Sixth avenue and Thirtieth street, Newark, N. J.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., Headquarters and free reading room, 205 1/2 South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 2 p. m., Foresters' Temple, 129 1/2 W. First street, corner Spring. 435

NEW HAVEN, CONN. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, 8 p. m., S. L. P. headquarters, 853 Grand avenue, Westville Branch meets every third Tuesday, 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 556 Ontario street, top floor.

HEADQUARTERS SECTION SOMERVILLE, 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 Erie Co., S. L. P., meets 1st and 3rd Saturday, 8 p. m., in Florence Parlors, 627 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, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 119 Eddy st., San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.

## THE PARIS COMMUNE

is a landmark as being the first administration managed by the Working Class. Consequently the workingman should be familiar with the history of the Commune—its birth, its growth, its death. The capitalist press has persistently distorted the facts relative to the Commune, and Socialists, more than any one else, should be thoroughly equipped with the truth regarding this famous uprising of the proletariat. For this purpose an excellent book is

TRAFFIC IN SHAME.

HOW IT IS FOSTERED BY THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The System Introduced in Places Where It Was Hitherto Unknown—Prostitutes Recruited Under Official Sanction—Government Supervision and Inspection—Actions That Speak Louder Than Words.

The Republican candidates in their effort to gain votes to aid them in freeing themselves from Tammany "misrule"—high taxation, are pretending great concern for the "traffic in shame" which they say flourishes on the East Side. Without going into the matter pro or con let us look at the ACTIONS of this same party of "high moral ideas" in another quarter.

The following evidence was published in a Chicago paper last year. The evidence has never been overthrown:

"The condition of things in Manila must be made known to the American public in whose name these things are done. Fact can not be hidden at, but must be stated, and incontrovertible proofs must be offered.

"With the advent of the American troops there came abandoned women from every corner of the earth. H. S. Neugass, who has made an intelligent study of the conditions says that DURING THE FIRST YEAR OF THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION EIGHT HUNDRED PROSTITUTES CAME TO MANILA.

"They came to assist in the great work of pushing civilization among the unregenerated Filipinos.

"Now, not a prostitute can land in Manila without the express permission of the United States military authorities. Officers of the military government board every ship and cross-examine each passenger before they are allowed to land. The passenger is questioned as to his business, plans and purposes before he is allowed to go ashore. It is widely advertised in the states that no prostitute is allowed to land, but no one in Manila regards this "rule" otherwise than as a joke.

"The best information that I can get in conversation with newspaper men, police reporters and officials is that there are now about 200 regularly licensed houses of prostitution in the city. In these establishments there are about 600 prostitutes who are under the direct control of the military authorities. These women represent American "Christian civilization" here. This does not include the swarms of loose women who have rooms, and who prowl about the streets. It is simply the list of "ladies" who submit to a weekly examination by the United States military doctors and pay four pesos a week for the same.

"The prostitution business of the city is conducted under the supervision of a regular department of the military government, the Department of Municipal Inspection. The chief of this "department of prostitution" is Captain Todd, who has under him a big staff of assistants, inspectors, doctors and finkies of various sorts. This military bawdy house department is run on alleged scientific principles. A most rigid system of control, medical examination and official "inspection" is in force, the same system which is advertised by zealots to remove all danger of contagion of this sort.

"No woman is allowed to open an establishment of this kind without express permission of the military authorities who dispense the blessings of "benevolent assimilation." Moreover, she is obliged to take out a wine and beer license at a cost of one hundred pesos for each six months. In addition to this, each inmate of the den is obliged to submit to a medical examination once each week by the regularly authorized military physicians and to pay four pesos for each examination. A book is given each girl on the cover of which is her photograph and inside a bunch of blank "certificates of inspection."

"When each examination is made, the officer signs a certificate that the party examined is "free from all venereal diseases." Photographic reproductions of these certificates were offered in evidence. Later in the day, along comes another inspector to see if the examination has been made, and makes another record of the fact.

"In case the girl is found to be infected, the doctor bustles her off to the "Hospital de Inspeccion," where she is kept until well. While in the hospital, she must pay for her keeping. She is not allowed to take any treatment outside of the hospital, unless it be from a physician recommended by the superintendent who is also in the "push." The superintendent is careful to telephone to the doctor recommended. If the "lady" has not taken treatment there, the police are notified and she is arrested and escorted back to the regular hospital.

"This examination fee of four dollars per week, paid by the women to the "Department," is said to go into a fund to maintain the hospital. But when the hospital authorities are asked to explain "why the women are compelled to pay their way while there," no information is forthcoming. It is "official business" which is of no concern to the public.

"About three weeks ago, Major Ira Brown, of the Military Board of Health, made an elaborate report to his superiors on the subject of official prostitution. He explained that the fearful prevalence of infamous diseases was attributable to the fact that frequently the numerous baganos become so crowded with soldiers that the madams are forced to send out on the streets and byways to collect an additional assortment of girls to help entertain the crowds. He said that the diseases of this sort are usually contracted from the class of girls and not from the duly authorized official prostitutes. As a remedy for this state of affairs he urged that a "reservation" be set apart

in the city for the exclusive use of this class of business people, this reservation to be divided into three sections; the first section was to be confined to American girls, the second section to foreign ladies and the third section to be reserved for native Filipino girls.

"When the Americans took possession of the city, the bulk of the troops were quartered out near Sampalogo, one of the best residence districts of the city. It was at the end of the street car lines and thereby convenient.

"Straightway the prostitutes flocked to this section in droves. The orgies became so frightful that the Spanish families of the district began to lock up their houses and rent residences in other portions of the city. Now there are but few respectable families left in the vicinity. Two whole streets are wholly taken up with houses of ill repute. At the end of these two streets are filled with drunken soldiers, rioting, yelling Americans and half-naked women. In this settlement of lust, there is scarcely a house of prostitution which is not DECORATED WITH AMERICAN FLAGS INSIDE AND OUT. SOME OF THEM HAVE AMERICAN FLAGS PAINTED CLEAR ACROSS THE FRONT OF THEIR ESTABLISHMENTS.

"The other streets of the vicinity are honeycombed with these resorts. Sampalogo, instead of being a residence resort, is wholly given over to riot and lasciviousness. Only a few weeks ago, the head of one of the few remaining Spanish families, abandoned his home there and moved to other quarters of the city. Like some others of the Spaniards who had fled, instead of locking up his home, he rented it for immoral purposes. The Spanish families remaining were in great disgust and attempted to organize a boycott on his business. They even visited the local daily papers to secure their co-operation.

"In the Sulu archipelago, official houses of prostitution have been opened on the canteen plan. The beginning has been made at Jolo, and General Kobbe, who is in command of the district, is credited with being the promoter of the brilliant project.

"In this archipelago, as well as in Mindanao, houses of this sort are unknown. Women of this character are also practically unknown. The chastity of the native Moro woman is sacredly protected. There is no such thing known as rape and kindred offences. The natives are, moreover, the fiercest fighters in all the Philippines. The officers were afraid that the soldiers would get beyond control and make criminal assaults on the native woman, as they had so frequently done in Luzon among the Tagals. They also knew that an assault of this sort means a sure war with these "uncivilized people."

"Accordingly, the authorities rented three houses and imported some girls from Japan to stock them all. One house is reserved for the officers and the other two for the men. The girls are regularly inspected by the army surgeons and transact their business under their official direction. Some weeks ago disease broke out in one of the houses. The establishment was at once closed and a guard put over it. Two weeks ago the United States transport Warren visited Jolo and carried there from Cebu three companies of the Twenty-third Infantry. As quite a number of these soldiers were inoculated with vile diseases, the officers of Jolo temporarily closed their canteen house of prostitution and put a guard over each with orders to allow none to enter who did not wear shoulder straps. The natives, who have never before seen a house of ill-fame, are much interested in the concern but watch their own girls with unusual vigilance. They are afraid that they may become "civilized" by the Americans.

"After all of this "scientific" regulation of the social evil; after all the work of this military department of prostitution, with its hospitals, with its inspectors, with its staff or military physicians to inspect the girls and explain to them the scientific methods of conducting their trade, after all the registration, certification, examination and cross-examination, licensing and restriction, this ugly fact lifts its head above the horizon of the situation like a gigantic ghost:

"Of the one hundred thousand troops which have been sent here to civilize the natives, sixty thousand have gone through the hospitals. Of these sixty thousand boys, ten thousand have been stricken with infamous diseases. Moreover, this diseased host of ten thousand soldiers does not include thousands of others who took private treatment of local physicians.

"In the same issue of the Chicago paper is an article by Wilbur F. Crafts, in which he says:

"A man whose absolute reliability is well vouched for, and who made a thorough investigation reports that the American military authorities have introduced in the Philippines, and even in the very presence of the Sultan of Sulu, that open and official sanction of prostitution which was prohibited in the British army through the protest of American woman. He says:

"There is a quarter set off by the commanding officer as the recognized resort of prostitutes. These women, mostly Japanese, are brought there with the knowledge and consent, if not approval of the authorities; they are segregated, and only soldiers allowed to consort with them; sentries are posted at the entrance to keep peace and order and prevent the entrance of natives or the escape of the woman, and it is a recognized institution of our military occupation."

Workers Mustered To Hear a Speech. Coneaut, O., Oct. 26.—The local Republican Campaign Committee celebrated to-day throughout all the towns in northwestern Ohio as rally day. Special trains were run at a low excursion rate to this city.

The speakers here were Gov. George K. Nash and Leslie P. Shaw and Eli Tampuso. The visitors were taken to the harbor where all work was suspended and the workmen were gathered on the docks. Gov. Nash addressed them from the bow of a vessel.

IN TEXAS.

The Debacle of the Lone Star State Tries to Find Out Where It is at.

The Texas contingent of the Democratic Social Party held a state conference at Dallas October 9. The conference comprised less than thirty cath-as-catch can "Socialists," a populist or two, and "captain" Ross. The purpose of the conference was to find out where the Texas end of the party of the "Socialist" bar-sinister is at.

They proceeded to find out. After the election of officers for the meeting Mr. Sam Hampton, of Bonham moved that "Comrade Word H. Mills, of the Socialist Labor Party be tendered a seat in the Conference as a fraternal and advisory delegate." The motion having been seconded, a discussion of Comrade Mills' eligibility occurred, during which that gentleman asked permission to state his position. By common consent the chair requested Mr. Mills to address the conference.

Comrade Mills availed himself of the opportunity in the clear-cut class conscious vernacular of the S. L. P., and when he had finished his thirty minutes' address the Texas Social Democratic party conference knew where comrade Mills was "at," even if they did not know the slough they were floundering in themselves. It is needless to say that comrade Mills was given no further voice in the proceedings of that State convention.

Following Comrade Mills' speech there occurred a protracted and more or less heated discussion over "tactical" differences between the S. L. P. as enunciated by the comrade and those of the S. D. P., which discussion occupied the entire forenoon session. The argument ceased only by a motion to adjourn carrying.

In justice to W. E. Farmer, be it said that gentleman, who is chairman of the State Executive Committee, conceded the correctness of the S. L. P. position and that all the points made by the S. L. P. comrade were well taken, and that the S. D. P. to achieve success must follow the lead of the S. L. P., and that he only remains in the S. D. P. because he thinks he can subvert the interests of the revolutionary propaganda more efficiently as an S. D. P. partisan and educator in Socialist economics.

But in his speech Mr. Farmer DID NOT repudiate the action of his party in the Millerand affair, nor did he criticize the S. D. P. for its action in making Armory Bullder Carey chairman of the national S. D. P. convention at Indianapolis, thus tacitly endorsing the party's action in giving traitors to the working class honorable recognition as members.

To the onlooker schooled in the discipline of the S. L. P. organization, many of the features of this convention were amusing. The convention acted like a lot of school boys. There was an indecision and diffusiveness that characterized the proceedings that was painful. There was a clash of ideas and interests that indicated mutual distrust.

Messrs. W. E. Farmer and Sam Hampton were been publishing a paper at Bonham called the "Economist," as a private individual enterprise.

This paper is the accepted exponent of S. D. P. Pism in Texas. Last January steps were taken to form a stock company for the publication of a "State organ," organization of said company to be completed when \$2,500 of stock has been subscribed. Of this amount nearly \$1,000 has been subscribed. Already jealousies arising from personal interest have manifested themselves. A goodly portion of the convention's time was occupied in insinuations and recriminations about somebody being "bugged in a deal," and a "fresh" chap from Houston whose name is W. F. Morrison, volunteered if given thirty days he would organize and publish a party organ like the "Economist." Inasmuch as Morrison acknowledged he knew absolutely nothing about the practical workings of a newspaper plant he got the horse-laugh. Farmer and Hampton were finally "allowed" to go on with their paper.

"Captain" Ross, who uttered more words and said less than any delegate present made a fearful talk about what good things would be his did he only go to Mexico or California and sell his hands on the lever of a loco motive; how he could earn from \$150 to \$200 a month if he would only give up his work for the S. D. P. But he proposed in a graveyard voice that if the State Executive Committee would but furnish him a salary of \$75 a month he would forego \$200 per month and organize branches in all the hamlets of Texas. Someone suggested that such a sacrifice were too utterly too too, and that the party in Texas would not require it of him. And the "Captain" sat him down in meditative cadness. Much might be written of this "Captain's" career as a labor fakir. Erstwhile he has been "doing" the western States as a National Organizer jointly of the Gompersdom and the Democratic Social Party. Living at the expense of the victims, sometimes S. D. P. ites, and again the "yoonyuns," he has stood hand in glove with the Organized Scabbery or the fakirization committing the S. D. P. to its despicable methods. And this fannel-mouthed ignoramus had the characteristic effrontery to stand up in the late S. D. P. conference and denounce the S. L. P. as "the bitterest enemy of true trades unionism." When confronted on that floor by an S. L. P. representative with copies respectively of the constitutions of the A. F. of L. and of the S. T. & L. A., and the demerits of the former and the

working class conscious principles of the latter, he sat in silent, conscious self-stultification.

Some changes were made in the personnel of the S. D. P. State Committee, and the conference took steps to unite with the "united" Socialist party as per program of the national convention on presided over by Armory Bullder Carey.

At night a meeting was held in the auditorium of the City Hall building at which W. E. Farmer was the principal speaker. He had the good taste to refrain from mention of the S. D. P., and confined his discussion to economics purely. Senex.

IN NEWPORT NEWS VA.

A Good Week's Work There by the Fighting S. L. P. Newport News, Va., Oct. 26.—Comrade Frank Jordan of Indianapolis, Ind., arrived here October 20th at noon and started the buzz-saw at 3 P. M., at Rosebaum's Hall, outlining the origin and progress of Socialism to an interested audience of workmen.

Monday evening Jordan held an open air meeting corner of 28th street and Washington avenue, to an audience which increased to over 600. Jordan went over the same ground as on Sunday extending it into a review of the capitalist parties. He made a very telling point in describing the difference between Anarchism and Socialism also submitting evidence of the Anarchist practices of the capitalist parties all of which was evidently a startling surprise to the wage workers of Newport News. So much so that at the end of the meeting a great many crowded around the speaker, demanded the leaflets each and all wanted to question the speaker.

Tuesday evening we again held forth on the same corner. As the comrades arrived there were near 300 wage workers anxiously waiting to hear more about clear cut Socialism. After the chairman, John Hoffman opened the meeting with a few brief remarks the crowd swelled up to nearly 1,000. On looking over that sea of drawn faces it was plain that the speaker was making a very hard impression. Jordan discussed the class struggle and showed how the political power was used by the dominant class to keep the workers in submission. Exposing in turn the various lackey instruments used for the purpose of taking in the labor vote. Pulpiters, politicians, labor fakirs and fake "Social" parties showing clearly how they were used as occasion required. He described the brutality of the capitalist class, referring to Teddy's proposal of the toothed club for the workers, causing suppressed groans of horror on those upturned faces.

Wednesday evening at the same stand, Comrade Jordan spoke for over an hour, in which he gave a clear cut description of Trade Unionism showing the necessity of politics in the union, also rubbing up the Kangaroo and paying his respects to the Single Tax, Populistic, Materialistic, Co-operative Store Starting freaks. After the meeting adjourned over a hundred and twenty-five followed us to our headquarters.

Jordan described to them the workings of our organization, in which he outlined how the workmen should educate himself in politics and economics. The tactics of our party were also explained. Jordan spoke at three successful noon-day meetings at the Ship Yard Gate, where thousands of wage slaves had a chance to listen to the stand which wage slaves should take in their struggle for existence.

Some of the capitalist papers of this city tried to confuse the people in making false statements, stating that the S.L.P. had changed its name several times during its career, etc.

All our meetings were the most orderly. The police whom we had notified of our meetings had leisure to listen to all that was said.

Three thousand of the Virginia State Campaign leaflets besides 2,000 Socialist Labor Party platforms were distributed. Also the "Class Struggle," "Social Effect of Machinery" and "The Trust" and many others.

Section Newport News will try to be the banner section of the State of Virginia. PRESS COMMITTEE.

Capitalist System of Production Promotes Prostitution.

Hand in hand with the accusation on the subject of the family bonds goes the accusation that Socialists aim at a community of wives. This charge is as false as the other. Socialists, on the contrary, maintain that just the reverse of a community in wives, and of all sexual oppression and license, to wit, ideal love, will be the foundation of matrimonial connections in a Socialist Commonwealth, and that pure love can only prevail in such a social system. What, on the other hand, do we see to-day?

The irrational system of modern production tears the sexes apart. It builds up she-towns in New England and he-towns in the mining districts of Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, and the farther West, thereby directly promoting and inciting prostitution as a natural and inevitable result. Furthermore, helpless woman, forced to earn their living in the factories, shops, and mines, fall a prey to capitalist cupidity; the capitalist takes advantage of their inexperience, offers them wages too slight for their support, and hints at, or even brazenly refers them to, prostitution as a means of supplementing their income. Everywhere the increase of female labor in industry is accompanied by an increase of prostitution. In the modern State, where Christianity is preached and piensness is at a premium, many a "thriving" branch of industry is found whose working woman are paid so poorly that they would be compelled to starve unless they prostituted themselves; and, wonderful to say, in such instances the capitalist will ever be heard to protest that these small wages are indispensable to enable him to compete successfully in the market, and to maintain his establishment in a "thriving" condition.

HE RECEIVED AN OVATION.

The Kangaroo Candidate for Mayor Talks in the C. F. U.

Hanford, the Kangaroo candidate for Mayor, spoke yesterday to the Central Fakirated Union. He received an ovation. Warner, the delegate of the International Association of Machinists, noted for his readiness to receive \$50 gifts from the Tammany Street Cleaner Na-gie, and who declares he is ready to receive more; Campbell the chairman at the Cooper Union meeting of the Democratic Trades Union League (sic); Patten-maker Pallas, Croker's confidential man; and all the other members of the Organized Scabbery of high and low degree, who carry the train of the capitalist parties for a consideration, were lavish in their applause of the ex-Secret Committee-man and now Kangaroo candidate for Mayor. They applauded with particular enthusiasm and indignation at the "slight political recognition" that "so distinguished a central body" received at the hands of the politicians. The only damper on the enthusiasm of the delegates was when Hanford plagiarized some of the tolling points from the Cooper Union speech of Benjamin F. Keinar, the Socialist Labor Party candidate for Mayor. The delegates, all of whom had read the speech, did not relish that; those points savored of "arranging class against class." The orator noticed his mistake, and switched off to more popular subjects, such as inflating the number of the body's constituency, and other such subjects calculated to raise the political market price of the delegates. Taus was duly appreciated and applauded.

The speech being done, things took their usual course, in the course of which Philip Kelly, the Tammany man who had moved to give the floor to Hanford, praised the honesty of the city departments and pointed with scorn at his Republican adversaries in the C.F.U., who "slander the good name of Tammany."

HE FOUND OUT.

Kangaroo Social Democrat Asks a Question at S. L. P. Meeting.

The ratification meeting held at Rutgers square last night was a monster affair, nearly a thousand people being in attendance and speaking being carried on from two stands, at one place in English, the other in Jewish. The large and enthusiastic meeting seemed as if in the nature of making amends for the former ratification held some weeks ago at the same spot and spoiled by the rain. The audience was addressed from the English stand by Peter Damm, Benjamin F. Keinar, Charles Rathkopf and H. Jager. For over two hours and a half the audience stood and applauded the speakers to the echo.

An interesting incident occurred during Keinar's speech, when he was showing how the working class were prevented by the old parties that could and would unite them, the S.L.P. A Kangaroo at this point asked "How about the Social Democratic party?" Keinar answered as follows:

"For the past eleven years the Socialist Labor Party has continuously, consistently, honestly and ably pointed out the only basis upon which all workmen can and must unite, namely: The class struggle, or all workmen against all capitalists to overthrow the whole capitalist class and wage slavery and establish, instead, the collective ownership of the means of production. The Social Democrats admit that the S.L.P. is honest and correct in its stand. That being the case, their attempt too, to see another alleged Socialist party, was an act tending to disunite the wage workers and treasonable to them.

"But, if they had not thus debarred themselves from setting up another party, then the only excuse they could have for a new party would have been that they set up a better and more honest one. Let us see if they did. What was the first act their official Carey, did? To vote for a \$15,000 army—an act of such dastardly treason to the working class that all attempts to explain it only make it worse. His chief excuse was that he wanted the troops—the uniformed scabs that shoots you down in strikes—to have sanitary accommodations. Nice clean quarters for nice clean troops with nice clean guns with nice clean bullets to shoot nice clean holes through workmen on strike."

The speaker then went on and outlined some of Debs' history as a sample of their leaders, showing how dishonest and incompetent was the man they followed and endorsed. This man was called by Debs' own paper its Messiah of the Working Class, the John the Baptist of the New Time, Labor's Martyr, and such other titles as labor decoy ducks have themselves decorated with to catch the workers. This "martyr" got his self-bestowed crown by a few months' imprisonment in Woodstock jail, during which time he was treated as a guest, associated with the warden and his family, had lots of friends and wife see him frequently, exercised on the lawn, ate fried chicken, watermelon and other delicacies—according to his own paper, copy of which I have—and so far from being a martyr the confinement was a fodsend to him as enabling him to work the whiskey out of his system that he had over-indulged in to a deplorable extent. Debs had been a high liver for a long time and paid for it out of the \$4,000 salary annually that during thirteen years he sponged out of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen—from his own testimony at his trial, published in the "Railway Times," a copy of which I have.

"So much for the yellow halo of this 'Martyr of Labor.' Let's look again. In 1895, in Woodstock jail he declared over his own signature that the only thing for the workmen to do was to get their ballots to set up the Co-operative Commonwealth. Next year, 1896, we find him (who later denounced the S.L.P. as union wreckers) stumping for Bryan—leading the A.R.U. and other wage workers up to vote for the very same Democratic party that shot and enjoyed his A. R. U. to pieces. Next we find him in January 1897, in his own paper declaring the ballot was no good to emancipate the working

"GOLDEN RULE" JONES.

Spoke in Beaumont On the Day That Lyon Was Whitecapped.

On the very afternoon that Frank D. Lyons of the Socialist Labor Party was arrested by the police of Beaumont, Texas and subsequently taken from the jail by the police and brutally assisted, "Golden Rule" Jones, the "Socialistic" Mayor of Toledo, Ohio, made an address to the owners of the oil gushers. The following account of the Jones meeting is from a Beaumont paper:

"An audience which filled the chairs in the Oil Exchange was present when Mayor Samuel M. Jones, of Toledo, Ohio, was introduced yesterday afternoon to deliver an address on the present conditions in the oil field.

"Mayor Jones had visited the oil field during the morning and was duly impressed by what he saw. He recalled to the audience that he arrived in the city the day after the Lucas gusher came in and he repeated some of his predictions. The speaker said he was convinced that the era of liquid fuel was at hand, and he was glad of it. The economic advantage to America and particularly to the coast country would be great. Clean cities and clean people would be possible without a great expenditure of time and money. The black coal smoke of the cities would cease to soil everything in the cities.

"In the opinion of the speaker the Beaumont wells flow from a pool which is only one in number which will be discovered between Yucatan and a point to the east of Beaumont. Mayor Jones was inclined to laugh at the scramble to get more wells when there is much more oil in sight than can be disposed of for some time to come.

"Mayor Jones said he did not want to pose as a Moses who could lead the Beaumont oil companies out of their difficulties and solve the marketing problem, but he said the companies must be their own savior. The means lie within their power and the means must be used before they can reap prosperity. In his opinion the word combination was the key to the situation and the interests on the hill must be joined into one organization or the product of the wells must be sold by one company. It would be an enormous waste for all the companies to build pipe lines, tanks and pumping plants when a few could do the whole trick. Anything which stops waste is a good thing, and a combination in which there is a just distribution of the savings is a good thing. The trouble with the trusts is that the stockholders want all the savings. Co-operation must enter into the distribution. The remedy as applied to the Beaumont field would be easy if the well owners will go at it in the right spirit. Mayor Jones predicted that the combination would be made to the advantage of all. The people must work together in harmony. The day of combinations of all kinds is now at hand and will add to the country's prosperity and to the comfort of the people, who will have more time for pleasure and study. The developments in the oil field will add in a measure to the general prosperity.

"In answer to a question from Congressman Cooper concerning what was to become of the little fellows who own nothing but a well, Mayor Jones said the large companies would have to take the little ones in to a combine to protect themselves. He told of a combine in the Ohio field into which ninety companies were joined. The mayor said that greater combinations had been effected than would be required in the Beaumont field. Attempts to get others to speak were failures and the meeting adjourned."

TO PUT UP LABOR FAKIRS.

Anonia Strike Leader to Head Democratic Ticket.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 28.—The long and obstinate strike at Ansonia last spring and summer, resulting in the Gager injunction is being made the most of by the Democrats for the coming city election. The Democrats and the labor fakirs in combination are likely to nominate a strike leader against the Republicans and also to put up a Democratic Labor candidate for delegate to the Constitutional Convention. The Democratic primaries of the city have already been carried by the "labor" element of the Democratic party, by permission of the party managers.

The following summer we find him when his colonization scheme failed and the great Anarchist-dynamite Rockefeller wouldn't listen to his beggary whine for help—advocating the ballot again as the only thing; on August 31, 1897, at St. Louis we hear him advocating a violent uprising of the people in the near future to disperse Congress and abolish the Supreme Court, and, Anarchist as he was, declaring that the most perfect government was no government at all; and in 1898 in a dress suit before the millionaire Nineteenth Century Club, declaring that the social question would be settled by 'Love and Labor.' Thus in three years time he changed his views six different times—if not more. To follow such a zig-zag course would give a man a mental jag, and it is preposterous to think of the working class being able to unite with such leaders and such a party."

The speaker, who also touched on the S. L. P. and the S. D. P. attitude towards trade unions, went into the matter so fully on account of the proximity to the "Abend-Blatt," which the Kang-Debits and fakirs are now fighting. The answer, which was frequently enthusiastically applauded, was so convincing that the questioner declared he had nothing more to say, while repeated demands for any more questions along the same line met with no response, except expressions of approval and derisive laughter for the Kangs from the vast audience. One old Kangaroo went into convulsions.

ONE MILLION COPIES OF THE BEAST BEHIND CZOLGOSZ

should be circulated during the next month. Up to date (Oct. 22) ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY THOUSAND have been ordered. It is excellent agitation for the Socialist Labor Party. The following are the headings. They give an idea of the contents of the leaflet:

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

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

Table with 2 columns: Year (1888-1900) and Circulation figures.



These that live to please must please to live. SAM'L JOHNSON.

THE BEAUMONT TRAGEDY. The first Socialist Labor Party mass, whose flowing the capitalist press of the land has long been inciting, flowed in Beaumont, Tex., last Sunday.

The program failed. Lyon survives, though in a critical condition. Whatever the comrade's final fate, he has lived long enough after the outrage to bear testimony, and place it where it belongs.

The language of the capitalist press since the Czolgosz assassination has been commented on all along in these columns. It was the language of criminals trying to cover up their own tracks, and seeking by their outcry to profit by the Buffalo tragedy.

There, owing to the youngness of the S. L. P. in the locality, the local police was not aware of the Buzz-Saw it was trying to monkey with. It only knew what the capitalist press had been saying; it justly interpreted the language as a "carte blanche" to commit murder with the assurance of impunity; and when it heard Lyon expose the ulcers of the Capitalist system, that police thought its chance had come to show its mettle as the ruffian officers of a brigand class.

The perpetrators of that dark deed will rue the day. Soon, in the solitariness of their criminal's cells, they will curse the hour when they were credulous enough to hearken to the Anarchist language of an Anarchist priest, and to look upon the Socialist Labor Party men as legitimate prey to what their beast instincts on.

BEAUMONTISM IN OHIO. The outrage recently perpetrated in Beaumont, Tex., against the political rights of the working class, the politicians of Ohio are getting ready to emulate in their own State. In Beaumont, as our readers know, a speaker of the Socialist Labor Party was whitecapped and nearly killed on October 20 of this year.

The Ohio politicians have found out that the scheme they adopted to disfranchise the working class of Ohio has failed. Their scheme was to make so hard the setting up of a Socialist Labor Party ticket that the workers, however enlightened they grew upon the chicanery of their masters, would, on election day, have no ticket of their own to vote for, and would be constrained either

to abstain from voting altogether, or vote against themselves by voting for either of the old parties of the class that plunders them. In pursuit of this scheme, an enormously large number of signatures—over 10,000—was required to place a new party on the official ballot.

The economic dependence of the working man illustrates well the Socialist position that no freedom is possible without economic freedom. The economic dependence handle is now taken hold of by the Ohio politicians. They made a list of the workmen who signed the Socialist Labor Party nomination papers, threatened them with loss of work, and are now hollering out to them to come out in "mass meetings" to repudiate their signatures; and the agitation is centered against a workingman, Comrade Juergens, who was 'most active in collecting these signatures.

What all this means is evident. The mass of workmen who, out of fear of losing their jobs, may be driven to appear at such mass meetings, are, it is expected, to serve as a cloak for the whitecaps, who, with the distinct purpose of intimidation, through murder, if necessary, would have a free hand to perpetrate their felony, and enjoy an immunity not enjoyed in Beaumont by their less cautious political relatives.

The Socialist Labor Party—the hand of the Labor column that is to storm the citadel of capitalist rule, and abolish the reign of capitalist rapine—is facing troublous times. Aye, it is in the midst of them. But it is at such times that a revolutionary organization attests its mettle; it is such times that bring to the touch the men and body of men that the Times require to perform the Time's task.

IMPREGNABLE SOCIALISM. The original, of which the below is a literal transcript, speaks for itself:

"Jersey City, Sept. 29, 1901. "Editor 'The Sun': "Sir:

"In your issue of Friday, Sept. 27, 1901, the leading editorial, entitled 'The German Socialists Changing Ground,' contains the following statement: "As for Karl Marx's theory of value, a theory which represents value as the product of labor alone, and as being, indeed, nothing but the quantity of labor communicated to a commodity and preserved in it, this was thrown over by Marx himself before he died. In the third volume of his work on 'Capital,' which was published by his friend Engels in 1894, he acknowledged that his theory was not really true of value, as value is constituted in this world, however, it might be true of value as it ought to be constituted in some other world."

"This is to me highly interesting. Would you refer me, either by letter or through your columns, to the passages in Marx that substantiate your statement, that Marx himself threw over his theory of value. "And oblige, "Yours very truly, "W.G.D."

The letter was accompanied with a prepaid envelope bearing the name and address of the writer in full, and was mailed in Jersey City on Sunday morning of last September 29.

Three full weeks have since passed; and no answer. Of course, not. The statement made by the "Sun" was a fabrication. Marx never did "throw over" that fundamental law of value, that is to scientific economics what Galileo's postulate was to scientific astronomy. Galileo, living in an age such as the "Sun's" class would reintroduce, was tortured beyond physical endurance to recant; but even his recantation was promptly recanted and had the effect of emphatic reiteration. In the instance of Marx and the theory of values, however, it never underwent even theoretic recantation. On the contrary. Like one of those great truths that are imperishable, once announced, it has grown and gathered strength, and, like a pillar of smoke by day and of fire by night, it is guiding the Working Class of this generation out of the plague-ridden Egyptian darkness of Capitalism; in which the "Sun" figures in the capacity of a burglar's "dark-lantern."

Impregnable Socialism! As an army gathers courage and marches with increased resolution upon the breastworks that are capable of firing only blank cartridges against it, so does Socialism gather courage and march with increased resolution upon the breastworks of the Capitalist Class that are capable of combating it only with the blank cartridges of falsehood. Such blank cartridges may scare only the weak and the foolish; in that sense such ammunition fired at Socialism from behind the ramparts of Capitalism redounds doubly to the benefit of the camp of the Socialist Labor Party; by cleansing the camp of the weaklings, the modern Gideon's band becomes ever more invincible; by serving as proof of the imbecility of Capitalism,

the modern Gideon's band grows ever more enthusiastic and aggressive.

Impregnable Socialism! The law of values utters a Truth that can never down. Labor and labor alone produces all wealth; the only source of value in society is the quantity of labor communicated to the commodity, and socially necessary for its reproduction. Against that square-jointed Truth Capitalism has for over a generation been firing its blank cartridges in rageful despair. And no wonder. From that truth flows the sentence of death to the Capitalist system. Labor being the source of all values in society, the idle capitalist stands branded as, not a VALUES-IMPARTER, but a VALUES-SPONGER. Once launched, a Truth of such dimensions and significance takes care of itself. In its own deliberate way, first slowly then with increasing celerity, it plows its way forward and crushes the social class whose condemnation it has decreed.

Impregnable Socialism! The fusillade against it is growing weaker: from the bank cartridges of bogus science, the fusillade has come down to the "Sun's" devices, that, as in this instance, are easily turned against that paper, and leave it in the unenviable plight of standing under the glare of its own dark-lantern, a convicted fool-falsifier.

THE CARNEGIE ISSUE. New York City is the metropolis of the nation. It is the economic and, in that way, the natural capital. It is the power behind the throne at Washington. What occurs here is, accordingly, no local occurrence. What occurs here is of national significance. Here, accordingly, is seen in condensed form all the leading manifestations of the Social Struggle, and here it is that will be detected the leading features in the physiognomy of the contending classes. Just now an incident in the municipal campaign places under the lime-light a certain line in the physiognomy of the capitalist class that is its leading characteristic, and that repays the time spent in observing it.

It is a leading argument—if statements can be termed argument—with the capitalist class that Socialism would destroy Individuality. The implication is that Capitalism fosters Individuality. The Socialist meets the charge with a flat denial of both statements. He asserts and proves that Individuality is suffering shipwreck, and the rock it is suffering shipwreck on is Capitalism. The Socialist goes further and demonstrates that the safety of Individuality lies in Socialism. The pending municipal campaign furnishes an illustration that cannot fail to bring conviction to those capable of thinking. It brings out with rare clearness that Individuality is not a forte of Capitalism; that capitalism is predicated on a mass of dumb-driven cattle, not expected to think, not expected to exercise Individuality, but expected only to "see and follow headlights."

On what is the present municipal campaign in New York turning, as far as the capitalist contestants are concerned? It is turning upon what "Mr. Carnegie Said," and what "Mr. Carnegie Did." The capitalist organization that is marshalled around Mr. Edward Shepard has placarded the city, not with arguments and allegations of fact touching its own acts but with a declaration of what "Mr. Carnegie Said and Did." The masses that are expected to vote the Democratic ticket are not given a thought or a fact to digest and to enable them to pick their way intelligently over the political field. They are treated like cattle that are to follow the tinkling of the bell of the leader. Carnegie is set up as the bell-wether: "follow the sound" is the word of command. "Carnegie said so, consequently it is so,"—such is the rudimentary cattle logic that the followers are expected to exercise.—No Individuality there.

And as to the anti-Shepard, the Low forces? Are they treated by their leaders as if standing upon a higher plane? Despite all pretences of superiority, both intellectual and moral, the "Reform" forces betray the identical lineaments. Nay, they betray these non-Individuality lineaments in pronounced manner, in a manner pronounced with double emphasis. They also have placarded the city with Carnegie; also they try to catch the eye with what "Mr. Carnegie Said and Did." In view of the fact that the Low placards on Carnegie are not "original," in view of the fact that they are not "answers" to the Tammany placards, it becomes obvious that the "intellectual" forces, that Reformer Low depends on to prevail, are of identical stamp with those that are appealed to in behalf of Tammany Shepard: these are also to be caught by the bell-wether; the tinkling of the bell-wether's bell is to lure them away from Tammany pasture and corral them into the Republican, or Reform, or Low pasture!—No Individuality there either.

Capitalist society implies blind followers of headships: No wonder Capitalist society breeds the Anarchist notion of government. Socialist society implies intelligent membership,—capable of individual mental effort, unaided for

blind following: No wonder the Socialist Labor Party must make head against the stupid Anarchist ferocity that is the breath in the nostrils of Capitalism together with its multifarious props of high and low degree.

We are to send 10,000 more soldiers to the Philippines to show to the world that the war is indeed ended. It was nearly a half a year ago that Funston made his theatrical capture of Aguinaldo, thereby putting the finishing touches on hostilities. Since then more American soldiers have been killed than in the previous half year. What is the thorough way in which we do things. The reading public looks upon Aguinaldo as the heart and soul, the striking arm and the directing head of all actions. He is in prison, and still the Filipinos do not seem to miss him. It is in recognition of this fact that the government of this country has decided to sink 10,000 more men in the tropical swamps of the Philippine Islands.

Czolgosz says that he once asked President McKinley for a job, and it was refused. For that reason he became tired of hearing talk about prosperity, and so he shot the President. The disappointed office-seeker is the most dangerous of all animals. He is like the ugly dog from whom a bone has been snatched. He has all the passions of a beast, and all the cunning of a degenerate man. The admission that Czolgosz is a disappointed office-seeker does much to place him and his action in their right position. He now can be put down in the same list with the "reformers" who are abroad in this city. While they do not commit murder, they nevertheless act from the same impulses that actuated the Euffalo murder.

All went well with Sir Thomas Lipton in his manipulation of the bacon market, so he is able to challenge again. There is nothing like being above mere trade. If Lipton sold bacon by the pound in a corner pork store, the aristocratic noses of the "better class" would turn up in supreme disdain. As he does not touch the smoked slabs of the festive pig, but simply grows rich by speculating on them, he is, of course, fitted to move in the very best of society.

Mr. Charles T. Hartzheim, who kangarooed from the Socialist Labor Party together with Charles Matchett, Charles Furman, and others of that ilk in Brooklyn, is the fusion (Republican and Citizens) candidate for county clerk of Brooklyn. Mr. Hartzheim is catching up with his fellows as rapidly as his limited ability will allow.

Just think of it!—J. Pierpont Morgan put on a pair of overalls, a jumper, and rubber boots to descend into a mine from which he draws thousands of dollars. Who dares say, in the face of this courageous action that the capitalist does no useful work? Why, the mere fact of putting on the overalls, gives the lie to any suggestion to the contrary. It is even said that when Morgan was down in the mine he knew ore without being told. It is also said that he knew the difference between a pickax and a shovel. It is in recognition of this vast knowledge that thousands of men risk their lives and wear themselves out in body and mind to dig ore for Morgan. While he did all these things, the faithful reports given by the newspapers do not state that he made any attempt to swing a pick or use a shovel.

Dr. Lyman Abbott in his Sunday sermon tried to incite personal violence against Richard Croker. Abbott did not oppose the things for which Croker stands. He did not oppose the fleecing of the working class, the perpetuation of wage slavery, the wholesale use of the public powers, but he condemned Croker because the latter said he was in politics for his pocket. Abbott, for one, is not in the pulpit for some other person's pocket. That is manifest. He is, in the ministry, just what Croker is in politics, and for the reason that both take the same view of society, and both stand together in defense of the deeds of capitalism. Both are also anarchists. It was bloody, murderous anarchy, when Abbott said that a "conflagration of voters" should "eremate" Croker, "so that not enough of his ashes shall be left to fill a vase on the family mantel." Anarchists of the Abbott type are the most dangerous. They have a following, and their words are looked for. Why do not those who have so many schemes to end anarchy come forward with some scheme to suppress these, the most dangerous of all anarchists, the anarchists of the Abbott type.

The announcement that the pumpkin crop is a failure is not an insinuation that the Republican and Democratic orators are not believed by those who listen to them. The Kangaroo, when he pretends to be a Socialist, which, unfortunately, too many of them do, is a very mirth-provoking animal. There is a specimen down in Virginia named E. K. Emerson, who runs for Representative in the District that includes Newport News. He is out with a circular to catch votes. He it he remarks rather sagely, that "in casting an eye over the country and weighing matters as we find them, it is not hard to see that we are confronted by a condition, and not a theory, that calls for immediate action. The great necessity of the hour is to find some way to CIRCUMVENT (sic) the great struggle between the capitalist and the laborer." He then goes on to say that "great and wise men have been struggling with this problem, but without satisfactory results." That, no doubt, is the reason why he is now trying his hand at the circumvention game. As he gropes his way, he makes sundry other "discoveries," made long before him, by the bourgeois. He "discovers," for instance, that, during the process of production, "the interests of capital and labor are identical"—but only up to a certain point. Then he launches upon unknown seas, and declares that "when it comes to the distribution of the product, then it is

no longer capital and labor, but laborer and capitalist that face each other and that is where the antagonism of interest comes." Mr. Emerson calls this "a new factor," and then asks dolefully, "Is it not necessary to find a remedy that will remove this antagonism?" Sure Mike, and it is that. If you look for it hard enough, you may yet find it. Don't be discouraged.

The approach of winter calls attention again to the condition of the larger proportion of the members of the working class. There is an acknowledged scarcity of employment, and this scarcity leads directly to want and misery. The weather experts predict a hard winter. Their predictions may or may not be true relative to the weather, but as far as the working class is concerned it will be a hard winter.

William C. Whitney has returned to the fold of the Democratic party, or rather he has returned to the Democratic party the fold which he was supposed to have carried away with him when he became violently opposed to cheap dollars. He says that the nomination of Shepard means the "rehabilitation of the Democratic party." The Democratic party has been changing its habiliments with the rapidity of a lightning change artist. It has worn everything from motley to customary suits of sober black, the latter especially around the eye. In view of its extensive and varied assortment of wearing apparel, this new suit will have to be tried before it can be pronounced in the mode. The other suits were of antique and ridiculous cut, so much so that they had the odor of resurrection—they were the ceremonies that wrapped the corpses of dead issues.

J. Pierpont Morgan is reported to have purchased the Colonna Madonna of Raphael. As a true follower of Christ, who told his followers to give up all they had and follow him, Morgan is not a shining success. But he makes other people grand successes. He forces them to give up all they have, and then they can either follow Christ, or go to the Devil. It is none of his concern which they do.

Political and Economic.

This is from Syracuse. The paper concerned is the one that led the fight against Charles Corrgan of the Socialist Labor Party, and that did its utmost to kill Corrgan's chances of making a living for himself and family. "Syracuse, Oct. 21.—The charge by Mayor James K. McGuire that the management of the "Labor World" tried to blackmail him, demanding \$3,000 to keep the paper from attacking the Mayor, has caused a division in the ranks of the labor unions, and the result may be that the Mayor will be defeated. The "Labor World" is supporting the Republican nominee and many labor leaders are deserting McGuire." Score one more for the Organized Scabbery.

The "Social Democratic Herald" crows lastly over the good and telling work that agitators for the Social Democratic party had been doing in Indianapolis. It was good work! It told when the votes were counted. Although these agitators devoted all their energies to an attempt to kill the Socialist Labor Party and "booster up their own armories-building concern, the vote of the former went up with a jump, and the vote of the latter went the other way with a still larger jump. A loss of nearly two hundred votes, placing it below the "catastrophical" "S. L. P. vote, after all that telling work is needed encouraging. Let it go on; it deserves the success it is having.

The New York "Journal" prides itself on being a "defender of the people" because it is doing a little spattering about bringing those connected with the Franklin Syndicate to justice. Just at present the "Journal" is publishing advertisements for which it receives thousands of dollars. These advertisements are supposed to operate in the state of Texas and they float their shares at prices "which are within the reach of all," that is, these companies are out after the fellow who has a few dollars. That is just what the Franklin Syndicate was after. Time will tell which is the more honest game of the two. Some of those Texas companies may have a little solid matter under them. If they have not, will the "Journal" talk about the "journalism that acts" in publishing advertisements from these companies, and thus aiding in the robbery?

The "Sun," which opposes "indelicate and unseemly details concerning the personal affairs of public men," pauses to say that President Roosevelt is not a rich man. Then it goes into minute detail concerning his income, and what he did with it. While the "Sun" does not count the doughnuts in the supboard, or the darned stockings in the wash-bag, it comes as near to it as it can. There is a story that bears out the "Sun's" story concerning the poverty of the President. When he was running for Vice-President, on one occasion his train was stalled between two small towns up state. The candidate was hungry, and he issued orders for lunch for the crowd. A newspaper correspondent finally persuaded the fireman of the train to do a little foraging. He did so with the result that he obtained from a farmhouse a bag of sandwiches and a can of coffee. When the train came, the hungry, but always cautious candidate demanded to know the price. He was told that the can of coffee would cost twenty-five cents and the food was ten cents an insertion. Thereupon with great glee, he called out: "Pitch in boys, THE COP-PEE IS ON ME." With one fell swoop, he rounded up eight or ten sandwiches, a dipper full of the coffee—about half of it in all—threw down a quarter, and haughtily retired to privacy to rid the world of them. The other men in the crowd settled the larger portion of the bill for the food of which they received the smaller share. When one correspondent reproached the candidate, the latter pleaded that he was a poor man, but for all that a generous one, for was not the coffee on him?

LOYALHANNA, PA.

Persecution of S. L. P. Men and Robbery of the Workers by the Coal and Coke Company.

Loyalhanna, Pa., Oct. 22.—From the Coal fields of this part of Western Pennsylvania rises the cry of the proletariat, adding its note to the ever increasing volume of protest which eventually will awaken the working class of the nation, eye of the whole world, to the knowledge that there is no hope for the working class as long as the Capitalist System exists. This awakening presages the downfall of the Beast Capitalism through the class-conscious action of the working class at the ballot box.

The Loyalhanna Coal and Coke Co. at its mines at Loyalhanna Station P. R. R. gives evidence that the word Beast, fifty describes the class and system that rule in society to-day, and that the hirelings of the capitalist class have lost every vestige of manhood.

Through the agitation of the Socialist Labor Party, that capitalist labor (?) organization known as the United Mine Workers (whom the mine owners collect the dues for, through the notorious check-off system) has no standing in this place, and the miners, mostly Italians, are of the sturdy, revolutionary material that all workmen should be made of, and should bring the blush of shame on the face of those weakkneed Americans who are afraid to affiliate themselves with an organization that works for their emancipation from wage slavery.

That capitalist institution The Loyalhanna Coal and Coke Co., always class conscious, has evidently been keeping track of the growing Socialist movement among its miners, and is determined to stamp it out, ignorant of the fact, that Bismarck the "Iron Chancellor" of Germany, with the whole Empire at his back, only succeeded in making more Socialists, by trying to stamp them out.

Last week three of the miners, two of them S. L. P. men, received notice to vacate the company houses in five days, this means vacating their jobs, as the rule here is, no company houses; no job. Some of the men who had received notice went to the Superintendent Patterson and asked for the reason, and the Superintendent refused point blank to assign any reason, but on being pressed further, he said the company just wanted its houses empty.

Now, when we know that the Coal Co. is in business to make money, and when the company gets 6 or 7 dollars a month for a shack that it would not take \$250 to build, the despicable character of a man who would thus prostitute himself in this way, is perfectly apparent.

Another of the men who had received notice, a man well up in years, who had worked for the company ten years, went to Superintendent Patterson and said he didn't think it was right, that he had always done his work well, had tended his own business, and bothered no one, that he had worked for the company ten years. Patterson told him, that that was why he wanted him out, he had lived so long in the house, he wanted a new man in it.

Such palpable falsehoods deceive nobody, the fact of the matter is, the blow was aimed at the Socialist Labor Party, and shows that the Capitalist knows his class' interests, and acts accordingly, and it behooves the workingman to know his class' interests, and in the light of that knowledge, act in such a way as will take from the Capitalist the power to deny any workingman the opportunity of making a living for himself and family, by joining and voting for the only working class political party, Socialist Labor Party.

Not only does the Loyalhanna Coal and Coke Co. try to bully and bluff its employees, and deny them the right to have their own political opinions, but it allows itself to be used by the sky pilots of Capitalism (otherwise known as the clergy) as a club to rob them at the pay-off of a portion of the small wages they have left, after the company has robbed them at the mines.

It is common occurrence at the Loyalhanna and Pandora mines of the company to see on pay day a "Sister of Mercy" (God save the mark!) standing near the pay office waiting to get some of the money which the poverty stricken miner would fain have for his family.

By the side of the "Sister" stands a company boss, and the miner well knows, that if he fails to deposit a portion of his wages in the hands of these saintly blood-suckers, his punishment will be a bad vein, harder work or discharge.

Fire boss Hogan has been seen standing beside the "Sister of Mercy," and when a sturdy miner passed the Sister but gave money to a legless cripple, Hogan would raise his hand and shake his finger at the man, as much as to say "Abah! I'll fix you."

And Superintendent Patterson at the window looks on.

Thus does the Capitalist Industrial concern see to it, that its co-partner the Capitalist Religious concern receives a financial reward for teaching the working class that they will receive a reward in the next world, if they accept the teachings of the priest that "It is the will of God" and patiently submit to be robbed in this world.

Such is Capitalism, Robber of the poor: Oppressor of the weak; Degradator of Manhood; Despoiler of Womanhood; A Curse to Society. But the work of the Socialist Labor Party goes on undaunted. A splendid meeting was held at Loyalhanna last Sunday afternoon where a large crowd listened to an address on "Labor Politics" by Comrade Jos. A. McConnell, candidate for State Treasurer on the Socialist Labor Party ticket, and thanks to the teachings of the S. L. P. the expressions of the miners shows that the conduct of the Loyalhanna Coal and Coke Co. only unites the miners more firmly in that class solidarity that will eventually live the Socialist Republic. Long live the Daily People, to expose the outrages perpetrated by the Capitalist Class!



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN—Here I have a little newspaper item that overthrows your whole Socialist theory.

UNCLE SAM—Let's have it. B. J.—Here it is: "The bicycle craze is ruining the shoe stores, cigar stores, liquor stores, candy stores, clothing stores. The wheelmen are so numerous and have stopped investing in all these and many more things 'to get their wheels, that all these industries are suffering greatly." (Triumphantly.) There you have it! Overthrown, by Jericho!

U. S.—You call that "overthrown"? B. J.—What else is it? Is it not your contention that the capitalist class is getting richer and richer?

U. S.—Exactly. B. J.—Well, your contention is busted. Here is an evidence of a raft of capitalists going by the board—the owners of shoe stores, of cigar stores, of liquor stores, of candy stores, of clothing stores and so forth.

U. S.—Let's suppose these are all capitalists— B. J.—Are they not? U. S.—Say they are. Who gets the wealth they lose? the working class?

B. J. (twirls his thumbs under his coat-tails.) U. S.—You are stumped right here. All the wealth that is turned from the purchasing of all those industries falls into the lap of another, a capitalist industry, owned by big capitalists. The ruin of all these others, weeds out a lot of capitalists; but when these drop into the class of the proletariat they leave their wealth in the capitalist class, though in other hands.

B. J.—Yes—but— U. S.—"No buts," except this "but" that you are stumped even worse than you think. If 2 capitalists out of 10 become poor, the remaining 8 are richer, but the capitalist class is not richer, it has as much as it had before— B. J.—That's just what I was going to say—

U. S.—And that's just why you are stumped worse yet. All these retailers are no capitalists; some are and they would suffer without making the capitalist class any richer. But the great majority of these retailers are middle class men—would-be capitalists who try to compete with big retail capitalists. Now, the busting of all these middle class retailers throws their wealth into the hands not of the working class, but into the hands of the capitalists. Thus by this wholesale ruin of those retailers the capitalist class grows actually richer. Do you realize how stuck you are?

B. J. moans his face. U. S.—But I'm not yet through with you.

B. J.—But I give in; let up, won't you? U. S.—Never a let up with a chap who puts his silly head in the tiger's mouth of reasoning by attacking Socialist philosophy. (Holds B. J. back by the lapels of his coat.) Now I, too, have a newspaper item. Read this:

B. J. (reading)—"The factory of the Standard Cycle Works Company was closed by the Sheriff on judgments amounting to more than \$20,000. The failure is laid to the sharp competition and rate-cutting."

U. S.—Catch on? B. J.—I catch up that there are some more concerns going up the flunk!

U. S.—The whole situation is this: The wheel craze has turned away business from a large number of stores; these will find it harder and harder to get along; the weaker ones will go down, and the capitalist class will wipe in all that these others lose. The chief gainers by this will be the capitalists in the new industry of wheel manufacturing; but even among them it is not all "make." Among them also the war of competition is going on and the bigger swallows up the smaller—as happens now when the Standard Cycle Works Company goes up. Thus the capitalist class grows ever smaller and richer, while the capitalist class grows ever more numerous. Now, is Socialist theory overthrown? Honest Injun, now!

B. J.—No, it isn't. U. S.—There is no help for it but the overthrow of capitalism.

The Republican campaign committee is issuing thousands of circulars to colored voters telling them to remember the race riots of last year, and to remember also the conduct of the Tammany police. Advantage has been taken of the Roosevelt-Boaker Washington incident, and it is loudly proclaimed that the Republican party in general and Seth Low in particular are the friends of the colored man, or rather the colored voters. Of course they are. Was there ever a time in a political campaign when a capitalist was not in favor of any and every race or nationality that had a vote? But while the colored voters are sitting down to remember the race riots, they should cast a thought or two to the matter of the Republican masters. They should consider the fact that politics counts for nothing in the wages question. Most of the negroes are workmen, and as such are subjected to the grossest injustice. For this reason they should vote the Socialist Labor ticket, and no other.

Down with the Beast "Capitalism." Speed the day of the Socialist Republic. M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

To Fight Texas Brigands

TO THE PEOPLE.—The outrages inflicted upon the Socialist Labor Party by the public officials in the service of the capitalist class since the shooting of President McKinley, having culminated in the brutal mobbing of our comrade Frank D. Lyon by the police of Beaumont, Texas; it is high time that the Party took aggressive measures against these high handed violators of law.

In order to enable the S. L. P. State Committee of Texas to legally proceed against the perpetrators of the outrage on our comrade Lyon, I would suggest that a fund be raised for the purpose, and herewith contribute \$1. to same.

J. H. Jersey City, Oct. 22.

Anarchy in Illinois.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Capitalism, after having armed the hand that smote its chief magistrate, breaks out through its strumpled mouth-pieces into "holy anger and pious grief" (c. o. d.), and lecherous tiger that it is, would now fain still the voice of the S. L. P. that in its indictment brands it with this fresh crime.

From all over the Union comrades have been reporting to THE PEOPLE the dastardly outrages perpetrated in the name of "indecent Law and Order." Here is the account of an occurrence in Illinois.

Shortly after the cowardly assassination at Buffalo, John M. Francis—one of the Francis boys, five in number, and all stalwarts—of Duquoin challenged to debate a local pettifogger who in his asinine conceit had been shooting off his mouth about Socialism; the challenge was accepted and Francis, after having come all arrangements he, through a committee, engaged the Duquoin Opera House, and thoroughly advertised the fact that the debate was to take place without, however, mentioning that he had secured an out-of-town speaker.

On the day before that set for the debate he billed the town, announcing names of speakers, etc. A few hours afterwards he was informed by the owner of the Opera House that on account of the agitated condition of the public mind, etc., the Opera House would not be opened for the debate. In no way disconcerted, Francis arranged with the gas company to light up the town parks the next night. The debate would take place on schedule time in the open-air. Punctually at 7.30 the Duquoin comrades and myself (having been delegated by the State Committee to represent our side) were at the appointed place. A large and rapidly swelling crowd was already there. A few minutes before eight o'clock our Republican opponent, accompanied by a police officer, made his way to where we were seated, near the band pavilion.

After introducing himself and the officer to me, in what I suppose he intended should pass muster for a courteous manner, he gave way to the officer, who informed me that the Mayor wanted to see me at his office. Where he was in waiting, I expressed myself as highly flattered, etc., etc., but as it only lacked a few minutes to eight o'clock, I would have to forego the privilege of the nonce.

But our copper who whined that he had just been with the Mayor, and this mogul had informed him that we must see him at his office together, before any speaking would be allowed. As a matter of policy I decided to go to the Mayor's office. The way was lined with people. That dignitary was as suave as you please and, oh! so nice! "Be seated gentlemen!" why he was courtly. He feared for my safety. He was reliably informed that a body of more than a hundred men had decided to mob me, etc. Well! I dotted all my i's in answering him. I alluded to anti-bellum copperheads; expressed my surprise that the first magistrate of a town should connive at mob rule, as he was doing, and hand his city over to anarchy, and I wound up by assuring him that if he would keep his police away, everything would pass off pleasantly. At this "His Honor" got mad, and showed his hand. He would tolerate no "excitation to violence," no "rabid denunciatory harangues." At this point we had a little passage at arms which I enjoyed hugely. Our pettifogger, red with pent up indignation, suddenly arose, and with a tremendous attempt at dignity announced that "as a law-abiding citizen he would defend His Honor's wishes and would not debate." Thereupon he bowed himself out. A minute or two later I rejoined the comrades. After a hasty conference we decided to adjourn to a small nearby hall—it was refused to us. During this time the police had been dispersing the crowd. With a small remnant we finally held our meeting in Comrade Francis's yard. While a small meeting was on Francis went to the other end of the town and secured a hall for the next evening. We announced the meeting at the last minute. However, the hall was withdrawn, and again we were compelled to meet in Comrade Francis's yard. Had it been possible for me to extend my absence from Chicago we would have tested the Mayor's mettle by holding a meeting in the park. As an aftermath, Comrade Francis informs me in a letter that the local U. M. W. of A. fakirs are going to try to expel him for having imported an "anarchist" speaker. They are barking up the wrong tree when they both tackle Francis. It is interesting to note that these same fakirs met Leon Greenbaum, national secretary of the grand aggregation of amalgamated freaks called the Social Democracy, at the Duquoin station with a brass band a few days before I was there. Greenbaum spoke from the band stand in the town park—the same park that was taboo for us—and had clear sailing until when, on the point of sitting down after thanking the audience, etc., that "had Socialism," Francis decided to ask questions.

FRANCIS—You have told us all about the condition of the working class; we have wept over its woes. Now tell us what we must do?

L. GREENBAUM—Organize! Organize! and organize.

FRANCIS—Well and good, but how must we organize?

L. GREENBAUM—For an hour or

more I have been telling you that you must join your trades organizations.

FRANCIS—How about the ballot?

L. GREENBAUM—National Secretary of the Socialist Party—I am not here to talk politics!

Well, Francis was there for that exact purpose, but Leon Greenbaum's consorts did not remain to listen. J. R. P. Chicago, Oct. 19.

Imposter Kangaroo Social Democracy Smashed.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Our meeting Saturday evening at Penna avenue and Atlantic street was a big success. It accomplished too objects. That of impressing on the workmen the real issues of the campaign, and that of routing the Kangaroo Social Democracy which had arranged for a meeting at the same corner. The look of astonishment on their faces when they appeared singly and in pairs was amusing.

Comrade Gilhaus turned up at 7.30 ready for business. The Kangs consulted together, and with the policeman on their corner, who advised them to cross Atlantic avenue and hold forth. But after putting up their stand and no one leaving our speaker, they went up two blocks and opened up to an audience of one and a half. After our meeting closed, Comrade Gilhaus suggested a call on the Kangs, just to be able to make a few inquiries as to the health of certain gangs in Massachusetts and Hoboken. Three minutes after our arrival they closed, which proved how fine the PEOPLE had cut their weights when it referred to them as "spineless." Even after they closed we were inclined to show them up, but the presence of an officer of the S. P. C. A. convinced us that we would be wasting ammunition on such small game.

Branch I. S. L. P. 21st Assembly District. Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 21.

The Buzz-Saw in Groversville N. Y.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Comrade Corrigan of Syracuse, was in Fulton County on the 14th, 15th and 16th of October. The comrades throughout the country will be interested to hear about the result of his meeting.

A week previous we applied to the Mayor of Groversville for a permit to hold a meeting on the street, which he refused us on the ground that they arrest the speakers all over the State. Not to interfere with Corrigan's tour we decided to hold the first meeting in a hall. Comrade Schwemmer opened the meeting and after introduced Corrigan who explained the difference between Anarchism and Socialism, and showed them the rascality of our city officials, not to let us use our right of free speech and free assemblage, and that the S. L. P. would see to it whether the Mayor of Johnston and Groversville would set themselves above the constitution of the State or not.

On Wednesday the 16th we asked for a permit again; telling the Mayor that the S. L. P. would not abide by the arbitrary actions of the city authorities to prevent us from using our constitutional right as citizens and a political party, and the result was that we could hold our meeting.

At 8 p. m. Comrade Corrigan mounted a box on Bleeker street square, where he spoke for an hour to a crowd of about 200, explaining the difference between the S. T. & L. A. and Pure and Simpledom, showing them how through the strikes etc., the fakirs hood the union to feather their own nests. At this point someone yelled: "shut up, shut up." Corrigan's answer was: "Someone got hurt" and the fellow sneaked away mumbling something about "union wreckers."

After the meeting we distributed leaflets and sold several pamphlets. Why don't the "Socialist" alias "Democratic Social" alias "Social Democratic" party have any meetings since the assassination of President McKinley? Chr. Rossbach. Groversville, N. Y., Oct. 20th.

The Buzz-Saw in Southern Illinois.

TO THE PEOPLE.—It has been some time since anything appeared in the PEOPLE from this locality, but we are still alive as the following will show. On Sunday the 6th of October, the S. L. P. in the new 18th Ill. Congressional District responded to "a call," and met in the city of Belleville, and went into Congressional Organization, elected a committee of four representing each of the four sections in the district. A congressional fund was established, \$5.00 was contributed so we have made a start for the campaign of 1902.

After the business was over Comrade Poelling of St. Louis, who was with us, addressed the members on tactics and a publication took place within. The details of this will be made known later on.

In the evening, at 7 o'clock, as had been advertised, Comrade Poelling and the writer spoke to a crowd of some two hundred from the Court House steps. A more quiet and attentive street meeting of the S. L. P. I never attended. All seemed to be eager to hear the teachings of the Socialist Labor Party. The crowd was composed almost wholly of wage earners. A number of intelligent questions were asked, which were most satisfactorily answered.

The special subject handled by the speakers was "Pure and Simpledom," and "Capitalism as allied against Socialism," showing capitalism to be real Anarchy, under the guise of law and order, and pure and simpledom not a brother but a fakir-led child of capitalism, and therefore Anarchistic in its methods. Logically did the comrades demonstrate the inevitable downfall of capitalism and all its children, through the triumph of the Socialist Labor Party, thereby wiping off the face of the earth all phases of Anarchy, (the S. L. P.), being the only anti-Anarchistic organization, consequently the only source through which we can be rescued from the Anarchistic rule and wage slavery. This course of argument was followed, due to a certain incident that took place in Belleville on the night of the death of the late President McKinley, of which the readers of the PEOPLE are informed through a letter from Chas. Wassmann, that appeared in the DAILY PEOPLE of the 18th instant.

Mr. Wassmann runs a saloon at 121

East Main street. In the rear building, on the second floor is a hall where the Belleville Section, S. L. P., holds its regular meetings, and the place has been their regular meeting place ever since the Section was organized. The night of McKinley's death was the regular meeting night of the Section, and they were in session, when between 10 and 11 o'clock, the report came to Belleville that McKinley was dead, and the bells from the church steeple began to toll. Hearing that, the Section, there and then, passed a resolution deploring the crazy act of Czolgosz. It was at that self-same hour that the inciters of Anarchy, under "law and order," (certain office holders and shyder lawyers living in Belleville), belonging to the so-called better class, started out on the persecution trip, described in Wassmann's letter. They were no doubt to use Mr. Wassmann as a whip to lash the Socialist Labor Party with. The Section still meets in the Wassmann Hall and he says shall continue to meet there as long as they want to. Mr. Wassmann is not a Socialist, but, as he states, a sympathizer.

Readers of the PEOPLE will remember that Belleville is the place where the City Council ousted Wm. Lami, the Socialist Labor Party Alderman.

Election being close at hand at the time, the Party renominated him and he was re-elected by an overwhelming majority and still holds that office.

Comrades! It is rather hard for some of us especially our speakers, but let the good work go on! Long live the Socialist Labor Party.

INVESTIGATOR. Collinsville, Ill., Oct. 20.

Doing "Pessiness" in Philadelphia.

TO THE PEOPLE.—The local organ of the Kangaroo Social Democracy, the "Tageblatt," publishes on the 21st instant the following advertisement.

VOTE for P. F. ROTHMEL, JR. and for THE WHOLE TICKET of the UNION PARTY.

Organizer, Section Roanoke. Roanoke, Va., Oct. 21.

They Won't Toe the Chalk Mark.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Enclosed letters will explain themselves when judged from the standpoint of the S. T. & L. A.

A fact worth mentioning, however, is that among the representatives of the organized labor of this city there is not one man capable or willing to uphold the principles for which he claims he stands.

The Federated Trades Council of this city is composed of "Socialist-Social Democratic-Socialists" in the majority, counteracted by anti-socialist elements now appealing to high tribunals of fakirdom to keep workmen's politics out of the union.

This S. S. D. S. element in the platform of the last municipal campaign favored the employment of union labor by the municipality at the rate of \$3.00 per day for eight hours work.

Now called upon to defend the principle which they tried to support in the last municipal campaign, they are silent, unable, incapable—doomed to sink into that swamp which has always been the foundation of such elements, building upon weeds and underbrush. A fight to a finish was declared by the secretary of the Federated Trades Council when a Tanners' Alliance was organized by a committee of the S. L. P., and the result of the battle is yet to be seen.

As yet there has been a steady retreat of the fakirs and the men with the many faces, and not until an unconditional surrender has been forced will the S. T. & L. A. or the S. L. P. end its campaign.

HANS HILLMANN, Secretary. 3,406 S. Torrence St. Marion, Ind., Oct. 20.

The Buzz-Saw in Indiana.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Last Monday night the S. L. P. held a good meeting here in Marion. Our agitation is aided not a little by the Social Democrats, that is to say, by contrast.

One Kelly, a Social Democrat, ran here on two tickets, on the Social Democratic ticket and on the regular Democratic ticket; and what do you think was the great issue with them? The taxing of dogs! Gent dogs to be taxed \$6.00 and Lady dogs \$9.00! That was the great "labor issue" of the "Socialists."

Anyone in Marion wishing to join the S. L. P. Section will please communicate with the undersigned, we don't boodle and we don't bother about taxing dogs. J. Lovin, 3,406 S. Torrence St. Marion, Ind., Oct. 20.

The Buzz-Saw in Virginia.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Section Roanoke has just closed one of the most successful weeks in the history of the party in this section of the state. We have been holding successful open air meetings during the fall months which were largely attended by our class. Comrade Frank Jordan of Indianapolis now touring the State of Virginia, arrived at Roanoke on Wednesday October 16th, during his short stay he addressed seven open air meetings which ranged in numbers from two to five hundred. The aristocratic Democrats in company with the negro loving Republicans took wings. The following letters will explain themselves.

Roanoke, Oct. 18th, 1901. Mr. James McCall, Chairman, Dem. Ex. Committee, Roanoke, Va.

Dear Sir:—As chairman of the Socialist Labor Party local Campaign Committee I herewith by the authority of that party challenge through you your Mr. Swanson to debate the following question to wit. Resolved, 1st. That the Democratic party is an enemy to the material and moral interest of the working class. 2nd. That the Socialist Labor Party alone is the party of labor and as such alone deserves the vote of the working class. Or insert Socialist Labor Party where Democratic appears and Democratic where Socialist Labor Party.

In the first case we will take the affirmative and you the negative or in the latter case reverse positions. In either case we will share one half the expenses of the hall and incidentals and give your Mr. Swanson three-fourths of the time hereafter to be agreed upon between our committees.

We have selected as our speaker Mr. Frank Jordan of Indianapolis, Ind., who is now touring the State under the auspices of our party. He is as well and favorably known in his own constituency as Mr. Swanson is in that of his. We courteously request a written reply at once to be delivered to us by the bearer of this challenge.

Yours truly, I. A. Dunkelberger, Chairman Local Cam. Com. Roanoke, S. L. P.

Mr. I. A. Dunkelberger, Chairman, Socialist Labor Party, Roanoke, Va. Dear Sir:—I have your communication of Oct.

19th in which you ask for a discussion between Mr. Claud Swanson and your Frank Jordan of Indianapolis. The request is denied for the reason that the only questions at issue in the campaign are WHITE SUPREMACY, GOOD GOVERNMENT, versus NEGRO DOMINATION.

Very respectfully, (Signed) James McCall, Chairman Dem. Ex. Com.

Comrade Jordan read both above letters on Saturday night on the principal corner in our city to a crowd of about 500, while the Mr. Swanson was speaking to a crowd no larger in number a half square away. 400 of this crowd no doubt were hard headed Democrats, but still passed the hall where seats could be had to sit in, came to our open air meeting stood on the corner for two hours in the damp and chilly mountain air, listening to the speakers of the party of the revolutionary working class, paying the highest compliment to our speakers and principles. In all about two thousand leaflets were disposed of at our meetings this fall and about thirty pamphlets were sold by the comrades. Numerous little incidents might be made mention of during our fall work, but being similar to those occurring in other sections of the country we need not note them. One thing, however, that being that the police gave us good service and offered to put under arrest a corn cure fakir who attempted to take our crowd, which was not necessary due to the fact that our speaker had more charms for the shop ridden wage slave, requesting our speaker to continue saying that they were not paying any attention to the fakir but wanted to hear socialism.

At all our meetings the labor skate, politician and some members of the dyking middle class could be seen in the outskirts of the crowds. The working class in our state is moving forward and our comrades in other sections of the country may soon expect to see Virginia taking as prominent a place in the revolution of the colonies, seeing that the issues are not White Supremacy, Good Government, versus Negro Domination, but Socialism vs. Democratic and Republican Anarchism.

I. A. Dunkelberger, Organizer, Section Roanoke. Roanoke, Va., Oct. 21.

From the City of the Armory-Builders--Social Democrats of Mass. Dickering With the Democratic Party.

TO THE PEOPLE.—As no word has come from the "first Socialist City" for some time, comrades throughout the land would surely like to know what is going on in the land of "Armory builders."

Haverhill is still what it ever was, the home of the freakiest freaks, of all creation. There seems to be here a special kind of a freak that grows freakier as time goes on. Just now Tobin's Organized Scabbery is playing fast and loose with them. In this Tobin is assisted by prominent Social Democrats. When the Haverhill shoe-workers after the Rochester convention of 1899 found out that it meant that they were to be placed completely at the mercy of the bosses if they went with Tobin and his scab ally, furnishing agency they succeeded in forming an "independent" union which was another "pure and simple something now," and they got it now—in the neck. The chief fakir in the "independent" union whose name is Donovan, is the friend of Tobin and a "comorant" of the Arlington Smith variety who figured in the Wichert & Gardner strike of last winter. Donovan, who the writer understands is a Social Democrat, ultimately threw the dupes back to Tobin where most of them are now. This "independent" union is the one that last spring struck out the Alliance men in Haverhill. That showed up the rottenness of Donovan and his fakir tribe. They now know or ought to know that all we said then, had they learned the lesson that we sought to teach them was true, and had they been as "narrow" as we, to-day would not be paying twenty-five cents per week for their slaughter in the Tobin slaughter house, but would be in the only organization worthy of being called a trades union, the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

So much for that side of the question at this time. Politically the situation in Haverhill, seems to be that the end of the party of "Different Tactics" and many names is in sight. Indications seem to point in the defeat of the "Armory builder" who is trying to hold his job for another year in the "scab shop" under the "Gilded Codfish" on Beacon Hill. If he is defeated the keystone is knocked out of the arch of the Social Democracy as Carey is without doubt the pillar of that cobhouse in Massachusetts.

The Republicans have placed in nomination, a Frenchman, named Bourneuf, who is Alderman from the Fifth Ward. If Bourneuf gets the vote of the French Canadians, and that is what he is after, the "Armory builder" is a dead duck. But there is a disposition on the part of the Bryan Democrats to aid Carey by keeping out of the field. They have made no nominations for representative. So it now stands a three cornered fight between the Socialist Labor Party the Republicans and the "Armory builders" backed by the Democrats. The S. L. P. will no doubt increase its vote in

Peekskill, N. Y., Oct. 23. (Enclosure.) From Peekskill, N. Y., "News," (Dem.) JUST A SUGGESTION.

It would seem to a man up a tree, gazing down upon the political situation in Peekskill, that the wisest thing the Democrats of Cortlandtown can do is to endorse the nomination of Seth Taber for supervisor. Mr. Taber has been nominated by the Socialists. He is a believer in municipal ownership of public franchises and utilities. Most Republicans and Democrats believe in the same thing. We have one Socialistic enterprise in town, the water works, which is eminently satisfactory to the people. As trustee Mr. Taber has demonstrated that he is a good citizen and a good official. He has been the watch dog of the treasury. He has been ever mindful of the rights and interests of the people, and he has made several hard and successful fights in their behalf. He is ever watchful of their interests and has spent a great deal of his time in looking after affairs of the village. Mr. Taber has been a first class trustee. He would make a first class supervisor. There is no man in whose hands the interests of the town would be safer than in his. He is an earnest, far seeing, reliable, honest citizen. If elected supervisor he would render a good account of himself.

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Haverhill is still what it ever was, the home of the freakiest freaks, of all creation. There seems to be here a special kind of a freak that grows freakier as time goes on. Just now Tobin's Organized Scabbery is playing fast and loose with them. In this Tobin is assisted by prominent Social Democrats. When the Haverhill shoe-workers after the Rochester convention of 1899 found out that it meant that they were to be placed completely at the mercy of the bosses if they went with Tobin and his scab ally, furnishing agency they succeeded in forming an "independent" union which was another "pure and simple something now," and they got it now—in the neck. The chief fakir in the "independent" union whose name is Donovan, is the friend of Tobin and a "comorant" of the Arlington Smith variety who figured in the Wichert & Gardner strike of last winter. Donovan, who the writer understands is a Social Democrat, ultimately threw the dupes back to Tobin where most of them are now. This "independent" union is the one that last spring struck out the Alliance men in Haverhill. That showed up the rottenness of Donovan and his fakir tribe. They now know or ought to know that all we said then, had they learned the lesson that we sought to teach them was true, and had they been as "narrow" as we, to-day would not be paying twenty-five cents per week for their slaughter in the Tobin slaughter house, but would be in the only organization worthy of being called a trades union, the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

So much for that side of the question at this time. Politically the situation in Haverhill, seems to be that the end of the party of "Different Tactics" and many names is in sight. Indications seem to point in the defeat of the "Armory builder" who is trying to hold his job for another year in the "scab shop" under the "Gilded Codfish" on Beacon Hill. If he is defeated the keystone is knocked out of the arch of the Social Democracy as Carey is without doubt the pillar of that cobhouse in Massachusetts.

The Republicans have placed in nomination, a Frenchman, named Bourneuf, who is Alderman from the Fifth Ward. If Bourneuf gets the vote of the French Canadians, and that is what he is after, the "Armory builder" is a dead duck. But there is a disposition on the part of the Bryan Democrats to aid Carey by keeping out of the field. They have made no nominations for representative. So it now stands a three cornered fight between the Socialist Labor Party the Republicans and the "Armory builders" backed by the Democrats. The S. L. P. will no doubt increase its vote in

Peekskill, N. Y., Oct. 23. (Enclosure.) From Peekskill, N. Y., "News," (Dem.) JUST A SUGGESTION.

It would seem to a man up a tree, gazing down upon the political situation in Peekskill, that the wisest thing the Democrats of Cortlandtown can do is to endorse the nomination of Seth Taber for supervisor. Mr. Taber has been nominated by the Socialists. He is a believer in municipal ownership of public franchises and utilities. Most Republicans and Democrats believe in the same thing. We have one Socialistic enterprise in town, the water works, which is eminently satisfactory to the people. As trustee Mr. Taber has demonstrated that he is a good citizen and a good official. He has been the watch dog of the treasury. He has been ever mindful of the rights and interests of the people, and he has made several hard and successful fights in their behalf. He is ever watchful of their interests and has spent a great deal of his time in looking after affairs of the village. Mr. Taber has been a first class trustee. He would make a first class supervisor. There is no man in whose hands the interests of the town would be safer than in his. He is an earnest, far seeing, reliable, honest citizen. If elected supervisor he would render a good account of himself.

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of the Republican party for alderman and then made a bid for the Independent endorsement by the Trades Council, which again believe in no politics in unions.

He fell out with the Republican boss and joined the Democrats and then threw his anchor into the mud of the Social Democracy and got stuck there. For standing with Democrats another Social Democrat that believes in any old thing from A. P. A. up, was given a bonus of \$15 a week and pickings. His name is Andrew Holmes. If I am not mistaken, he runs on the Kangs county ticket. He is a strong believer that the workmen pay the taxes, and to reduce the tax is one of his objects and this is how it is done: Under the Republican administration the street cleaners used to be paid \$150 a day; if it rained and the men could not work for an hour or so, their time went on. This was a great injury to the poor taxpaying workingmen. Now, since Mr. Holmes, the "Socialist," is street commissioner, the evil is done away with and the poor taxpaying workmen get paid for the time they actually work. Somehow the workers don't yet see the benefit of having a "Socialist" of this stamp as their boss and are beginning to think that Mr. Holmes is a lazy fakir.

Mr. Taber, the new Social Democrat, to show his belief in public ownership was the one who moved in the Board to give a franchise to a certain corporation of Yorktown. This is the collection of freaks we have here. Chas. Zolot. Peekskill, N. Y., Oct. 23.

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OFFICIAL.

Table listing names and amounts for National Executive Committee, Special Fund, and other contributions.

Table listing names and amounts for Section Denver, Colo., and other regional contributions.

PRESENTS RECEIVED FOR DAILY PEOPLE FAIR.

White shawl, from Emanuel Hank, Buffalo, N. Y.; base balls from C. Fisher, N. Y. City; briar wood pipes from T. Janke, Indianapolis, Ind.; suspenders, from A. B. Friedman, Bangor, Me.; ornaments, etc., from Miss Cipef, N. Y. City; German English cloth bound books from A. P. Hules, from Stoneboro, Pa.

Agitation in Pennsylvania.

Schedule of Open Air Meetings in Allegheny County, Penn. Saturday, November 2.—Federal and Montgomery, Allegheny; 14th and Carson, Southside; 34th and Butler, Pittsburgh; 5th and Pride street, Pittsburgh; Braddock, Homestead, Wilmerding. Monday, November 4th, 8 p. m., sharp. Grand rally at Headquarters, Section Allegheny County, S. L. P., No. 111 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Authorized Agents for The Weekly People.

- AKRON, OHIO. W. Garrity, 194 Upson street. ALBANY, N. Y. Louis Mader, 134 Perry street. ALLENTOWN, PA. Geo. Wagner, 324 N. Second street. BALTIMORE, MD. Robert W. Stevens, 632 Columbia ave. BELLEVILLE, ILL. Walter Gross, 701 Bristow street. BOSTON, MASS. W. H. Carroll, 2001 Washington street. BRIDGEPORT, CONN. J. C. Custer, 422 Main street. BUENNA VISTA, PA. W. H. Thomas. BUFFALO, N. Y. B. Reinstein, 521 Broadway. CANTON, OHIO. John H. T. Jurgens, 1106 High street. CENTRAL FALLS, R. I. John P. Curran, 525 Dexter street. CHICAGO, ILL. C. A. Okerlund, 3253 Fifth ave. R. A. Cochrane, 53 Sedgwick St. Carl Petersen, 2404 Lake street R. J. Welch, 590 N. Fulton Pullman. CHULA VISTA, CAL. T. P. Lehan. CINCINNATI, OHIO. Otto Miller, 1359 Broadway. CLEVELAND, OHIO. P. C. Christiansen, 90 1/2 Professor st. Fred Brown, 90 Newark street. CLINTON, IOWA. E. C. Matson, 102 Howes street. COLLINGSVILLE, ILL. Jos. T. Brecka. DETROIT, MICH. P. Frisema, Jr., 1011 Hancock ave., East. DULUTH, MINN. Ed. Kriz, 614 Garfield avenue. EAST ORANGE, N. J. Louis Cohen, 61 Norman street. DAYTON, OHIO. Bert Klopfer, 516 W. Third street. ELIZABETH, N. J. G. T. Petersen, 219 Third street. ERIE, PA. Fred Uhlmann, 656 W. 10th street. EVANSVILLE, IND. C. Schaad, 17 E. Pennsylvania street. EVERETT, MASS. Abram Miller, 12 Charles street. FALL RIVER, MASS. Wright Wilde, 121 Fulton street. GLOVERVILLE, N. Y. M. E. Wilcox, 47 E. Pine street. GRAND JUNCTION, COLO. J. F. Sloan. HARTFORD, CONN. Fred Fellermann, 2 State street, top floor. HAVERHILL, MASS. Michael T. Berry, 12 Arch street. HOMESTEAD, PA. James Lawry, 701 Amy street. HOUSTON, TEXAS. John J. Lovere, Socialist Labor Hall, 707 Preston avenue. INDIANAPOLIS, IND. J. Burkhardt, 204 N. Nobit street. JACKSONVILLE, ILL. J. De Castro, 714 W. Railroad street. KANSAS CITY, KAN. Jos. Trautwein, 1113 Stewart avenue. KERN CITY, CAL. C. D. Lavin. LAWRENCE, MASS. John Howard, 42 Lowell street. LINCOLN, NEB. Dr. N. S. Aley, P. O. Box 1015. LOS ANGELES, CAL. W. C. Madsen, 205 1/2 So. Main street. LOUISVILLE, KY. Thos. Sweeney, 1460 High street. LOWELL, MASS. Robt. Owen, 10 Arthur street. LYNN, MASS. John W. Rayn, 12 Prince street. MCKEESPORT, PA. John Hobbs, 526 White street. MILFORD, CONN. Gust Lauger, P. O. 774. MILWAUKEE, WIS. Rochus Babnik, 508 Sherman street. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. Chas. A. Johnson, Labor Lyceum 36 Washington ave. S. MONTREAL, CAN. J. M. Couture, 793 Mount Royal ave. NEWARK, N. J. A. P. Wittel, 78 Springfield avenue. NEW BRITAIN, CONN. C. E. Patrick, 219 Washington street. NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. Frank Zierer, 137 Neilson street. NEW HAVEN, CONN. M. J. Bonstead, 18 East Pearl street. NEW WHATCOM, WASH. Wm. McCormick. NEW ORLEANS, LA. Leon Lecoste, 2402 Costumhouse street. PASCOAG, R. I. Gus Martin, Box 325. PATERSON, N. J. John C. Butterworth, 110 Abion ave. PAWTUCKET, R. I. Austin Boudreau, 40 Lucas street. PEEKSKILL, N. Y. Chas. Zolot, 151 1/2 Main street. PEORIA, ILL. F. Lichtsin, cor. Hayes & Arago st. PHILADELPHIA, PA. Max Keller, 1016 Hope street. PITTSBURGH, PA. Wm. I. Marshall, 406 Rider avenue, Allegheny, Pa. PROVIDENCE, R. I. P. F. O'Connor Box 206 Olneyville, R. I. PUEBLO, COLO. Nixon Elliott, 1025 Berkeley street. READING, PA. Silas Hinkel, 1167 Cotton street. REVERE, MASS. O. Sullivan, 21 Payson street. RICHMOND, VA. J. E. Madison, cor. Louis and Hollings streets. ROCHESTER, N. Y. Chas. R. Ruby, 801 Clinton avenue. ROCKVILLE, CONN. E. Sherman, 21 Ward street. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS. Frank Leitner, 226 Wyoming street. SAN DIEGO, CAL. George Edwards, 1529 D. street. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. John Robertson, 1231 Filbert street. E. W. Carpenter, 51 3rd street. SAN PERDO, CAL. Alexander Muhlberg. SAN JOSE, CAL. Jacob Zimmer, 42 Eldorado street. ST. LOUIS, MO. John F. Ernst, 2219 No. Tenth street. Edw. Brendel, 2127 Salisbury street. Chas. Gruber, 808 Geyer avenue. SALEM, MASS. John White, American House, 23 Church street.

HOW THEY LOVE LABOR



The Social Democratic Party.

THE PUBLIC is invited to attend the following meetings, to be held under the auspices of the 20th Assembly District, Brooklyn, where the position of the S. D. P. in this campaign will be fully explained: FRIDAY EVE, SEPT. 18, at Koch's Hall, 257 Hamburg Ave. THURSDAY EVE, SEPT. 26, at Eldert Hall, 72 Eldert St., near Bushwick Ave. FRIDAY EVE, OCT. 25, at Irving Hall, Cor. Irving Ave. and Stanhope St. MONDAY EVE, NOV. 4 at Koch's Hall, 257 Hamburg Ave.

Attention, Cleveland, Ohio.

Election night at Finkbeiners Hall, corner of Starkweather and Jefferson streets. Grand entertainment and dance to be held by Forest City Alliance, L. A. 342 of the S. T. & L. A. All election returns to be received here by the S. L. P. Tickets, 25 cents a couple in advance, at the door 25 cents a person. Tickets can be had of any member.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

John R. Fraser, of Dayton, Ohio, will speak at West End Turner Hall, Sunday, Nov. 3, at 3 p. m. Subject: "Which Party Represents the Working Class?" Comrades and sympathizers are requested to be present and bring your friends. Admission free.

Important for Buffalo.

The votes cast for the Socialist Labor Party in all districts of Buffalo will be reported by the S. L. P. watchers at the Election Ball of Section Erie County, N. Y., Tuesday, November 5th, at International Hall, 251 Genesee near Michigan streets. All friends of the Party are invited to attend and to bring their families along.

Rally in Cambridge, Mass.

An S.L.P. rally will be held by Section Cambridge, S.L.P., at 787 Main street, Cambridgeport. (In old Fire-Engine House.) Friday evening, November 1, at 8 p.m.

Open-Air Meetings in Boston.

Saturday, November 2.—Grand Rally in Faneuil Hall. Speakers: M. T. Berry, candidate for Governor; A. E. Jones, candidate for Lieut. Governor and Joseph F. Malloney.

Section Peoria, S. L. P.

will hold its first season entertainment and dance November 11, at South Side Turner Hall. A select program, speaking, good singing and fine music. Dancing commences 10 o'clock. Every comrade should attend and bring friends.

Holyoke, Mass.

Section Holyoke, S.L.P., will hold a rally at French's Hall, on Sunday, November 3, at 3 p.m. Members are requested to advertise this meeting thoroughly, so that a large attendance will be assured.

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

Bridgeport S. L. P. Ticket.

- Section Bridgeport, Conn., has put the following ticket in the field for the city election which takes place Nov. 5th. Mayor, GEORGE HAIGH. City Clerk, HENRY MATHERN. City Treasurer, ALEXANDER HEDIN. Tax Collector, JOSEPH BEAUDRY. Town Clerk, JOHN F. TYER. City Sheriff, ALEXANDER McDONALD, CHAS. MASSARY, FRANK WINISKY, FRANK FRASSA. Selectmen, JAMES CAIRNS, JOHN C. CUSTER, MARTIN LUNDEN. Public Weigher, BERNARD MATHERN. Board of Education, THOMAS FAREN, CONRAD W. NELSON. Aldermen, 6th District, EDWARD T. GROWER, 11th District, SAMUEL WALKIN.

Section Lowell, Mass.

Section Lowell, S. L. P., has elected the following officers: Organizer, Joseph Youngjohn, 206 Chelmsford street; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Thomas M. Reedy; Financial Secretary, Horace B. Lang; Treasurer, Robert A. Owen; Literary Agent, John T. Youngjohn, 619 Gorham street; Auditing Committee, John T. Youngjohn, Joseph Youngjohn, and Reedy; Grievance, Lang, Owen and Morris; Agitation, Keeley, Joseph Youngjohn, Owen, and John T. Youngjohn; Press, Reedy, Lang, and John T. Youngjohn.

Evans Fund.

Previously acknowledged \$2.00 Irene Kibrick, N. Y. City .50 J. Hurwitz, N. Y. City .25 Total \$2.75

Attention Rhode Island.

Frank Jordan, of Indianapolis, will address the following rallies of the S. L. P.: Saturday, November 2—at Woonsocket, Sunday, November 3, afternoon—Music Hall, Pawtucket. Sunday, November 3, at 7.30 p. m.—Music Hall, Providence. Monday, November 4, at 8 p. m.—Textile Hall, Olneyville Square.

Organizer Venet in Illinois.

Collinsville, November 1—4. Alton, November 5—6. Quincy, November 7—8. Jacksonville, November 9—10. Springfield, November 11—13. Peoria, November 14—15. Rantouke, November 15. Moline, November 19—20. Sections are requested to make arrangements accordingly.

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John D. Goerke, Secretary.