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VOL. IX.-NO. 32.

HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y, S.L.P.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 5, 1899.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

First S.L.P. Convention Under New Caucus Law.

he Ticket-Important Public Declertiens-The Platform-Enthusiastic De-

For Mayor, FRANKLIN E. BURTON. For City Treasurer, NATHANIEL NILES.

For Overseer of the Poor, GEORGE A. BALLARD. For Harbor Master, EDWARD W. THEINERT.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 26.—Yesterday e Socialist Labor Party in this city held its first regular convention under the new caucus act. Even the local cap-ulist papers cannot suppress remarks mist papers cannot suppress remarks at show they contrast the Party's constion favorably with those of the old arties that preceded it. There were treaty-nine delegates present. The convention organized itself permanently with Charles Crowell, chairman, and John Gannor, secretary, and proceeded to work systematically, expressing its riers on the issues in the State by means of masterly resolutions and addresses to the people, all backed up by means of masterly resolutions and addresses to the people, all backed up by
well-made speeches. The above ticket
was put in nomination. The following
public utterances by the convention
deserve special attention.
Upon recommendation of the City

Committee, the following

Address to Voters.

was accepted:

Fellow Workingmen: The war heroes have been feted, the boats have raced, and the coming city election is the next thing used by the politicians to gull you. Gaoge these gentry by their own rule of moral worth and usefulness. Apply a to the things that run your city, and, instead of patriots and statesment learned in the science of government, out find a job lot of time servers, all of short measure, never daring to act except on a nod from some capitalist. The old party candidates are of the magnitude of the contraction of the contraction of the dablers in moral

me stripe, either dabblers in moral arpitude or jabberers of social plati-des. You are fed with gibberish about popular and how good fellows the candidates are. They are popular ause they catch your votes while ring the capitalist class. Their good blowship, like that of the ward heeler, a another name for stupidity of mind

and elasticity of conscience.
The old parties say they govern for the working class and the capitalist class. The law books of this and all cities, of this and all states, bulge with laws for the capitalist class, and show only a few laws in the interest of labor, bogus ones, at that. Funny, isn't it, their friendship has been so one-sided? nowhere near as funny as the fact that workingmen vote for these frauds with sober faces.

The Socialist Labor Party candidates are members of your own class, and intend to legislate for you only. They are neither popular nor good fellows, for they have exposed the humbug in the same of straddling the fence. The old parties are for the capitalist class. You know that from their representatives and their fruits. The Socialist Labor Party is for the working class. know that from its candidates and the legislation they seek. Be honest with reself and true to your class by voting your party, the Socialist Labor

Delegate Sherwood offered the following resolution relating to

The Property Qualification

for voting as required by the existing constitution, which was adopted:

The Socialist Labor Party protests against the constitutional provision permitting account of the constitution of tting none but taxpayers to vote candidates for the city council. The great majority of the taxpayers are not members of the working class, but they set the wherewithal to pay their taxes from the surplus fleeced from the work-ing class. Our constitution is a constion for the capitalist class, and espe-ly so in its restriction of the francally so in its restriction of the franchise in municipal elections. In the name of law the capitalist class is allowed to take the wealth created by the wageworkers, doling out to the latter last enough to provide a mere subsistence. The remainder, which is by far the larger portion, the capitalist class with sanctimonious unction calls its property. Wageworkers are robbed of the wealth they create. But this is not eaough. Because they have submitted without a recourse to violence to being out a recourse to violence to being idered propertyless, the constitution idranchises them and confers the privof suffrage on the exploiters as a ward for their "smartness."

The members of the working class. By 75 per cent. of the population of a state, who are all essential for the wilding of the community and from one hands its wealth has arisen, are d of no use when it comes to ing who shall govern them, "d reed to bow obedience to the whim caprice of their taxpaying exploit-, among whom the Cheap John busi-man is paramount. In a state prosedly republican a law savoring of diaeval days is perpetuated. The as not the man, dross not intel-mace, is the basis of the franchise. The Socialist Labor Party, made up of mahers of the working class and rep-senting that class solely, demands the moval of all restrictions of the softsee discriminating against the work-class, and pledges itself to secure eir abolition, whatever be the means at it may be necessary to employ. Delegate Murray offered the following

letion relating to the

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when

New Caucus Act.

which was adopted:

which was adopted:

The caucus act, as at present formulated, is in effect an act to legalize the theft of the caucuses and name of a minor party by the tricksters of the dominant political parties. "Packing caucuses," hitherto a business attended with some difficulty, has now become an easy matter, and chief caucus packer will be the next addition to the ranks of our captains of industry. Aside from the abundant means it affords for stealing caucuses the act is especially vicious in advertising a votespecially vicious in advertising a voter's political affiliations by checking in colors. An exposure of this nature was found in elections to produce a generous crop of intimidation, and the secret ballot law was adopted to remove the evil. The caucus act in its present form is virtually a return to the old conditions. Plural voting in caucuses can be pre-vented without obliging a voter to declare his political opinions to the rank and file of other parties. To make cau-cuses pure and to guard against in-timidation the caucus act should be

amended to provide:

First—A clear and express rule permitting each party to determine the qualifications for membership therein.

Second—That names checked at a caucus shall be ruled off the voting lists furnished for the caucuses of any other party with ink of the same color as that employed in removing names from the lists in case of death, change Secretary Gannon read the following

Ftatform Which Was Adopted:

The Socialist Labor Party of Providence, acknowledging the self-evident fact that labor creates all wealth and that the instruments of production are the result of social co-operation,

clares these basic truths arising there-from at its platform:

That the proceeds of all wealth created should be distributed equitably among the actual producers and that the instruments of production should be

the property of society.

That the capitalist class by controling the political power appropriate themselves the greater part of the product of labor and possess themselves of the tools of production, and this causes all the iniquities from which the working class now suffer.

working class now suffer.

That to secure the product of labor and the machinery of production to their rightful owners, the working class must unite at the polls, withdarw the political power from the capitalist class, retain it in their own hands and institute the co-operative commonwealth, the employment of themselves by themselves. by themselves.

OBJECTS.

While the Socialist Labor Party of Providence realizes that substantial and lasting improvement in the condition of the working class is impossible unless the fundamental truths of its platform are practically enforced, it recognizes that its acquisition of political power, though certain, will be gradual; yet, while acquiring the strength needed to make its platform a reality, it can and will, even as a minority party, secure immediate amelioration of the condition of the people by requiring its represen-tatives when elected to our law-making bodies, to strive incessantly for the fol-

lowing objects:

1. The city to buy or build and operate railways, electric plants, gas works, and all industries requiring a municipal franchise.

2. Absolute municipal self-govern-

ment.
3. The principle of initiative, referendum and proportional repr tion to be introduced into municipal

4. Revocation of the property quali-

feation in municipal elections.

5. Education of all children under 14 years of age to be compulsory for the full school year; the city to render all necessary assistance in meals and clothing.

of the contract system all workmen to be employed directly by

all workmen to be employed an extraction the city, preference being to citizens, and wages to at least equal the standard of organized labor.

7. The city to purchase land in the crowded tenement districts, and build thereon model houses to be let at small

8. All real estate taken by the municipality for public purposes to be paid for

at its last assessed valuation.
Several of the candidates present were called upon to address the convention, among them Comrade Theinert, who among them Comrade Ineliert, who said that in accepting the nomination bestowed upon him he did so on the principle that he who would be free must himself be first to strike the blow. At 9.30 the convention adjourned with

three rousing cheers for the Socialist Labor Party.

Boy Caught.

But workman, don't you be caught SCABBING it on Election Day.
Vote the straight LABOR TICKET.
Vote for your own class.
WHAT THE CLASS STRUGGLE IS.
The class struggle is a struggle be

WHAT THE CLASS STRUGGLE IS.

The class struggle is a struggle between those who have and those who have not; a struggle between those who do not produce and those who do produce; a struggle between those who take and those who make; a struggle between those who exploit and those who resist exploitation; a struggle between those who are those who have and those who have not; a struggle between those who are those who have a struggle between those who take and those who make; a struggle between those who are t who resist exploitation; a struggle be-tween the capitalist class, which must continue to exploit in order to live in the idleness and luxury, and the workthe idleness and fuxury, and the working class, which must put an end to struggle by revolutionizing, in the interest of the working class, the entire structure of industrial society.

Vote for the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing fo the paper and facilitate work at the office.

THE FAKIR.

Beauties of "No Politics in the Union."

PUEBLO, Colo., Oct. 25 .- Here is .

It is about one D. C. Coates, chief high skate and labor fakir of the glorious "Colorado kind of unionism" and an allaround political crook and smoothtongued scoundrel of the most approved

The scene of the story is our "No Trust is big enough to own Colorado"; the time is from July 4, 1897, to the

On July 4, 1897, a convention of workingmen met in Denver, and after dis-cussing social and economic conditions, declared for the Socialist Labor Party. D. C. Coates one of the number, after declaring that he would stand by the action of the convention, bolted, "because," said he, "conditions were not ripe for Socialism," and, besides, "he wanted SOMETHING NOW." He gave his own words the lie. He stamped him-

After this convention he applied himself more vigorously than ever before to organizing pure and simple unions and laying the ropes for his own indi-vidual advancement. As a result he was successively elected secretary and the president of the State Federation of Labor. He was now in a prominent position before the capitalist politicians, and he proceeded to trade in politics on his prestige.

He first secured the nomination for representative to the State Assembly on the Populist ticket. He was too rotten, and was defeated. The Fall campaign came on, and he proceeded then to fish in capitalist politics. He stumped the State for Thomas and the fusion ticket composed of Demo-Popo-Silver Repubcomposed of Demo-Popo-Silver Republican confusionists and lickspittlers of the capitalist. He was not possessed of nerve enough to do it openly, and above aboard, but went at it in this way: "I am supporting my friend, Mr. Carney, a friend of labor (?), but I advise you to vote the WHOLE TICKET." Thus he worked for Thomas who, it will be remembered introduced a set of be remembered, introduced a set of resolutions against the Bull Hill strikers in 1894 before the Denver Chamber of Commerce. These resolutions were the most vituperative, malicious and despicable that the English language would allow. The speech of Thomas supporting them was a child of the

Also another incident during the Also another incident during the same campaign. The Brewers' and Maltsters' Union in Denver had trouble with the brewery capitalists. Coates was secretary of the State Federation of Labor, and as such should have devoted his time immediately to helping the brewers and maltsters. But did he? No! He proceeded to Walsenburg. Colo., the exact opposite direction from Denver, and delivered a couple of his 'Mr. Carney is a friend of labor" and "vote the whole ticket" speeches. After this Coates was set down by the

militant socialists of Colorado political crock and a two-faced hypo-

Coates' last act has been to come out and support a ticket composed half of Republican stationary anarchists and the other half of Demo-Pop reactionary anarchists. A confusion of confusions. A ticket composed of ward heelers, disgruntled politicians and political suckers. Nice lot, eh? for a "l leader" to support! But he is where he belongs. He will become in turn an anarchist. Demo-Pop reactionist, Republican Carl Brownite, pure and sim-pler, or any other old thing for the almighty dollar!!

Coates is soon destined to go the way of every other freak, fake, crook and Class-conscious political acshyster. Class-conscious pointed action by the wage slaves in Colorado is taking mighty steps. Wage slaves of Colorado, wake, wake up! Your day of emancipation is at hand! Kick Coates and every other fakir of his ilk into the backward of political oblivion. Take the reins yourselves and drive home your demand for economic freedom.
You will win the day.
Speed the Social Revolution!!!
WM. KNIGHT.

Rhode Island Rally.

Providence.—The usual closing ral-lies of the S. L. P. for the municipal election of November 7th, will be held in Pawtucket and Providence, on Sunday, November 5th. Patrick Murphy, of Brooklyn, will be the main speaker.

Pawtucket's rally will be held in the Auditorium (upper hall), at 2.30 P. M.

Providence rally will be held in Music Hall, at 7.30 P. M., with music by Bartlett's Band, and songs by the Socialist Glee Club. On Monday, November 6th, a mass meeting will be held at the state of th Market square, Providence. A short parade will precede the meeting, at which Comrades Reid, Burton, Mul-downey, Thornton and others will

Central Falls will hold its closing rally Monday, November 6th, at Dex-ter and Darling streets. An extra num-ber of speakers from Providence will

Woonsocket will hold its final rally in Cour la Fontaine Hall, 26 Main street, Monday, November 6th, at 8 P. M. Com-rade Thomas Curran, of Providence,

will be the speakers.
R. I. STATE COMMITTEE.

Boston Rally.

Boston, Mass.—On Friday evening, November 3rd, a grand rally will be held in Faneuil Hall. Geo. R. Prowse, the gubernatorial candidate, and others will speak. All members of the Party are ear-

All members of the Party are can-nestly requested to attend this meeting. A parade will take place on the same night, forming at Castle Square, and marching through various streets to the Hall. Election day, Tuesday, Novem-

DEADLY

Chas. Cooper & Co., Corporation.

NEWARK, October 27.—In reviewing Newark's history we see that the manu-facture of chemicals occupies a very prominent position, one reason being that it consumes large amounts of chemicals for its various products, another, most important, being the city's proximity to New York, where millions of dollars are exchanged every year in the sale of chemicals.

The largest manufacturers of chemicals in this city were once simply known as the firm of Chas. Cooper & Co., com-posed of two Germans, Jacob Kleinhans and John B. Stobaeus. Presently the firm name evolved into a more modern term—Chas. Cooper & Co., Corporation. This corporation carries with it the usual corporation honors of being dignified description of the composition fied, despotic and avaricious.

About thirty years ago, when this firm occupied a very humble position, it consisted of only one man, a German Haps Goertz by name. This man, evi-dently fearing that the odor of the ship might be detected in his name, and wishing to conceal his origin "Ameri-canized" his name into Chas. Cooper. The firm established by him and his partner was called "Chas. Cooper & Co."

Gradually, as business increased, they found it necessary to have a more com-modious place, and built a small factory on the edge of the meadow. The factory, with its many additions, now oc-cupies about four ordinary city blocks.

With prosperity came a new partner. who had been with the firm many years, another German, named John Baptist Stobaeus, conspicuous in the Board of Trade ard among politicians of the R.

G. Solomon type.

This partnership continued until a shining star appeared on the horizon in the form of one Dr. Henry P. Weidig,

fresh von draussen."
This newcomer, in a brief period of time, made himself conspicuous in this community grinding down the German workingmen all the time, and holding the position of superintendent, thereby preventing the equally notorious David B. Nathan from dabbling with the fac-

tory work.

These changes took place rapidly until now we see a full-blown corporation, composed of Jacob Kleinhaus, John B. Stobaeus, Hugo Kleinhaus and Dr. H. P. Weidig, son-in-law of Jacob

So far for the mushroom growth of this concern. Now let me dwell upon the ability of the "Shining Star," his methods and the ill condition that he

has pashed his employees into. First.—The "Shining Star" is a past-master in the art of making promises, and seldom keeping them. His aptitude in this line entitles him to rank with the Republican and Democratic partles.

Second.—His habits are usually come home late at night; get to office at about ten o'clock the next day, and attend to some correspondence; if the condition of his nerves permits (he frequently has "Katzenjammer") will sign the laboratory report that his assistant prepared for him, otherwise the assistant himself signs it; asks his assistant a few questions concerning the condition of the factory: lights a cigar or pipe; tells a funny story; pre-pares himself for a "business trip" (where beer glasses rattle) around town; returns late in the afternoon; attends to his mail, and has then fin-ished his usual "work."

Third.—Now we enter a more interesting subject of this corporation, the general condition of their humble em-ployees, who toil from morn till night inside the walls of a chemical factory, inside the walls of a chemical factory, handling the most deadly poisons, inhaling fumes of the strongest acids, living simply to die. Could not chemicals be manufactured without the sacrifice of human life? They certainly can, but not until the working people vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket, and with the Arm and Hammer of the S. L. P. overthrow this murderous capitalist overthrow this murderous capitalist system by themselves owning the corporations and trusts. whose

These employees, whose average wages amount to about nine dollars per wages amount to about nine dollars per week, many of whose families live in houses nearby, inhaling the chemical-laden atmosphere, an atmosphere strong enough to destroy vegetation hundreds of feet away, are said to receive ten per cent. more pay than those employed at another chemical works. This cannot be true. I know it is not the corporation's nature to give: it prefers corporation's nature to give; it prefers to TAKE, sometimes take without a moral right to take, and, at times, stoop moral right to take, and, at times, stoop to petty business tricks to take. One form of its taking is similar to that of the notorious R. G. Solomon, who takes ten per cent. of his employees' money for "benevolent" purposes. But even this is not the worst form.

For several years many of the employees were kept busy making a com pound having almost the same chemical composition as gun cotton, which com-pound is known to the trade as "soluble pound is known to the trade as "soluble cotton" or pyroxylin, a product used in very large quantities and almost exclusively by the Eastman Kodak Co., of Rochester, N. Y. During the first year of its manufacture the employees received fair wages for their work, and the profits were still very large; but soon the greed for more money began to manifest itself in the form of profits; consequently the men had to perform to manifest itself in the form of profits; consequently the men had to perform their work more rapidly, with the usual result: a poor product. There is were the corporation's troubles started. With the deterioration of its goods, this grinding corporation lost its large consumer, with the result that many of its men had become superfluous, and were disphared.

In this manner, and in a manner sometimes more dishonorable, we see the workers thrown on the labor market in ever increasing numbers, and the others are left a prey to ever decreasing wages.

If any of the employees of the corporation should read this article I am

confident they will realize that their condition is getting worse; that by their marching in Republican or Democratic parades till their shoe soles are gone, and voting these tickets, they simply

perpetuate the unjust rule of a few persons over the will of the majority.

Some of the Republicans or Demorats may say that a vote cast for the Socialist Labor Party is lost, for the reason that its candidates may not be elected at the next election. But keep elected at the next election. But keep in mind that a vote cast for a just prin-ciple is never lost, that the united vote of the working class can be made as effective as in France, Germany, or

I especially invite the employees of that corporation to attend the meetings of the Socialist Labor Party, listen to its public speakers at the Court House every Saturday night, and read their leaflets. Also subscribe to the official English party paper, THE PEOPLE, 61 Beekman street, New York, or the offi-cial German party paper, the "Arbeiter-Zeitung," of Buffalo, N. Y. The workers will realize that they belong to the workers' party, and should vote the So-cialist Labor Party ballot. BONA FIDE.

Who Produces the Wealth?

(From "Bailway & Carmen's Journal" for October '99.)

Who produces the wealth? This is a simple question and anyone, whether he thinks or not, will say the laborer. Right. The laborer produces all the wealth, and, according to the laws of nature, to him belongs all the wealth.

Now, let us suppose that ten of us are going to take up habitation in a far-off island that contains no other inhabitants. Nine of us set to work raising wheat. We work hard all year and at harvest time we find we have raised all told 2,000 bushels; would it be right for us to give this one idler 200 bushels, and we each retain the same amount or perchance give the idler 400 bushels and we retain the balance divided equally between the rest of the nine? No, "He who will not work neither shall

Sometime in the past, being so sit-uated that I could overhear a conversation of workingmen, and yet not being in the conversation myself, I heard the following remarks, not verbatim, but in substance; they had been talking of some great philanthropist, a multior some great phinathropis, a mutu-millionaire, and a man engaged exten-sively in skinning labor. One of the number finally wound up by saying: "I tell you what, that fellow must cer-tainly have a kind, open heart in him, or he would not give so much of his wealth to the laboring class. See how wealth to the laboring class. See how much he pays to the homes for fallen women, to the orphans' homes; I don't know what would become of the labor-ing class if it were not for those kind, open-hearted fellows.

open-nearted fellows.

First, gives so much of his wealth to the laboring class; has he ever done a day's useful work in his life? No, not one. Has he ever created one single dollar's worth of wealth in his life? No, not one. Has he ever raised one grain of wheat; made one pair of shoes or chopped one cord of wood? No. Yet he has the wealth. Now the very fact of his having it is self-evident that he must have secured it by some foul means. Is he a robber? Yes, he is a labor skinner. Yet some thoughtless working man calls him a kind, open hearted philanthro-pist. Shall the robber who has robbed the laborer of all his wealth but a bare living, and then returns a very, very small portion in the way of alms be honored with the glaring name of phil-anthropist? Who is the giver, the la-borer or the capitalist? But let me see, I hurf a thoughtful working man. "Why sir, that capitalist has grown rich by his money invested; he did not rob any one, and he has a right to do with his own as he pleases." Sir, counting interest, profit or rent is not producing wealth, it is skinning labor. A plat-form speaker once said in my hearing, 'I do not care how much money a man makes just so long as he don't skin labor." A poor ignorant labor speaker. He does not seem to know that if a man secures more than he produces, some one else is certainly the loser, and the laborer is naturally the loser, as he produces all the wealth.

"See what he pays to the homes or fallen women." Who kicks her down? Her own wicked disposition? No, her economic condition forces her down. Robbing the female sex of millions forces prostitution upon them, then turns round and gives ten cents to reinstate them in society. Creates the home, tries to teach her "Female Virtue" (man needs no virtue) turns her out once more reformed, ready for the cotton mills, the shoe factory, the garment maker's establishment; pays her all the way from 20 to 70 cents a day, compels her to dress respectably (which her very nature compels her to do) with what? With the 20 cents, with the 70 cents? Think, she is an dependent creature, dependent on man in every instance. She cannot steal (at least so ciety forbids her), more money she must have. She possesses a gem. Must she have. She possesses a gem. Must she part with it? Little sister must have a new dress, mother is sick, must have medicine, her dress looks shabby to medicine, her dress looks shabby to meet her male acquaintances, father is dead, (murdered by this capitalist system of production for profit). Where will I get the money? 50 cents a day will not do. "Gem. long have I lived in hopes that I would not have to part with thee, long have we been fast friends, but the best of friends must repet Thou possessest great value I part. Thou possessest great value, I will hasten to the pawn shop and part with thee and comfort mother and sis-Lost! the reformer says. Lost! the ter. Lost! the reformer says. Lost! the churchman says. Must be redeemed, the reformer says, give me ten dollars, thou great Christian-hearted capitalist, and I will tell the world of your charity:

(Continued on Page 4.)

To the Miners of Mercer Co.. Pa., in Particular.

Also to all Other Woge Workers in Gen-eral, Who Have Realized that there is No Truce to Patch up With Capitalism.

Fellow miners:

This, from the Sharon Weekly Telegraph of October 5, is the description and comment on an occurrence that has grown too common to cause much comment. But read it, and then we can look into it from another point of view,

A CHAIN GANG.—THAT IS WHAT WILL HELP TO IMPROVE MERCER.

HELP TO IMPROVE MERCIER.

The tramp nuisance has been abominable in Mercer County the past summer. Scores and scores have been sent to Jail for vagrancy. Greenville, however, has furnished the largest quota, until new the jail is full of vagrants.

and scores have been sout to Jail for vagrancy, Greenville, however, has furnished the largest quota, until now the jail is full of vagrants.

Sheriff W. S. Riddle has been puzzled what to do with the thirty-two prisoners he has on hand, and the jail has become so crowded that he consulted Judge Miller, who instructed the Sheriff Riddle, being a man equalled to all emergencies, has provided several strong chains to which ten tramps or more will be attached and placed on the public highway to clean and rid up the thoroughfares. It appeas there is a grade or embankment that needs attention and a gang in a very short time will be set at work to remove the same. The tramps, however, are not pleased with the idea of doing manual labor, and if reports prove correct are strenously kicking over the traces, some of whom have declared they would not work with the gang at all. The Sheriff and his assistant, on the other hand, promise to live up to the law, and if the tramps don't work—well, there'll be trouble.

Not because you, miners of Mercer

Not because you, miners of Mercer County, have need for this above miners elsewhere, or wage-workers of other callings, but because you know the place, the paper and the men—Judge Miller and Sheriff Riddle. In fact, most Miller and Sheriff Riddle. In fact, most of you voted for them, and at this minute think them "good men and friends of labor," and that they are doing their duty to "the public" as becomes men who are "equal to the occasion." Getting the bulk of your opinions from capitalist agencies, you and the capitalists agree pretty well in the main, only a little snarl now and then about wages, pluck-me stores, screens and the like. all of which is quiet or forgotten by election time, for fear your vote might, unfortunately (in the heat of passion, say.) cloud your minds to the interests of the capitalist, and thereby (so you and your labor leaders say) damagy your own affairs still worse. For, you know, the capitalist being rich, can afford a deal more damage than the men, and yet remain out of the chain gang. Does not the Boss find you work, pay you wages with which to buy, or else give to you from his store the molasses, bread, powder, and in which all miners revel from one happy year's end to the

You KNOW then that you and the Boss are twins, eating out of one spoon as it were, excepting those little matters of work, wages, pay, and fair dealing that we mentioned before. Well, this being so, then, he says the tramp is always a vagabond, an idle man who will not work even if offered decent wages for it, a man who only lives that wages for it, a man who only lives that he may rob hen roosts, burn barns and drain empty beer kegs. You should say so, too, and go on your way re-joicing. That is, unless you have a memory and a fair share of horse sense,

if not a fine education.

You have heard of black lists for instance; you know that it is neither a stance; you know that it is heither a dream nor a lie; how many men do you suppose got their start trampward through that alone? You have seen times when no work could be found, and you may also thing whether or not you wanted to work then. You know that, busy as things are at present, men there are who cannot find work, and in spells whole droves of men have been actually forced to roam and roam in search of it, leaving wife and family to the tender mercy of the landlord and merchant, without a dollar for defense, sometimes tramping weary miles to where work is heard of, only to be dis-appointed. All things considered, if a hen roost did suffer, or begging be done, or rides be stolen on car trucks of freight trains, or men be found without "visible means of support," vagrants, all unlawful things, and liable to land one in jail or workhouse, to issue there-from with a "record" to make the find-ing of work still harder, should you be

and remained tramps?
You know well enough that many of Judge Miller's tramps were once respectable, and that some of them are so now. And you know as well that many a man now called respectable will one day be called a tramp. What guarantee have you that you will not be one of them? Instead of contempt for his upwillingness to work you for his unwillingness to work, you should be thankful that he does not force himself on the labor market, which is now crowded enough, but rather will roam and beg, and endure all the discomforts that such a life will

surprised if, while absent, death and burial in poverty came in, loved ones did suffer without your presence, do you

wonder that some lost heart for good and remained tramps?

Now, as to why there are men unable to find work, and what politics has to do with it, we can tell the truth and say something that sounds very different to anything that you have had dished out to you with red fire, torchlight and bass drum solos these twenty light and Pass drum solos taese twenty years back. We are in a world where to live at all we must have and use various things called merchandise; these merchandise without exception are fashioned by tools in the hands of workmen, and are made out of natural substances found and shaped by labor (Continued on page 4.)

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Fost office on April 6, 1891.



SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

| In 1888 (Presidential) | 2,068 |
|------------------------|--------|
| In 1890 | 18,881 |
| In 1882 (Presidential) | |
| In 1894 | |
| In 1898 (Presidential) | 86,564 |
| in 1898 | |

Old opinions jar with new ones; New enes jostle with the old; in such Babel, few are able To distinguish truth from fable, In the tale their neighbors tell. But one voice above all others Seands new like the voice of ten. Clear, senerous, and persuave:-"Give se Justice I we are men!"

"LABOR LAWS" DECLARED VOID DURING THE LAST YEAR.

April 21, 1898, the Supreme Court of Indiana makes UNENFORCEABLE the Mine Inspection Law of 1894 (Rev. Statutes of Ind., 1894, Sec. 472)-That infamous act was performed by a Court consisting of three Democrats and two Republicans

October 11, 1898, the New York Court of Appeals declared VOID the law requiring convict-made goods to be marked (Chap. 931, Laws of 1896)-Three Democrats and four Republican judges united in doing this.

October 24, 1898, the Supreme Court of Illinois declared UNENFORCIBLE the law requiring coal mining to be paid for on "run of mine system" (Laws of 1897, p. 270, July 1, 1897)-Four Republican and three Democratic judges united in this --rformance.

November 23, 1898, the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts renders nugatory the Anti-Fines Law (Chap. 508, Acts of 1894, Secs. 51-55)-Here the Republican Judges needed no help from their Democratic doubles; there being no Democratic judges on that bench, they did it all alone.

December 5, 1898, the Supreme Court of California declares UNCONSTITU-TIONAL the Mechanics' Lien Law (Chap. 46, Acts 1891)-One Democratic and six Republican judges agreed to join in giving Labor this lesson.

January 3, 1899, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the 7th Circuit renders UNENFORCIBLE the Federal Law requiring hand-holds on freight cars (Act of Congress, January 3, 1899)-To this crime two Democrats and one Republican judge gave their

May 23, 1899, the Supreme Court of Indiana renders NUGATORY the law (Annotated Statutes, 1899, Sec. 2304) against employers coercing their employees not to join organizations. In April of the previous year when Mine Inspection law was killed, as pointed out before, the Court consisted of three Democrats and two Republicans; now when this anti-coercion law was scuttled, the court consisted of five Republicans. Thus, whether wholly made up of one capitalist party, or made up of two, the result is just the same:-Labor is betrayed.

June 9. 1899, the Supreme Court of Utah (in the case of Short vs. Billington Beck and Champion Mining Co.) makes UNENFORCIBLE the much vaunted 8-hour law (Chap. 72, p. 219, Laws of 1896)-The court consisted of just three Republicans and three Democrats, who acted as one man.

September, 1899, the Supreme Court of Colorado KILLS the 8-hour law (Act of 1899)-Two Democratic and one Republican judge soaked into the workers this lesson of the solidarity of the Republican-Democratic party of the Capitalist Class.

On this very page will be found a parallel column article, headed "Two Hearts that Beat as One." The above numeration of court decisions may serve to supplement that eloquent parallel column picture.

The political campaigns of the Capitalist Class have become unqualified farces-as far as the "divisions" between the Capitalist Classes are concerned-; and they have become downright tragical as far as the Working Class is concerned.

The Capitalist parties are Slamese Twin Lackeys of the fleecing capitalist

Workers, there is no help for you but by joining the class-conscious Party of

the working class—the Socialist Labor Party-and smashing into fragments both the Demo-Rep. party and its Capitalist System of Wage Slavery, with the ARM AND HAMMER of the S. L. P.

Tammany Hall is making a desperate fight in the 16th New York A. D., so desperate that it has cracked the whip desperate that it has tracked and compelled its allies, the so-called "Volkszeitung Socialists," to come out openly in the district and agitate against, by throwing mud upon, the candidates of the S. L. P.

candidates of the S. L. P.

The meve is having a fine effect upon the public in the district and elsewhere; it is making converts for the S. L. P. ticket right along. The fraud is quickly seen through, and despite all efforts by the Tammany heelers to prevent it, the "Volkszeitung Socialist" meetings are speedily converted by the crowds into enthusiastic S. L. P. demonstrations.

The Tammany "People," also known as "The Bogus," reports for the quar-terly, ending October 1, a deficit of \$1, 134.12. By the previous quarterly report, ending July 1, THE PEOPLE, organ of the S. S. P., had only a theoretical deficit of 33 cents a week.

This demonstration is truly drama-This demonstration is truly drama-tic. "The Bogus" was quickly recog-nized as being not the thing the sub-scribers had subscribed for, and they, in mass, turned their backs upon the Tammany swindle,—in such mass that, from no deficit, the deficit now amounts o over \$1,000. The fraud stands repudiated, and having failed, will soon curl up and die.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The pickle that Tammany Hall papers are in just now leads them to odd extravaganzas. Here is labor skinner Hearst's "Journal," for instance. After the battle of July 10, where Tammany Hall heelers tried to capture the Party's archives by brute force, so as to smash the Party, this "Journal" went into hysterics of joy. Suppressing the fact nysterics or Joy. Suppressing the fact that the Tammanyltes got licked, it announced the "overthrow of the bad Socialists," congratulated the "good Socialists" on the "good work they had done, cleansing the Party of the Union-wreckers," and foretold that, if the "deposed officers" tried to set up a ticket, the courts would throw their ticket out. Three and a half menths have elapsed since, and the "bad Socialists" are found on top, having mopped the floor with the "Journal's" pets, the "good Socialists," all along the line. In sight of this mortifying fact, the Tammany "Journai" now throws a series of fits, as fol-

lows: 15,000 SOCIALISTS NOT TO VOTE 15,000 SOCIALISTS NOT TO VOTE.

Fifteen thousand Socialists of Greater New York, by the action of their general committee of 800, have decided to cast no vote this year. The Socialists take this step as the result of the determination of the Police Commissioners to give the emblem and place on the ballot of the Socialist Labor Party to the De Leonite faction of that organization. The De Leonite men are said to be working for Republican success.

FIT NO. 1.—There having been last year barely 15,000 Socialist votes in Greater New York, it follows that the whole Socialist vote of the city decided

whole Socialist vote of the city decided to wipe itself out,—THE "DE LEON-ITE" SOCIALIST VOTE INCLUDED.

FIT NO. 2.—Seeing that only 2,00 signatures are needed for the "15,000 to set up their ticket on independent nomination papers; and seeing that 2,000 is less than one-seventh of 15,000; and seeing that the "15,000" refrained from getting independent nominations, it is evident that the "15,090 Socialist oters" whom the "Journal" speaks for is either the most egregious lump of perambulating political modesty, or— THE MOST VAPOROUS FUME OF GUTTER SNIPE JOURNALISTIC IM-AGINATION!

FIT NO. 3.—Seeing that the 16th Assembly District was the objective point of all this row; seeing that the Socialist Labor Party was there threatening the existence of Tammany Hall, and seeing that the Socialist Labor Party does not there threaten the existence of the Republican Party, because the Socialist vote there has alrady snuffed out the existence of the Republican Party in that District; it follows that the De Leonites are the most compassionate of Samaritans affoat; they first knock the stuffings out of one capitalist party (the Republican Party in that District), and then they benignantly turn around, AND SEEK TO KNOCK THE STUF-FINGS BACK INTO THEIR POLITI-CAL CONQUEREES!

better inve some quinine. If it keeps on at this rate, its fits will kick it out of shape.

Commenting upon the Transvaal war the London, Eng., "Justice" points out what filthy material interests have been pushing England, and it sums up with

We have no animosity against Jews. We have no animosity against Jaws. The writer of this article himself numbers among his intimate acquaintance Jews for whom he has great esteem and admiration. But when we see a band of cosmopolitan capitalists, without honor, decency or character of any kind, using the vast wealth which they have piled up in a few years to drag our country into a shameful and cowardly war for the sake of still further increasing their ill-gotten gains; then we, as common Englishmen, whose ancestors have lived in these islands for centuries, denounce these men, be they Jews or be they Christians, as the enemies and the oppressors of mankind; and we look with sadness to the future of England under such unscrupulous and immoral control.

And now comes another sore-all-over Tammany Hall paper, the policy shop "Daily News," and throws another set of fits, and lets out another set of cats,

to wit: The General Committee of the Anti-De Leon faction of the Secialist Labor Party has appointed a committee to take charge of the campaign in the Sixteenth Assembly District where Morris Hilquitt is running against Daniel De Leon, the leader of the other faction. The Socialist war in this district will help Samuel Prince, the regular Democratic candidate. It is deemed likely that the Anti-De Leonites will abandon their candidate on election day and vote for Prince.

CAT NO. 1.—The 16th A. D. is threat-ened by the De Leonites!

CAT NO. 2.—The Tammany Hall can-didate needs help! (He needs it badly.) CAT NO. 3.—The "Anti-De Leon faction" is there to do Tammany's we Correct! Every time correct-with a few qualifications

IST QUALIFICATION.—There is not now and never was any Anti-De Leon faction in the Socialist Labor Party. There were some Tammany understrappers who squeezed themselves into the Party, sought to side-track it, were found out, and were fired out.
2ND QUALIFICATION.—There is not

now, and never was, any Morris Hill-

quit running in the 16th A. D.. The gentleman, it is true tried hard to play the to him, congenial role of decoy duck for Tammany Hall, but the Party grabbed his fraudulent candidacy by the slack of its pants and threw it into the nearest ash-barrel in the District, where it now slumbers peacefully with

other decaying refuse.

It is hardly likely that Tammany
Hall will thank its policy-shop "Daily
News" for being so careless, giving
away its schemes, and exposing both its weakness and its failures, its danger and its shipwrecked plans to save it-

The inaptness of the pure and simple labor leader is well illustrated by the following passage from John B. Lennon's "Tailor":

The disruption of nearly every local union that has gone out of existence during the past twelve or fiften years among the tailors of the United States and Canada has been caused by the non-attendance of members at their meetings.

And if that passage were not illustration enough, the Cleveland, O., "Citizen" considerately hastens to contribute its mite towards the illustration by saying:

Who wrote this? Mr. John B. Lennon, secretary of the Tailors' National Union and Treasurer of the A.F. of L. So it was not the "bad Socialists" after all, who are the "disrupters," as Mr. Lennon has charged many times. Well, a late confession is better than no confession at all, and we hope that the honorable treasurer will make the same statement in Detroit in December. What Mr. Lennon admits above is exactly true so far as his craft is concerned in Cleveland.

A man dies; of course, he died for want of breath. That information brings one not an inch nearer to the point, and leaves the death without les-sons to be learned, so as to avoid others falling victims to similar lack of breath. falling victims to similar lack of breath.

THE question is, what brought on the want of breath? Was it pulmonary consumption? Was it starvation? Was it pneumonia? etc., etc.? That, is the only information worth having. Any other is quack talk. So in the case of the death of unions being attributed to the present of the death of unions being attributed to the present of the death of unions being attributed to the present of the death of unions of members." Of "the non-attendance of members." Of course, if the members attend, there is no death, just the same as there is no death if a man has breath. The question is, what brought on that "non-attendance?" Unless that is made clear, the lesson to be learned from the deaths of such unions goes by unlearned.

When workingmen join a union, they do so, not for their health. They expect to improve their condition there-by. The labor fakir of the John B. Lennon variety promises great things; it tells them "in union there is strength" (which is true), but leads them to the belief that by simply gathering together there is the strength looked for (which is false). Hills of looked for (which is faise). Hills of sand have no strength. The men gathered together by these labor fakirs are not only kept in the dark as to the real issue, but false teaching is pumped into them. They are made to believe that the workingmen and capitalists are brothers; that the capitalist has rights; that the workingman's condition can be improved under the present system; and that politics have no place in unions. Accordingly, such men remain totally ignorant of the fact that there is an irrepressible conflict between the capitalist class and the working class; that, under the present system, the workingman's condition is bound to be-come ever worse; that the workingman cannot permanently improve his con-dition unless he overthrows the capi-talist system that keeps him in wageslavery; and that the way to accomplish this is to vote his own class into power by supporting the class-conscious Party of the working class—the Socialist Labor Party.

With such false teachings as above enumerated pumped into the working-man's head, and such redeeming teachings as just mentioned, carefully ex-cluded from him, the workingman is bound to find all the expectations he entertained from his pure and simple union to be unfounded. Indifference begins to take hold of him; and in in-creasing numbers they fail to attend the meetings of their union. "Nonattendance" and the consequent decline of unionism, is, accordingly, the result of the false, the perverse, the labor-subversive principles of "pure and sim-ple" or old style trade unionism.

But the decline would not lead quite as fast to the "going out of existence" of so many unions, as the pure and sim-ple of the Lennon brand whines about. or as the pure and simpler of the Hayes brand whipper-snapperishly exults over. Bona fide Socialist teaching, not hollow phrases; bona fide, virile new trades unionist doctrine, not bombast or twaddle, comes in time to hasten the leath of the miserable caricatures unionism that pure and simpledom, or ignorance and corruption raises; and ignorance and corruption raises; and, by the building up of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, the death of old unionism is hastened, by promoting the "non-attendance." The non-attending workingmen may not immediately be ripe to join a bena fide union, the Al-liance; nevertheless, its bare existence enlightens them, and they begin to leave the old wreck preparatory to joining the staunch new ship.

Yes, the "bad Socialists" deserve all the "blame" for the hastening decline of old unionism. And the day is at hand, when, having knocked pure and simpledom and its corrupt, and ignor-ant, and conceitedly visionary leaders into a cocked hat, there will be a powerinto a cocked hat, there will be a power-ful new trade unionist organization of the working class in this country, an organization built by the "bad Social-ists" in the very teeth of capitalism and its lackeys, the fakirs and the "good Socialists."

Labor fakirism of the John B. Lennon stamp, gaping impotently and ig-norantly at the phenomenon of declining unionism; labor fakirism, of the Max Hayes, bombast reformer stamp, too poltroonish, being too ignorant, to bravely admit, and glory in the fact that, indeed, Socialist teachings are reponsible for the breakdown of that outpost of capitalism, of that millstone around the neck of the working class, to wit, pure and simple unionism;—do not these types explain the backward ness of the Labor Movement in Amer-ica? Do not they illustrate the utter incapacity—physical mental and moral, of old leadership?

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

TWO SOULS

REPUBLICAN PARTY.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

WITH BUT A SINGLE THOUGHT.

1) The Republican party, at its State convention, held in 1892, endorsed President Harrison, after he had sent the Federal troops into the State of Idaho to crush the miners' strike.

2) The Republican party, at its State 2) The Republican party, at its State convention, held in 1895, endorsed Governor Morton, after he had sent the State troops into the city of Brooklyn to crush the trolleymen's strike.

3) The Republican Party has, by the nomination of JUDGE BARRETT, made on demand of the Trust-owned Bar Association and by order of State Boss Platt, endorsed Barrett's infamous decisions against labor organizations, which have become the text book for prosecutions against workingmen struggling for the betterment of their

4) The Republican Party is responsible for the subserviency of the United States Supreme Court to the interests of capitalism. The Republican judges of that court (Brewer, Brown and Shiras) joined with their Democratic colleagues in the Arago decision which holds that certain classes of working-men may contract themselves into involuntary servitude.

5) The Republican Party is responsi-ble for the outrages committed in Idaho in the interest of the Standard Oil Trust. The Republican administration placed General Merriam and the federal troops at the disposal of that Trust to assist it in breaking up the Coeur d'Alene Miners' Union.

6) The Republican Party is responsible for the massacre of strikers by the Sheriff and the Sheriff's deputies at The murderous Sheriff was upheld by the Governor, whose militia protected him against arrest, by the judge, whose rulings secured his acquittal, and by the national administration that sustained his acquittal against the damage claims made for the fami-lies of some of the murdered men.

7) The Republican Party is respon-sible for the subserviency of the courts of New York State to the interests of

Republican judges of the Court of Appeals joined with their Democratic colleagues in declaring null and void all labor laws that interfere with the successful pursuit of business (profit making) by the capitalists. In a decision annulling a law against prison-labor competition, the court sneeringly designates as foolish and untenable this "class of laws which have become quite common in recent years, all resting largely upon the notion that the important problems involved in the social or industrial life of the people may be settled by legislation."

In a case against the Glucose Trust, arising in consequence of a fire in the Trust's factory, the Court of Appeals and the controllers have a right

decided that capitalists have a right, if the success of their business demand it, to ignore the provisions of the factory law, and are not responsible for the loss of life thus caused.

The Republican Judges of the Nev York Supreme Court have prosecuted as criminal the organized efforts of workingmen (as did Judges Childs and Spring in the injunction cases against the Buffalo Typographical Union, and Judge Chase in the injunction case against the Troy Iron Moulders' Union), while they found loopholes for the combinations of capital (thus Senator Depew's Coal Trust escaped under a decision of Republican Judge Chester).

9) The Republican Party in the Legis lature of 1898, proposed, and, with the support and votes of the Democratic Party, enacted:

a) The Tramp Bill (which provides that unemployed workingmen, who have no "visible means of support," can be sent to jail for six months. This law, in case of a strike, could be used with magic effect by the capitalists, who could make striking a very unhealthy occupation).

b) The new Military Code Bill (which gives our "injunction judges" the right to call out the militia without the consent of the Governor).

c) The Primary Bill (which curtails the suffrage of the workingman, by making him reveal his political prefer-ences and affiliations, if he wants to take part in the primaries, and thus help to determine the nominations to be

10. The Republican Party, during the last session of the Legislature, instead of calling to account its injunction judges, granted them rewards in the shape of additional patronage.

The Republican Party, at the last session of the Legislature, continued its policy of strengthening the machinery for the repression of Labor by ap-propriating nearly half a million dollars for armories.

11. The Republican Party, being for years in control of the local adminis-tration in one-half of the State, has nowhere enforced the ten-hour the other labor laws that have been put

The Republican Party, in all these acts, stood in with the Democratic Party.

WORKINGMEN VOTERS! VOTE THE RASCALS OUT!

VOTE THE TICKET OF THE SO-CIALIST LABOR PARTY, UNDER THE EMBLEM OF THE ARM AND HAMMER.

Bear in mind that whatever hostility the Democratic and Republican parties may display towards one another before election is a sham and a fraud, intended only for the gallery. 1) The Democratic party, at its State convention, held in 1892, endorsed Governor Flower, after he had sent the State troops into the city of Buffalo to crush the switchmen's strike.

2) The Democratic party, at its State convention, held in 1894, endorsed President Cleveland, after he had sent the Federal troops into the city of Chicago to crush the strike of the American Railway Union.

3) The Democratic Party has, by the nomination of JUDGE BARRETT, made by order of State Boss Croker, endorsed Barrett's infamous decisions against labor organizations, which have become the text book for prosecutions are not working men struggling for against workingmen struggling for the betterment of their condition.

4) The Democratic Party is responsible for the subserviency of the United States Supreme Court to the interests of capitalism. The Democratic Judges of that court (Chief Justice Fuller, Judges Field, White and Peckham) joined with their Republican colleagues in the Arago decision which holds that certain classes of workingmen may contract themselves into involuntary servitude.

5) The Democratic State administration of Idaho did the bidding of the Standard Oil Trust in declaring mar-tial law in the Coeur d'Alene district, and furnished a pretext for the inter-ference of the federal troops. The out-rages committed against the miners were done under the joint orders of General Merriam and Governor Steunenberg.

6) The Democratic Party is responsible for the subserviency of the New York city administration to the trolley syndicates, as shown in the using of the of the trolley workers during the recent

7) The Democratic Party is respon-sible for the subserviency of the Courts of New York State for the interests of capitalism.

Democratic judges of the Court of Ap-

peals joined with their Republican col-leagues in declaring null and void all labor laws that interfere with the successful pursuit of profit-making by the capitalists. In a decision annulling a law against prison labor competition, the court sneeringly designated as fool-ish and untenable all laws that seek to solve the social and industrial prob-

lems by legislation.

In a case against the Glucose Trust, the Court of Appeals decided (Judge Gray, Democrat, writing the decision, in which his Republican as well as his Democratic colleagues concurred) that the Trust was not bound by the provi-sion of the factory law, which requires a ready access to fire escapes, that since the success of its business required it—it could keep the windows leading to the fire escapes nailed fast, and that it was not responsible for any loss of life caused on that account during a fire.
"It would," says the court, "be wholly unreasonable to interpret the law as requiring a condition as to the openings upon the fire escapes which THE SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION OF THE BUSINESS would forbid."

8) The Democratic Judges of the Supreme Court have prosecuted as criminal the organized efforts of workingmen (as did Judge Barrett in his de-cisions against the Theiss boycotters, against the Bakers' Union, the Shoemakers' organization, and other unions) while they found loopholes for the com-binations of capital (as did Judge Herrick, who joined with his Republican colleagues, Parker and Merwin, of the Appellate Division of the 3rd Department in upholding the decision in favor of Department of Department of Department of Department of Department of Depew's Coal Trust).

9) The Democratic Party, in the Legislature of 1898, joined with the Republi-can majority in carrying in both the Senate and Assembly:

a) The Tramp Bill (which provides that unemployed workingmen, who have no "visible means of support." can be sent to jail for six months. This law, in case of a strike, could be used with magic effect by the capitalists, who could make striking a very unhealthy occupation).

b) The new Military Code Bill (which gives our "injunction judges" the right to call out the militia without the consent of the Governor).

c) The Primary Bill (which curtails the suffrage of the workingman, by making him reveal his political prefer-ences and affiliations, if he wants to take part in the primaries, and thus help to determine the nominations to be

10) The Democratic Party, during the last session of the Legislature, instead of calling to account the injunction judges, voted with the Republican Party

of additional clerkships.

The Democratic Party, at the last session of the Legislature, voted with the Republican Party for bills strengthening the machinery of repression, and appropriating nearly half a million dollars for armories.

11) The Democratic Party, being for years in control of the local administration in counties containing one-half of the State's population, has nowhere enforced the ten-hour law or the other labo .aws that have been put on paper.

The Democratic Party, in all these acts, has acted in complete harmony with the Republican Party.

WORKINGMEN VOTERS! VOTE THE RASCALS OUT!

VOTE THE TICKET OF THE SO-CIALIST LABOR PARTY, UNDER THE EMBLEM OF THE ARM AND

Remember-the antagonism between the Republican and Democratic parties, manifested before election, is a sham and a fraud, calculated to take in the gullible



Uncle Sam and Brother Jenather

BROTHER JONATHAN-Here I have a little newspaper item that overthrough your whole Socialist theory.

UNCLE SAM—Let's have it.

B. J.—Here it is: "The bicycle ris ruining the shoe stores, cigar store liquor stores, candy stores, clothe stores. The wheelmen are so numerously stores." and have stopped investing in all and many more things to get the wheels, that all these industries as suffering greatly." (Triumphanty, There you have it! Overthrown by Larichel.

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

U. S .- Exactly.

B. J.—Well, your contention is been ed. Here is an evidence of a most of capitalists going by the board-the owners of shoe stores, of cigar store of liquor stores, of candy stores, and s U. S.-Let us suppose these are all

capitalists-B. J.—And are they not?
U. S.—Say they are. Who gets is wealth they lose? The working char.
B. J. (twirls his thumbs under his

coat-tails).
U. S.—You are stumped right bear All the wealth that is turned from the purchasing of all those industries has into the lap of another, a capital industry, owned by big capitalists. ruin of all these others, weeds out lot of capitalists; but when these dree into the class of the proletariat the leave their wealth in the cap

class, though in other hands. B. J.—Yes—but— U. S.—No "buts," except this "be" that you are stumped even worse the you think. If 2 capitalists out of 2 become poor, the remaining 8 are re-er, but the capitalist class is not rice.

it has as much as it had before. B. J .- That's just what I was my to say

U. S.—And that's just why you as stumped worse yet. All these retails are not capitalists; some are, and the are not capitalists; some are, and the would suffer without making the capitalist class any richer. But the gramajority of these retailers the middless men—would-be capitalists who to compete with big retail capitals. Now, the bustling of all these middless retailers throws their wealth in the hands, not of the working class, into the hands of the capitalists. into the hands of the capitalists. by this wholesale ruin of these retains the capitalist class grows acts richer. Do you realize how stuck

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

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

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

and rate cutting." U. S .- Catch on?

B. J.-I catch on that there are see

more concerns going up the fluke.
U. S.—The whole situation is this.
The wheel craze has turned and business from a large number of these will find it harder and harder get along, the weaker ones will go do and the capitalist class will swip in that these others lose. The chief that these others lose. The chief ers by this will be the capitalist the new industry of wheels manually ing. But even among them it is all "make." Among them also the of competition is going on and bigger swallows up the small happens now when the Standard Works Company goes and The standard of the s Works Company goes up. This capitalist class grows ever small richer, while the capitaliess class ever more numerous. Now, is Social theory overthrown? Honest Injus.

B. J.—No; it isn't. U. S.—There is no help for it but? overthrow of capitalism. And that but one clean way open to do that, wit, to vote the Socialist Labor Fat ticket straight. No such thing ing for "good men." An int ing for "good men." An intelligence of the visual votes for principles. The visual votes on are: Capital Socialism. He who does not votal Socialism, votes for Capitalism. are you going to do?

B. J.—Vote the S. L. P. ticket straig

Collinswood Rally.

Collinwood, O.—A mass man of the Socialist Labor Party will held here at Snow's Hall, Collinstreet, on Saturday evening, Nowed.

4. H. B. Keinard will speak on the ject of "Trusts, Imperialism, and Revolution."

Cleveland Comrades will please

JAMES MATTHEWS, See

The English translation of Marx's "Eighteenth Brumaire," some time ago ran through THE PLE, is now to be had bound in a Marx's gant volume of 78 pages, with spicture as frontispiece. No Side even though he be no student, and student, even though he be no Scale can aord to be without it. Apply, bor News Co., 147 E. 23rd st. M. City. Price, 25 cents.

The receipt of a sample copy of ?
PEOPLE is an invitation to subs

AMERICAN IRISHMEN

Addressed by the Socialist Republican Party of Ireland.

To the Irish Workers in America:-

As two members of the Irish capitalist class are about visiting the United States, ostensibly for the purpose of raising funds for a memorial to the late Charles Stewart Parnell, but in reality to endeavor to infuse new life and enery into their political faction, and by that means avert the decay rapidly exterminating the middle class political parties in Ireland—and so preparing the round for the uprise of the Irish worken as a distinct political force—we desire to address to you a few words of emisnation relative to the most charecteristic utterances of these gentle-

To us the humbug and hypocrisy of here middle class politicians has long ben evident. A slight perusal of their speeches, or even a casual survey of their public acts, will reveal the fact that while generally using conveniently rigue phrases, and expressing occasionally democratic and revolutionary sentiments in order to retain the Irish electors as their political tools-and thereby enable themselves and their class to maintain their position as capitalist parssites on the back of the Irish worker -they have from time to time, as opportunity offered and it seemed safe to b so, given expression to their real pinions in language utterly inconsistest with their more widely trumpeted atterances. In order that our countrymen in America, exiled from their own country by the operation of the same system of capitalism and landlordism which grinds them so relentlessly in the country of their adoption, may get a better understanding of what is stated shove there are herein given a few of the recorded acts and words, picked at random, of your visitors, Lord Mayor Tailon and Mr. John E. Redmond, M. P. On June 21, 1897, the occasion of the elebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria some person patriotically hoist d a Black Flag over the City Hall, Dublin, as a protest against the revalist rejoicings. Councillor Tallon-said, "The act is a

disgrace to the city."
In November, 1897, Councillor Tallon was elected Lord Mayor for 1898, where-upon he immediately applied to Dublin Castle for an escort of British soldiers -who are at once the instrument and emblem of our national subjection—for

emblem of our national subjection—for his inaugural ceremony. In August, 1898, A Health congress was held in Dublin. Lord Mayor Tallon gave a banquet to the delegates, and the list of toasts he placed before them included "The Queen" and "The Army, Kavy and Police." Speaking at the languet the Lord Mayor said that "he laped the politics of Dublin would yet become of such a character that the lord Mayor and the Lord Lieutenant might yet become more intimate."

August 15, 1898, Lord Mayor Tallon gave a banquet in the Mansion House

ave a banquet in the Mansion House in commemoration of Wolf Tone and the United Irishmen. At the banquet he proved his adhesion (?) to the republican principles of the men he professed to honor by saying in his speech, "He bland that Light was could govern

to honor by saying in his speech, "He claimed that Irishmen could govern themselves, and could DO IT BEST UNDER ENGLISH LAW."

Contrast this saying with the sentiments of any true Irish patriot, ere patriotism became the byword these men have made it. Take, for instance, the words of the '48 hero, John Mitchel: "I tell you frankly that I for one am the words of the '48 hero, John Mitchel:
"I tell you frankly that I, for one, am not loyal, I am not wedded to the Queen of England, nor unalterably attached to the House of Brunswick. The time is long past when Jehovah annointed kings. There is no divine right now but in the sovereign people." Again, in another place Mitchel says, "They are a failure and a fraud these institutions of ours from the topmost Crown jewel of ours, from the topmost Crown jewel to the meanest detective's note book." But then John Mitchel got naval and erament as a hadge of disgrace, and for the suppression of his revolutionary ef-forts; Lord Mayor Tallon would have them as-a mark of esteem and an echo of his hope "that the Lord Lieutenant and the Lord Mayor might become more

When the Irish Local Government Bill was before the British House of Commons, Mr. John Redmond, speaking on the proposal to bribe the Irish landlords with a gift of £350,000, said, "He believed the bulk of the Irish people believed the bulk of the Irish people merer at any time desired to drive any class of their countrymen from the shores of Ireland. These being the views he entertained, and always had entertained, he did not grudge the Irish landlords the pairry £350,000, or whatever it might be, for the relief of their raies. It would be well spent, indeed, if it led, as he sincerely hoped it would led, to a better state of things, in which the gentry and people might join together in a common effort to improve their country."

Here is the written opinion of John Mitchel: "And Lord Clarendon knows a his side that if you uphold landlordyou thereby perpetuate British pire going yet a little while longer."
On Pebruary 26, 1895, Mr. Redmond addressed a meeting in Cambridge University, England, when he made this delaystic and the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the section of the second section of the second section of the section of the second section of the sect writy, England, when he made this sciaration: "Separation from England impossible, and undesirable if possible." And on February 27, the "Daily Independent." Mr. Redmond's own organ, commenting upon the above seech, said, "Mr. Redmond told his undence exactly what Ireland wanted." On Sunday, October 1, 1899, a demonstration of sympathy with the Boer Republic was held in Dublin. Lord Layor Tallon, on being appealed to attact by the organizer of the meeting Olim Mand Gonne) not only refused to the any countenance to the object of day countenance to the object of sathering, but declared that he sathering but declared that he sathering the sathering but declared the sathering but declared the sathering sa

a s. resolution from the meeting a about to be presented to the Dublin operation Lord Mayor Tallon objected is it, ruled it out of order, and in the same of the altercation which ensued, desired he was a "loyal man." See the Dublin "Evening Herald" (Parnellite)

of October 2.
Mr. John Redmond, M. P., was invited Mr. John Redmond, M. P., was invited to the above meeting also, but excused himself from attending on the plea that he had to go out of town on that day. As a matter of fact he slunk down to the meeting while it was in progress, and stood among the crowd on the outskirts lacking the moral courage to skirts, lacking the moral courage to publicly identify himself with the pro-

ceedings.

Contrast the words and actions of Mr. John Redmond and Lord Mayor Tallon with the following from Wolfe Tone, whose memory is sullied through being prostituted to the uses of these capitalists callidates.

ist politicians:
"To subvert the tyranny of our execrable government, to break the con-nection with England, the never failing source of all our political evils, and to

assert the independence of my country, these were my objects."

Irish workers in America! Refuse to allow yourselves any longer to be used as the political shuttlecocks of a class whose only relations with you are for the purpose of blood-sucking and ex-ploiting you politically and economically, and join the ranks of the only party, the Socialist Labor Party, capable of formulating your class interests and de-mands, and by striking a blow at cap-italism thereby strike a blow at the institutions which form the basis of your national subjection.

PROPAGANDA COMMITTEE, IRISH SOCIALIST REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Brave Pittsburghlans!

PITTSBURG, PA .- What the rain failed to accomplish last Sunday evening, the police of Pittsburg and Allegheny tried to do, but they signally failed in this their first attempt to interfere with the S. L. P. open-air meetings in this neck of the woods.

On October 21st Comrade Schulberg was billed to speak at "Woods Run," Allegheny. This Woods Run is the ward where the Schoen Pressed Steel Car Works are located, and where the famous strike took place last March. Ever since this strike the capitalist politicians of Allegheny have been doing everything fair and foul—mostly foul—to counteract the revolutionary influence kindled by that strike. During the Schoen strike the strikers held their meetings in Hartman's Hall.

The proprietor of the hall made application for a saloon license last April; he was plainly told by the judge that no license would be granted unless he promised to stop all Socialists and stripers were received in his hall. Every kers from meeting in his hall. Every calumny and slander against Socialism has here been bruited about, but for all this at the Schulberg meeting 1,500 workingmen assembled on a vacant lot, and enthusiastically applauded the utterances of the speakers when they opened their Socialist batteries. Another meeting on this same lot

Another meeting on this same lot was arranged for on the following Saturday evening; the Comrades went to the owner of the lot for permission, which was readily granted, the owner telling them to go ahead and hold all the meetings they pleased. With this understanding, handbills were distributed advertising the meeting for October 28th. At the meeting time the Comrades came to the lot with literature rades came to the lot with literature and torches; a wagon was secured and Comrade Evans had mounted the wagon to arrange the torches when along came two policemen and the owner of the lot. The owner shouted: "You fel-lows can't hold any meeting here to-night." Comrade Evans replied: "We night." Comrade Evans replied: "We will certainly hold this meeting as you gave us permission to use the lot." Then a policeman spoke up: "This man owns this property; he has ordered you off; what can you do about it?" Evans retorted: "There's a rank conspiracy somewhere." By this time a large crowd had assembled, among them a captain and squad of police. Someone captain and squad of police. Someone in the crowd shouted: "Pull the wagon in the crowd shouted: "Pull the wagon out on the street, and see if they dare arrest you." With a hurrah, a dozen hands laid hold of the wagon and ran it off the lot on to the street, next the curb; the speakers climbed up and poured out hot shot for the next 30 minutes until the rain poured down and dispersed the crowd, the police not attempting to interfere. During the speaking a Comrade overheard a policeman say: "The Socialists, to their credman say: "The Socialists, to their credit, will not be bluffed, and it's damned poor policy to interfere with their meetings, as it only gains for them the greater sympathy of the people."

We have since learned that, after Schulberg's large meeting at Woods police that these meetings must squelched. The police replied that they were powerless, as the meetings were held on private property. Then the heelers turned their attention to the owner of the property, told him he was incurring the ill-will of his neighbors, and bluffed him into rescinding his former permission. So much for the class

On this same evening another meet-ing was announced for the 27th ward. Pittsburg. The Comrades met at the street corner with torches and leaflets.
As the torches were being trimmed and As the torches were being trimmed and lighted, up came a "bobby," who amended the Constitution of the United States by stating: "You fellows, clear out of this at once." Comrade Roup replied: "Not until we have held our meeting."

Policeman—"You'll hold no meeting here to-night; if you do, I'll arrest the

whole outfit."

Roup—"The time was when you could bluff the Socialists in this country; that time has passed. Every man who has charge of this meeting is American born. We know the laws, we know our rights, and we propose to exercise them now. Go ahead and arrest if you dare."

Policeman—"Well, I've had orders from headquarters to stop this meeting."

ing."
At this juncture Comrade Remmel mounted the box, the crowd cheered; the policeman took a walk and, through a drenching rain, the crowd stood to a man till the meeting ended, without further interference from the LAW (?). JOHN R. ROOT, 121 Climax street, S. S. Pittsburg, Pa.

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

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

Don't write on both sides of the sheet; Don't write on tissue paper;

Don't write with pencil;

Don't write with a broom-stick, if a tooth-pick is handy, pens preferred;

Don't crowd your lines; Don't begin at the uppermost edge of the

sheet: Don't abbreviate:

Don't take this ill.

Don't forget to give your P. O. address

nd date of letter; Don't forget to give name and date of

paper when sending clippings; Don't write your signature as the' you

wished to remain incognito; Don't write proper names so as to insure the chances of their being misspelled; Don't write on sheets of uneven size;

"Revolution" Floors "Reform" in West Superior, Wis.

"Revolution" Floors "Reform" in West Superior, Wis.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Las Sunday, October 15, Section West Superior challenged the Hon. H. C. Styvers, ex-member of the Legislaure in Minnesota, to debate with Comrade Kriz, of Duluth, the subject: "Is it for the beat interests of the laboring class to join the reform forces or the revolutionary forces?" Ogen Hall was selected as the meeting place; it was crowded with people anxious to learn about so important a subject.

Comrade Kriz opened the debate, defining the class struggle through the different epochs of bistory; he emphasized the motive behind the French revolution, which was a movement of the just arising burghers, and pointed out that the curse of the laboring class lies in its over-counfidence and servillity to that class which, in its ignorance, believes in its ability of crushing the rise of the trusts, of securing legislation against the great department stores, etc. He dwelt upon the line that the latter are forces of civilization and have developed along the line with all the means of production and instribution that are used to save labor power. Comrade Kriz showed up clearly the futile attempts of the reform forces to hinder the evolution of society; he also set strongly on the pure and simple labor unlons in their useless efforts to defeat the capitalist class on the economic field, while leaving that class in control of the political machine, and ended with an appeal to the laboring class to join the S. L. P., the only political party that stands for the emancipation of the laboring class through the abolition of the wage-slavery system. Comrade Kriz turned the laund, on Mr. Styvers when he remarked that the "re-adjustment" for the labor saving machinery is the two millions of tramps in this country. This was a reference to Mr. Styvers' statement that times are improving, as a laborer gets higher wages and lives more comfortable, his house furnished even with a plano, and consequently there must be a re-adjustment somewhere to replace those labo

Remarkable Persistence on the Part of a Pasco, Wash., Agitator.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Pasco is a small place. The workingmen who live there work on the N. P. R. R. for small pay with long hours: consequently, they are very dull and hard to reach with any kind of enlightenment. They know of no enloyment or entertainment except the saloon; anybody who wants any change from the monotony of the routine work has to seek it in the saloon. As I have been honored by the S. L. P. with the appointment as its literature agent here, I, too, have to frequent the saloon and try to get some new subscribers for THE PEOPLE or sell some little book.

Now I want to tell a couple of incidents.

Now I want to tell a couple of incidents, newly happened here. Last year we had two

book.

Now I want to tell a couple of incidents, newly happened here. Last year we had two saloons here; then it was comparatively easy to compel them to keep THE PEOPLE, although they tried to keep it away from their customers. Oftentimes there came an extra paper upon the tables. There is now only one saloon here, and its tyrant proprietor has sworn that he is not going to keep the paper All the harder, for that reason, have I tried to persuade him to keep it.

One Sunday, in Aucust, I visited the saloon and there I found quite a lot of the kind of workers that care for nothing but working, eating, and sleeping, and, if time allows, some hard playing and drinking in the saloon. I offered the books and pamphlets I had for sale to everybody, but without avail. Then I stopped for a while, reflecting what to do to awaken at least some one to the understanding of the fact that he needed better mental nourishment than a pack of cards. Finally I hit upon a plan. I announced that I was going to treat everybody with a drink, provided only hewould take a book and promise to read and keep it. After that I left the saloon with an easier conscience, \$2.00 less in my pocketbook, and a 30-pamphlets-lighter bundle under my arm. I now hoped that some one at least would be quickened into thoughtfulness.

The following day I went by the saloon and found some of the books strewn out on the sidewalk. I went in through the back-door, and, to my great sorrow. I found the rest of the books inside. There they were! All my delighted prospects smitten to naught! I was

sidewalk. I went in through the back-door, and, to my great sorrow. I found the rest of the books inside. There they were! All my delighted prospects smitten to naught! I was reflecting what to do and was just going to pick up the books and try to place them tho pick up the books and try to place them tho better hands when a workingman stepped out from the saloon. He first looked around him and then he took up a book and put it in his pocket. I think it was a "Merry England." Then, thought I, perhaps my friends, the books, are planted in the right place after all. So I turned the face-side up of all of them and left them there, again long that some more of them should be picked up in the same way. As often as I had the chance, I wen back to the saloon and took a view of my silent agitators and almost every time some new one was gone, so that after about two weeks all had disappeared.

Recently, to my great joy, I found a man who had read one of those books, and who formerly had been utterly unapproachable. I dare say it has done him good. At that time again I tried to persuade the said saloon-tyrant to subscribe for THE PEOPLE, but he only answered with a derisive laughter. Again, later on, I made a trial, but was disposed of in such rough language that it can't be given in print. I left the matter to the S. L. P. Section. It will consider what to do.

Happily, there are a few boarding houses where the pamphlets as well as our papers are obtainable by the boarders.

E. N. L. Pasco, Wash., Oct. 28.

Victorious South Norwalk.

TO THE PEOPLE.—We have so far neglected o send in an account of our victory for free peech, but there is no excuse to withhold it

TO THIS PEOPLE.—We have so tar neglected to send in an account of our victory for free speech, but there is no excuse to withhold it any longer.

Our organizer, Comrade Singewald, was arrested on September 15th for calling an openair meeting to order at which Comrades A. S. Brown and Wegener were to speak. We were well prepared for the emergency, as a week before Comrade Jack Dormen of New York was arrested for a similar offence, but was immediately released by the order of the mayor. We were previously warned by the iocal papers not to hold an open-air meeting. Comrade Siragewald mounted the box with the understanding that if there was to be an arrest it should be o local comrade. Before he had spoken a dozen words he was arrested, and released within 40 minutes fifterward, comrade Spahr furnishing \$25 cash bail.

On the following Monday the case came uphefore Judge Gregory. Comrade Singewald declined counsel offered by the court, and the case was continued to the following Thursday.

Meanwhile we engaged counsel. At the re-

day.

Meanwhile we engaged counsel. At the recomplex of the case the prosecuting attorney of-Meanwaite we engaged country at the reopening of the case the prosecuting attorney offered TO WITHDRAW THE CASE, if Comrade
Singewald would promise that the Section
would not hold any more open-air meetings
on the square. The Comrade promptly anawered: "No!" (with a capital N), and the
case proceeded to trial.

The whole police force of South Norwalk
testified against us, while only two comrades,

who happened to be in court out of curiosity, testified to the truth. The judge reserved the decision and kept on postponing the same for three days at a time till after election. We were more amused than surprised at this, as this judge is a candidate for judge of probate on the Democratic ticket, and it would ceron the democratic ticket, and it would the democratic ticket, and the democratic ticket,

to the highest Court compenses.

tide right.

The most amusing part of the whole farce (as our Organizer justly terms it) is, that the (as our Organizer justly terms it) is, that the day on one of the discharge, wald and Hays on the day of the discharge, told them with his best smile that he is very told them with his best smile that he is very

Chief of Police, on receing Comrades Singe-wald and Hays on the day of the discharge, told them with his best smile that he is very glad the matter has been tested, and that now they can go ahead and hold as many open-air meetings on the square as they have a mind to, he would neither interfere nor listen to the complaints of the small store-keepers at the corner, until some new law is passed to abridge that right!!

We had a town ticket in the field last October 2d, and we polled \$8 straight votes, Comrade Singewald, being the first on the ticket for Selectman, polled \$4 votes. This is an increase of 35 per cent, over last year. Considering that we started in only three weeks before election with the arrest and trial of a Comrade on our hands, when the funds that should have been collected to buy and distribute literature with, were used for fighting the case, we did pretty well.

We collected enough funds, however, to cover all expenses of the trial and all election expenses such as printing the municipal platform, official ballots, etc.

Section Bridgeport donated \$1.50 towards the efence fund. The branch of the Worklur.

official ballots, etc.
Section Bridgeport donated \$1.50 towards the defence fund. The branch of the Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund of this city contributed \$10.00 towards our campaign fund.
Our Comrades are very much encouraged at the election results. We have learned the lesson, that the proper time to start in for an election campaign is the very day after the previous election.

vious election. Ve are, therefore, now getting our new and ger headquarters in shape. This done, we we are, therefore, now getting our new and larger headquarters in shape. This done, we will ensage a lecturer for every Sunday afternoon during the winter months, sell admission tickets, and keep on the fight. Watch for the result next year!

We are here a sound, solid, and aggressive Section of the Party. Kangarooism is not heard of in South Norwalk.

So. Norwalk, Conn., Oct. 30.

"Civil Service" as It Works Under Capitalism.

TO THE PEOPLE.—I find it difficult to comply with your request to enumerate some of our principal grievances, as all the conditions under which we are compelled to work in the second division of this Post Office at present are so thoroughly discouraging that it is almost impossible to particularize them. Probably among the most unfair and insulting of the many injustices which are heaped upon us by this Administration are the political intrigues constantly taking place to bring about undeserved promotions, transfers, and increase of salaries. This is severely felt by the better element of clerks, who do not wish to humble themselves to political bosses, for they can advance only to a certain limit, no matter how industriously they may work, nor with what assiduity they apply themselves to their schemes—lists of offices. True, there are some who by their own efforts have attained better positions; and these are referred to by the superintendents as examples of what one can do, whenever complaint is made to them of unfairness. But in almost every case it has been the result of unforessen circumstances. Several times local newspapers have commented unfavorably upon these violations of the Civil Service Law; and the Postmaster, over his signature, has denied the allegations in the most emphatic terms; but the tions of the Civil Service Law; and the Post-master, over his signature, has denied the allegations in the most emphatic terms; but the beneficiaries themselves admit that they ac-complished their ends through such channels; indeed, some of the more ignorant and cor-rupt like to boast of their influence, and ex-pect a sort of homage from the others whom they consider an inferior class. Another most unfortunate condition exists in the excessive amount of overtime exacted from

they consider an inferior class. Another most unfortunate condition exists in the excessive amount of overtime exacted from us by the Post Office Department, ten or twelve hours per week is not too great an average to place upon it, for which we receive absolutely no extra remuneration at all. The giving of overtime is left entirely to the discretion of the assistant superintendents, who may act judicially or otherwise; the clerks themselves have no voice in the matter, but must remain steadily at their respective tasks until relieved. This system of overtime is much more severe upon us physically than would appear from a casual review of the case; for many of the conditions under which we work are not conducive to good health-particularly the bad ventilation and insufficient light. Committees appointed by us have frequently brought the matter to the notice of those higher in authority, but invariably have received the answer that the hours of service are not regulated by law, and they can donothing to remedy the evil.

In regard to Sundays, we are supposed to work every third Sunday; but from the first of each October until the first of the following April our Sunday liberty depends entirely upon the condition of the office, it being no unusual thing for us to be on duty four or five consecutive Sundays.

the condition of the office, it being no unusual thing for us to be on duty four or five consecutive Sundays.

The work is unclean, exacting, and laborious, that performed by the porters being unusually laborious; the hours are long; the environments bad; and taken altogether the conditions approach more nearly to what one would expect to find in an ordinary penitentiary than in a government institution.

A POST OFFICE EMPLOYEE,

New York, October 31.

Tobin's Shoe Label Again.

Tobin's Shoe Label Again.

TO THE PEOPLE.—I wish to add a foot note to what I already have said on the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. My contention is that the fakir, who possesses modern improvements, will continually pose as a Socialist, and that the fakir, thus decked out, is the most dangerous of all. Now the misleader in the trades union is not a graft thereon, he is simply an inevitable result. The pure and simple organizations will and must continue to produce these men. If we could go in and most dangerous of all. Now the misleader in the trades union is not a graft thereon, he is simply an inevitable result. The pure and simple organizations will and must continue to produce these men. If we could go in and clear the thing out, or if the expulsion of a few men meant that the union would then be worthy of the working class, our course of action would be easy. Yet when we see men, with the best intentions in the world, men who have in their hearts a wish to see the union grow and wax powerful, men who are willing to do a great deal of work which costs them much personally, go wrong, we must conclude that there is something wrong at the bottem of the old unions. This seems to me to be the position taken by the advocates of the S. T. & L. A. The membership, in general, of the old unions taken so interest in the affairs of the organization, and the leaders are careful to see that this interest is not increased. The speakers will come and talk on "organization," high dues, etc., etc. The great card, however, is the LABEL. The following in a short and true story of what it amounts to. In the O'Donnell factory, in the town of Middleboro, Mass., there is no organization, there is no pretance of organization. Mr. O'Donnell found that he needed the stamp in his bustiness, and applied to Tobis for it. The stamp is the personal property of Tobin—see the discussion with the Brockton unions where Tobin claimed that no one could claim or use the stamp without his consent, and that the B. & S. W. U. had no right to claim it—, and Tobin granted it to O'Donnell whout the formality of organizing the shop. While the dues were only ten cents a week, the office takes out twenty-five cents a week,

A Misstatement Corrected.

TO THE PERPLE.—I dislike to touch upon a personal question, but there is a statement in "The Proletarian" which I must deny. In the first place it is not much of an honor to be mentioned therein. In the second place the proverb that you cannot touch pitch without being defiled is proven. Mr. Spellman credits me with saying that on account of dirty, crooked work the Massachusetts convention could have been thrown out. Not only did I not say any such thing, but, furthermore, the words themselves are untrue. I have at all times opposed any work which savored in the least of unfairness or crookedness, and the fact that I stood for the State licket is proof enough that I considered the actions of that convention in keeping with Party wishes.

I also wish to say that the action of the Kangaroos in withdrawing was not because they wished the Party well, but simply because they wished the Party well, but simply because they wish to make a favorable impression upon some weak Comrades. There is no doubt that before the end of the campaign we shall find the would-be disrupters in the S. D. P. camp, and any "loyalty" to the Party which they attempted to wreck would swing some few more men. The Comrades throughout the State should guard carefully against the Kangaroos during the coming municipal caucues, as there is no doubt that they will throw their vote for the Debaites, if they can succeed in forcing one in.

Stoneham, Mass., Oct. 24, 1899.

Two Finishing Touches.

IN THE WEST.

IN THE WEST.

TO THE PEOPLE.—In regard to this so-called fight in our Party I want to say a few words. "Kangaroos?" Well, I find a limited number of them on this coast, particularly horse in Californa, black-listing themselves forever by going the Jones-Pingree-Debs routs. Of the course, in the mrantime, they are trying in vain to puil the old reliable S. L. P. for "temporary advantage." but time will record their sad mistake. This is a revolutionary movement and not a fairy dream! The element with which we are now dealing consists of several different brands of freaks, and may be listed as follows: (1) The sentimentalist, or one who reasons (?) from a so-called religious standpoint. (2) The "broad and liberal" economist, who tolerates the very essence of nonsona and wishes to propagate HIS ideas of Socialism. (3) The Anarchist in disguise, who is waiting patiently to explode something novel in the way of tactics; in other words, a natural born disrupter.

In this cotorie of political highlinders we

is waiting patiently to explode something novel in the way of tactics; in other words, a natural born disrupter.

In this coterie of political highbinders we find the petty bourgeois hypnotizing the ignorantly ignorant, yet well meaning, who are new in the movement, with such filmsy arguments as "the Volkszeitung asks for fair play and only desires to throw light on the S. T. & L. A.," referring to a certain resolution adopted by the National Convention (see Proceedings of the ninth Annual Convention), July 6, 1896. The resolution reads: Resolved, that we hail with unqualified joy the formation of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance as a giant stride towards throwing off the yoke of wageslavery and of the robber class of capitalists. We call upon the Socialists of the land to carry the revolutionary spirit of the S. T. & L. A. into all organizations of the workers, and thus consolidate and concentrate the proletariat of America in one irresistible class-conscious army, equipped both with the shield of the conomic organization and the sword of the Socialist Labor Party ballot." I would like to sak Mr. Harriman, of California, and Mr. "Slob," of any other State, if the above resolution has not been carried out wherever practicable, and having been carried out by Socialists of tong standing, if this doesn't settle their

where said resolution has done so much good to the cause of revolution ry Socialism here in the United States.

Then, too, the ubiquitous labor fakir is in our midst. He MUST be dealt with, and let us emphasize it, Comrades of America, this most damnable of all curses to the labor movement must be dealt with according to his deeds! Wherever he bobs up, see that he bobs down and out forever. The line must be drawn and you revolute specific. Keep the fakir out and you are bound to rise. Be it remembered that this movement is purely a class struggle between the producing and parasitical classes, and can not fight the battles of any other but the proletarian or propertyless class.

The "Kangaroos" here in California as elsewhere are working day and night concosting schemes to side-track the Socialist Labor Party from its proletarian, uncompromising revolutionary stand towards a petty bourgeois compromising political party à la Jones, Pingree, Debs, and others of like hypnotic tendencies. The class-conscious Socialists must and will kill the fakir wherever found, and the mission of the Socialist Labor Party is to hold this wrecking crew up to the world as being enemies to the class for which it stands, vis.; the propertyless wage-slaves. On to the Socialist Coöperative Commonwealth!

MARK MORRIS.

Stockton, Cal., October 19.

II.

IN THE EAST.

TO THE PEOPLE.—The "convention," "conference," "meeting" or whatever else you may call it of the Kangs in Worcester, last Sunday, was an informal free fight. Spellman was in Boston at the hearing next day and he did not have a tail feather left. That Worcester gathering was one long-drawn wall. Each "delegate" selected his partner and promoted the Cause by fighting with him. Wrenn fought Spellman, Oliver fought Willey; the Clinton men mixed freely with the gory words of their brothers from Adams; the Germans demanded harmony, and thereby created more discord; the Jews favored purchasing peace if it could be got at a bargain; some favored going into the S. D. P.: others wanted to go back to the S. L. P.; others were in favor of a new party. They could not even agree in their abuse of the Party officers, and some men went even so far as to defend De Leon. Kaplan who heads Boston opposition has gone over to the Debites, and part of his very small crowd is trying to sneak back into the Party. When the campaign is over we shall remember all the petty treason on the part of some of the men who stayed to bother us, and we shall give them a good all 'round spanking.

Worcester, Mass., Oct. 26.

Worcester, Mass., Oct. 20.

LETTER-BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspon-

(No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.)

C. G., ST. PAUL, MINN., AND THE MANY OTHERS WHOM THIS MAY CONCERN.—Your articles and letters against the Kangaroos are excellent, & points are telling. But would not all that now be ammunition wasted? The Kangaroos are now deed ducks: why waste more shot upon them? The fight is ended. They were roundly thrashed within the Party.—how roundly the paipableness of why wante more according to the ashed within the Party, how roundly the palpableness of the forgery of the figures of their "general vote" only helps to accentuate; and they were roundly thrashed outside the Party,—so clear was the Party's case that not even all the desire of the Courts to stretch a point and help smash the S. L. P. could prevent the Party's victory. That fakir-hourgeois-fresk-and-fraud conspiracy, that started surely over a year ago, and is now known as KANGAROO-ISM, has had its head staved in. What is now left of it is barking at safe distance from behind the capitalist fences. To continue to motice, let alone fight them, would be degrading. The shot fired at the openly capitalist enemy will hit its mongrel-cure quite hardenough. With the two letters headed "Two Finishing Touches—West and East," in the Correspondence column of this issue, that episode of the class struggle within the Party closes. The fight is ended.

"BONA FIDE." NEWARK, N. J.—Your

"BONA FIDE," NEWARK, N. J.—Your manuscript disregards two of the requests which you will find at the head of the Correspondence column, addressed to correspondents: You write on both sides of the sheets and you write on sheets of unequal size. The former renders oversight easy, the latter renders easy the losing of a sheet. Get over such bad habits.

R. B., TRENTON, N. J.—Comrade Sanial never did any statistical or other work for the New York Bureau of Labor Statistics during the incumbency of Secretary of State Mo-Donough.

T. N., CINCINNATI, O.—Just so. A bona fide revolutionary political Party will never be incommoded by desertions. It knows that physical, mental and moral cripples are apt to get into its ranks for the express purpose of gaining notoriety by desertion. Such a Party, instead of being disconcerted by the "deserters," is glad of the occasion that rids it of them.

"deserters," is glad of the occasion that rids it of them.

C. K. T., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Is that matter really so difficult to understand? These questions on the circulation of THE PEOPLE seem interminable. From the time that, obedient to the mandate of the Party, overwhelmingly uttered by general vote, the Party published its own paper through the National Executive Committee, that is, since last July 15, the paid up circulation of the paper havisen to between 11,000 and 12,000 copies. That is to say that many readers of the paper have paid for it to the new administration, either by the purchase of single copies, or by subscriptions. The weekly edition, however, of THE PEOPLE is nearer to 11,000. The 5,000 or 4,000 additional copies being for exchanges, and for the old subscribers, who had paid at the "Volkszeitungs" office and whose subscriptions have not yet expired. Of course, the Party was in duty bound to furnish these subscribers with the kind of paper that they had subscribers with the kind of paper that they had subscribers with the kind of paper that they had subscriber of the Party's misplaced confidence in the "Volkszeitung," or for the "Volkszeitung," ar for the "Volkszeitung's " breach of faith with them

and with the Party. Accordingly, the circula-tion of THE PEOPLE is 17.00 copies. But the edition printed is usually larger, often much larger, according to the size of special

THOS. A. HICKEY.—Just as soon as that story about Idaho is in hand, and its exact size ascertained, the special issue containing it will be announced. Hasten the sending of it.

M. C. PITTSBURGH, PA.—The reports of the national agitators are found summarized in the weekly reports of the N. E. C. De-tailed accounts by the week would be next to impossible. Periodically, however, you will find their reports covering longer periods.

tailed accounts by the week would be next to impossible. Periodically, however, you will find their reports covering longer periods.

G. J., ALBANY, N. Y.—That newspaper item is confused, like almost everything else the capitalist papers report on the Labor movement. There is no such thing as the "Socialist Trade and Labor Party" having "endorsed" the Socialist Labor Party in this city; but it is true that the Police Board refused to file the county nomination papers headed "Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance Party." This is what happened:

Just as soon as it began to look as though the Police Board was yielding to the "infloo-ence" of ex-Governor Black, whom the Kangaroos hired to fight for their ticket, Section New York issued independent nomination papers for its county and other candidates, these nomines being the identical ones of the S. L. P.; and the Section adopted for the Party name "Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance," with the Alliance Arm and Hammer as the emblem. Section New York, not being a thing of fraud, the necessary signatures were quickly gathered; the papers were filed; and the Party's nominations were thus made safe, under a new name and emblem, should the old ones be stolen. Now then, AFTER the Police Board decided in favor of the Party's itcket and the Court confirmed the decision, the Police Board concluded, upon a wrong construction of the Statute, that the "Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance Party's papers; but as the Court decided in the Party's papers; but as the Court decided in the Party's papers; but as the Court decided in the Party's papers; but as the Court decided in the Party's papers; but as the Court decided in the Party's papers; but as the Court decided in the Party's papers; but as the Court decided in the Party's papers; but as the Court decided in the Party's papers; but as the Court decided in the Party's papers; but as the Court decided in the Party's papers; but as the Court decided in the Party's papers; but as the Court decided in the Party's papers; but as the C

bothered about by us.

S. T., CLEVELAND, O.—The Party"s viotory was complete everywhere. Even in Rechester, the decision of the Court, whereby Kangaroos remain on the ticket emphasizes our victory. They remain on the ticket BECAUSH THEY WEIRE NOMINATED BEFORE THE SECTION WAS REORGANIZED. Thus the Party's State Committee is recognized everywhere, and there will not be the remotast taint of Kangarooism on the Party's ticket next year. Like so many dead cockronables, next year. Like so many dead cockronables, the Kangaroos are swent into the sab-harva

F. M., NEW YORK.—I. There is not this year an election in as many States as last year. 2. The S. L. P. vote in the 16th A. D. of this city will be fully as large as last year. Combined heeler and fakirdom is even afraid that the vote will rise greatly and sweep the district.

G. A., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Section Bos-ton was not represented at the Massachusetts State Convention because it falled to held primaries at the time prescribed by law. This being the first time that the Party came under the primary act, there was a good deal of confusion in its ranks on that head.

C. H., FALL RIVER, MASS.—We are not aware that John G. Elliot, of Baltimore, Painters and Decorators, has made any public utterance relating to the Brockton Boot and Shoe Workers' Union fight.

Painters and Decorators, has made any public utterance relating to the Brockton Boot and Shoe Workers' Union fight.

O. M. H., KANSAS CITY, MO,—When you ask: "Did Debs' denial concerning the charge that he used free R. R. passes satisty you that you had misrepresented him, and is that the cause of your allence on the subject." you proceed from two false premises:

The first false premises that you proceed from are that Debs denied the charge;
The second false premises are that we have since been silent on the subject.

As to the first, Debs sever denied the charge. Loose statements and vague reports reached us from time to time that, amidst volleys of drunken vulgarity and obscenity, Debs denied the charge by word of mouth. But the charge was made in print; loose verbal assertions, that canant be accurately quoted, and might be easily denied in turn, are no denial of charges thus made. Moreover, quite a number of letters were sent to him and to the "Social Democrat" asking point blank for an admission or denial in print over his signature. All these letters, but one, were totally ignored. The one that was not ignored was one that came towards the end; it came from A. R. U. sources; and how was it answered? WITH A SNEER AND AN EVA-SION! No; there never was any denial. As to the second of your false premises, so far from having since been silent on the subject, we have been pressing the point—"cheeping on the matter." Error is human; as there is no malice in our conduct, but only the single desire to establish impertant facts, whomever we may have to hit while so doing, we would promptly have retracted the charge just as soon as reasonably consvinced that it was false. To have remained silent after finding the charge to be false would have been an ignoble conduct. The high ground taken by THE PEOPLE scale and in the subject with the evasions of his paper on the subject with the evasions of his paper on the subject with the evasions of his paper on the subject confirmed the charge; and we affect that he knows full count of how, a fire having some tim broken out in a Milwaukee hotel, at Mr. Debs was stopping, and his bagsusg ing been burned up, one of the liems inventory which he himself furnished a certain number of RAILROAD PA You will find that article in THE PI of last July 9; it is entitled "Vote for of last July 8; it is entitled "Vote for Social-ism." We have been just the reverse of elient. As to your other question, if the Party of-ficers were guided by the desire to "keep their jobs." they would not very differently. They would not like the "Volksestiung" staff: be all things to all men, and avoid trouble. The Party officers, on the contrary, hold that it were ignominious to "live by the Altar" like wood-lice.

A. F. HOLYOKE, MASS.—Mr. Hilleuit is not a candidate in the 18th A. D., and never was. He tried hard to, but got left—as usual. His statement that he is a candidate is only one of the many chips of his block of consti-tutional mendacity.

J. S., MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Individualism and individuality are opposing terms. The latter is the mark of strength of character, the former is the sign of weakness. The latter, accordingly, is self-possessed, elevating the former is blustering and degrading. Capitalism breeds individualism: only Socialism on nurture individuality. The campaign over, the point will be taken up in full, and will be illustrated by objective treatments of some of the specimens that joined the Kangarcos.

L. D. W., DOVER, DEL.—Herbert N. Casison is no longer on the "Journal." He was acked, having utterly failed to break up the S. L. P. as his "eloquence" was expected to do.

M. W. M., NORTH ADAMS, MASS.—You are answered above in the answers "A. F. Holyoke, Mass.," and "J. S., Milwaukee, Wig."

K. O. O. PHILADELPHIA, PA.-Wrong, sir: wrong! —: "Tis one thing to be tampted, Essalus, "Another thing to fall."

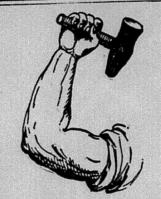
J. R. R., JERSEY CITY, N. J.—The New York Police Board consists of two Republicans and two Democrats.

J. C., CANTON, C.—Are you a member of Section Canton, E. L. P.? If so, your Section will receive within shortly the financial re-port of THE PROPLE for the last quarter, and you will see it there. It is now in type.

W. V. S., TROY, N.Y.—This edition of THE PEOPLE is 75,000 copies. If you want any send order without delay. Your article got here tee late.

Buffale Attention!

The Section has an entertainment and before Election Day, Nov. 7, from 7 p.m. on, at International Hall, 7st Genesce near Michigan at. Daneing, Singing, Tableaux, Speeches in English and Germa 2, and Recitation by Max Forker of a dialogue written by himself. S. L. P. election returns will be announced. At Aission, 10 cents.



Regular Socialist Labor Party

Nominations for Nov. 7, 1899.

STALE TICKETS. IOWA.

IOWA.

Iovernor—M. J. Kremer.
Lieutenant-Governor—Michael Bronner.
Railroad Commissioner—Nicholas Heisel.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Mrs.
E. Pardee Travis.

KENTUCKY.

Governor-Albert Schmutz. State Treasurer-James Delaney. Superintendent of Public Instruction-W. S.

Palmer.
Auditor of Public Accounts—R. P. Caldwell.
Commissioner of Labor Statistics—James MARYLAND.

Governor-J. A. Rugemer. Comptroller-Robert W. Stevens.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Governor—George R. Pearc.
Lieutenant-Governor—James F. Stevens.
Secretary of State—Frank McDonald.
Treasurer and Recorder General—Frederick
Nagier.
Auditor—Frank Auditor-Frank Albin Forsatrom. Attorney-General-Walter P. J. Skahan.

OHIO.

Governor-Robert Bandlow.
Lieutenant-Governor-Ellis Bartholomew.
Auditor-Harry Lavin.
Attorney-General-John Cooper.
Treasurer-Oscar Freer.
Judge of the Suprems Court-S. Borton.
Member of the Board of Public Works-C, M.
Newton.

PENNOVIEWED. PENNSYLVANIA.

State Treasurer-Samuel Clark. Judge of the Superior Court-Valentine Rem-mel.

LOCAL TICKETS

in States where no State Officers are to be voted for.

COLORADO.
Fremont County.
Clerk-John J. Markham.
Treasurer-N. F. Clark. Treasurer—N. F. Clark.

Tom C. Davies.
Assessor—Mozart Lewis.
Superintendent of Schools—H. J.

County Surveyor-Rafael Poll.
County Coroner-Rafael Poll.
County Surveyor-Alfred G. Mason.
County Commissioner, 2d Dis.-J. C. Freese.
Mesa County.
Sheriff-John Nolan.
Clerk and Recorder-John B. Gesterg.
Treasurer-W. M. Van Buren.
Assessor-Murray Carver.
County Commissioner-T. M. Todd.
Superintendent of Schools-Mrs E. Hutchinton.

On. Coroner—Dr. Johnson.
County Surveyor—M. B. Reeves.
Pueblo County.
Sheriff—Nicholas Swegel.
Clerk—I. A. Knight.
Assessor—Henry Mellecker.
Treasurer—François Leroux.
County Superintendent of Schools—Mary
Schimmer. Treasure: County Superintendent of Schools—Marchimmer.
Coroner—T. J. Murphy.
Surveyor—Wm. J. Knight.
Com., 2d Dist.—Wm. S. Williams.
Justice of the Peace—Shas W. Gardiner.
Constable—Jacob Frank.

KANSAS.

Crawford County.
Treasurer-Charles Heising.
County Clerk-J. H. Roberts.
Sheriff-Daniel O' Donnell.
Register of Deeds-Steve Welsh.
Surveyor-Albert Ledbetter.
Coroner-Lewis Lewis.

NEW JERSEY.

Essex County.

Surrogate—William Walker.
Sheriff—Daniel J. Duggan.
Senator—Frank W. Wilson.
Hudson County.
Sheriff—Geo. P. Herrshaft, Jr.
County Clerk—Frank Campbell.
Register—Chas. Schraft
Members of the General Assembly—John
Hossack, Emil F. Wegener, John H. Brown,
John Sweeney, Patrick J. O'Rourke, Henry
Schmid, Geo. P. Herrshaft, John Gross, Arthur Mende, Aug. E. Schroeder, Wm. Rapp.
Passaic County.
Members of Assembly—Ulrich Freuh, Christopher Maguire, Emil Bauer, Jacob H. Schmittler.

Union County. NEW JERSEY.

Union County. Sheriff—A. Koerner. County Clerk—Frank Cullen. Senator—Charles Burns. Assembly—Michael McGarry, Joseph Wagner Senator—Cimelant Assembly—Michael and John Miles.

NEW YORK. Fifth Judicial District.
(Counties of Onondaga, Oswego, Onelda, Herkimer, Jeferson, Lewis.)

Justice of Supreme Court-Edwin C. Elston.
Sixth Judicial District.
(Counties of Otsego, Delaware, Madison,
Chenango, Broome, Tioga, Chemung,
Tompkins, Cortland, Schupler.) Justice of Supreme Court-Frank W. Rob-

Justice of Supreme Court-Frank W. Roberts.

Eighth Judicial District.
(Counties of Erie, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Orleans, Niagara, Genesee, Allegany, Wyoming.)

Justices of Supreme Court-Max Forker, James A. McKenzie; James W. Sharpe.

Albany County.

County Treasurer-Arthur H. Hargraves.
Members of Assembly-list Dist., John C. Wieland; 2d Dist., Richard G. Coon; 3d Dist., Jacob E. Alexander; 4th Dist., John S. Dorney.

Albany, City.

Mayor-Geo. H. Stevenson.

Comptroller-John B. Waidbillig.

Recorder-George Eize.

City Treasurer-Harry McColloch.

President of Common Council-George Du Bois.

Institutes of City Count Acceptable.

City Treasurer—Harry McColloch.
President of Common Council—George Du
Bois.

Justices of City Court (long term)—Aug.
Kesaler. (Short term)—George C. Du Bois.
Assessors (long term)—Frank Schulz and
Wm. Mordach; (short term)—M. N. Stengel
and Joseph Reiter.

Cayuga County.
(Nominations were made for this County,
but have not been reported to THE PEOPLE.)
Chenango County.
Member of Assembly—Morroe Fuller.
County Treasurer—Judson L. Cook.
Superintendent of the Poor—D. B. Aldrich.
Coroner—H. Anderson.

Delaware County.
(Nominations made but not reported.)
Dutchess County.

District Attorney—Edward Stauch.
Coroner—Christian Blindt.
Auditor—Peter J. Steemans.
School Commissioners—ist. Dist., Nicholas
Van Kerkwoorde; 2d Dist., Mary Van Kerkvoorde: 3d Dist., Ernst Hildebrand.
Members of Assembly—Ist Dist., Leander A.
Armstrong; 2d Dist., Charles Plauman; 2d
Dist., N. Griest; 4th Dist., Boris Reinsien;
5th Dist., William D. Stewart: 5th Dist.,
Lude Boccia: 7th Dist., George W. Bippert.
Buffalo, City.
City Treasurer—Herman Hassfurter.
Assessors—John J. McKenna and Martin
Gleiniak.
Superintendent of Instruction—Mrs. Dr. Anar Reinstein.

Gleiniak.
Superintendent of Instruction—Mrs. Dr. Anna Reinstein.

Superintendent of Instruction—Mrs. Dr. Anna Reinstein.

Police Judge—Charles E. Carlson.
Justice of the Municipal Court—Jacob Meyer.
Justice of the Pace—William Huck.
Councilmen—Henry Waldmann, John Frankowiak. George Burkhardt, Harry Doctor, Jacob Greenberg.
(Also candidates for Aldermen and Supervisors in 16 Wards.)

(Nominations made, but not reported.)

Greene County.

Member of Assembly—C. A. Ruland.
School Commissioner—A. E. Cerren.
Supervisor—A. C. Francher.
(In the town of Catakill candidates for town smicers have been nominated.)

District Attorney-Peter Fiebiger.
Steriff-Gustav Rosenblath.
County Clerk-William H. Wherry.
Register-William A. Kelly.
County Treasurer-Alvan S. Brown.
Municipal Court Justices:
1. District-John H. Samuelson.
2. "John F. Martin.
3. "August Rubach.
4. "Eber Forbes.
Members of Assembly:
1. District-Peter Regan.
2. "Robert Fitzgerald.
3. "Bernard Hughes.
4. "Archibald Jarrold.
5. "Louis Kunz.
7. "Patrick Murphy.
9. "Henry Samuelson.
10 "Timothy Walsh.

Henry Samuelson.
Timothy Walsh.
John F. Keveney.
Frederick A. Leise.
Charles Rathkopf.
William L. Brower.
George F. Turner.
Justus Ebert.
Otto Sorensen.

George F. Hurser.
Justus Ebert.
Otto Sorensen.
Frederick C. Wolf.
Henry Kuhn.
Huso Vogt.
en. Borough of Brooklyn:
-Frederick Peterson.
William Burke.
Frank T. Phillips.
Charles H. Hayward.
Hugo B. Ludwig.
George B. Cook.
Stanislaus Nowak.
Tom Cooke.
Joseph Le Coste.
Alfred C. Kihn.
Stephen Mummery.
Frederick Lehr.
Reuben Stone.
Hans L. Hansen.
Henry Murden.
John Haerer.
John Pothast.
Emil Mueller.
John Manthey.
W York County:

New York County Justices of the Supreme Court—John J. Kin-cally and Thomas Wright. Judge of the Court of Common Sessions— homas Cogan. Surrogate—Henry Lightbourn. Sheriff—Stephen D. Cooper.

Surrogate—Henry Ligntours. Sheriff—Stephen D. Cooper. Justices of the City Court—Adam Moren and

Siff.

Municipal Court Justices.
rict-irving H. Weisberger.
Hyman A. Gottlieb.
Lazarus Abelson.
Edward McElroy.
Anthony Gelirich.
Charles G. Teche.
Otto Barthell.
Charles Rehnen. 2. District-

Charles G. Teene.
Otto Barthell.
Charles Bahnsen.
embers of Assembly:
-H. Tobias.
George Wollenschlager.
Joseph Levitch.
Ignatius Robinson.
William Robinson.
William Wheatley.
Frank L. Deegan.
Herman Eckstein.
William Saundry.
Dow Hosman.
Adolph Klein.
Richard Hunter.
James T. Hunter.
James White.
Daniel De Leon.
Herman Schoenfeld.
Owen Diamond.
Herman Mittelberg.
Martin Rowe.
Henry Mahland. Herman Mittelberg.
Martin Rowe.
Henry Mahland.
Philip L. Wagner.
Charles E. Thomps:
John Bruna.
Rudolph Katz.
Thomas J. Kenny.
August Gilhaus.
Jacob Bernstein.
Isaac Rosenthal.
Joseph Lederer.
Charles Sperie.
Joseph Wright.
Pen. Mahhattan and F.

Manhattan and Bronx:

n, Manhattan and B -Daniel Uselman. Christian Lindwall. Joseph Schlossberg. James Cullen. Charles Koist. John D. Atherton. Morris Steinberg. Thomas Ceely. Moses Gottlieb.

Julius Hammer.

One id a County.
Member of Assembly:
1. District-Frederick G. Gerner.
2. John Sledsma.
County Treasurer-Henry Harris.
Special Surrogate-Joseph Bewerse.

On and aga County.

County Treasurer—George A. Coffin.

County Superintendent of Poor—Ephraim
Harris.

County Superintendent of Poor-Ephraim Harris.

Members of Assembly:

1. District-William Baker.

2. " John L. Franz.

3. " John F. Geary.

4. " Thomas Crimmins.
 Utic a. City.

Mayor-Emil Nuessle.
City Treasurer-Edward Schreck.
School Commissioners-John Rapp and
Ernest Haas.
Charities' Commissioner-Frank Herrmann.
Assessor-Christian Scheehl.
Supervisor, 5th Ward-Gustave Soerensen.
Alderman, 9th Ward-Gustave Soerensen.
Alderman, 9th Ward-Gustave Soerensen.

Syrac use, City.

Mayor-Erasmus Pellenz.
President of the Common Council-Charles
H. Corregan.

City Treasurer—Carl Voss.
Judge of Municipal Court—Robert Berggren.
Police Justice—Edward R. Markley.
School Commissioners—Mrs. M. A. Cowan,
Mrs. Elma L. Sander, Emil Schuettler and
Otto Koelling.
A-w-ssors—George W. Hornung and J. Fred.
Schleit.

chieft.

Addermen:

Addermen:

Leonard J. Hornung 4.

Leonard J. Hornung.

William Hartman.

Gustave A. Strebel.

Patrick Walsh.

James Trainor.

Stephen Surride.

Arthur J. Harrington.

Jeremiah Jaquin.

Dennison F. Gilson.

N. L. Phillips.

Fred. Borton.

James McAllister.

Lawrence Cooney.

George R. Meek.

Fred. Sander.

George R. Meek.

Fred. Sander.

George Luttinger. Jr.

Michael J. Lemp.

Charles Birchler.

Charles Birchler.

Charles Birchler.

Charles Neuman.

Henry Zink.

James Bateman.

Frank F. Scott.

Charles Kampf.

William Mack.

William Mack.

William Mack.

William Mack.

William Sander.

Gabriel Docter.

Gabriel Docter.

Edson J. Stearns.

Orange County.

Member of Assembly, 1st District-Edward

A. Gidley.

Mayor-Matthew Steele.
President of the Common Council-James
Members of the Board of

Members of the Board of Education—Robert Moran and Harry Chartoff. Water Commissioner—Aaron Weiner. Aims House Commissioners—Geo. Cornell and Joseph Brau.

Alms House Commissioners—Geo. Cornell and Joseph Brau.

Aldermen:

1. Ward—Samuel W. Felter,

2. "Abram Weinstock,

3. "Richard Morris.

4. "John H. Cornell,

5. "Adolph Murdell,

6. "Thomas P. Callahan,

Otsego County,

Member of Assembly—Thomas P. Higgins,

Queens County,

District Attorney—John Opel.,

Members of Assembly;

1. District—Robert Chisom,

2. "Christian A. Bakke,

H. Corregan. Comptroller-John G. Fredberg.

Julius Hammer.
John Donnhue.
Joseph H. Sauter.
John Holler.
Louis Eckstein.
Anton Nihleen.
Richard Gould.
Robert A. McColl.
John Laffey.
Girard W. Boettger.
John Rowley.
George H. Winter.
Charles Brown.
John L. Cook.
Max Rosenberg.
Frederick Rasmussen.
Charles Winkle.
Louis C. Rasmussen.
Magnus Svensson.
Christian H. Christensen.
Freder. A. Olpp.
neida County.

WISCONSIN.

Municipal Court Justices:

1. District—Anton Perina.

2. "William Lautenberger.

3. "Charles A. Prudhon.
Aldermen:
1. District—William Blackert.
2. "Peter Charplot.
Rich mond County.
County Judge—David Acaster.
County Glerk—Bert Clark.
Member of Assembly—Michael Driscoll.
Alderman—C. Otto Fransecky.
Schenectady County.
(Nominations made, but not reported.)
Westchester County.
County Treasurer—James Burns.
Coroners—Stephen Carmick and Robert
Stewart.

Coroners—Stephen Carmick and Robert
Stewart.
School Commissioners—Hubert H. Mealing.
Jr.; Henry K. Gedstrey and Arthur Chambers.
Members of Assembly:

1. District—Peter O. Petersen.
2. "Jonathan C. Pierce.
3. "Jonathan C. Pierce.
4 Yonkers, City.
Mayor—Joseph H. Sweeny.
City Judge—Morris Kowarsky.
Justice of the Peace—Paul H. Garujost.
Aldermen.
1. Ward—Dr. Robert A. Fones.
2. "Henry Friedman.
2. "Henry Friedman.
3. "Henry Gray.
4. "Abe. Stieglitz.
5. "R. W. Gaffney.
6. "Patrick Troy.

Patrick Troy.
William Schwagermann.
Supervisors.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE— Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 61 Beekman street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS (pro tem.)
-Thomas Curran, Secretary, 64 Hanover street, Providence, R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-ADA-A. B. Barter, Secretary, 860 Rich-mond street, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY— 147 East 23rd street, New York City. (The party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party arrouncements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PENNSILVANIA.

PITTSBURGH.—To the Socialists of Alleghenv County: We have arranged to close the present campaign in the 13th Ward, Allegheny, by a big parade, to be followed by a mass meeting at New Turner Hall, Mount Troy, which will be addressed by Comrades Schulberg, of Philadelphia, and Adams, of Wilmerding.

The parade will start at Branch No. 11 headquarters, No. 14 Ley street, Mount Troy, promptly at 7.15 Saturday evening, Nov. 4. All who can possibly attend are expected to be in line.

Supervisors.

Ward-Jonas Fischman.

James H. O'Neill.

Joseph Smith.

Philip McCarthy.
Joseph Martinides.

William Breithack.

MILWAUKEE.—Friday, Oct. 13, and every first Friday in the month, the Section holds an agitation meeting. Every third Friday there is a business meeting. The meeting place is Guetziaff's Hall, corner of Sixth and Clark streets. All comrades and readers of THE PEOPLE are requested to attend the meetings regularly. Important matters are up for discussion.

Who Produces the Wealth?

(Continued from Page 1.) we will paint you the greatest philan-

thropist of the age; you make thou-sands daily. (How does he make it? Drives twenty to shame to redeem one). "To the orphan's home." Think, reason, are not more orphans made by this capitalist system in one year than by any war in the past? Flesh and bones ground up into profit; killing the fathers, the sons, by the thousand, and then turning round and giving a bone to the children. Shame on such charity. Robbing a child of a fatherly home, breaking up the home, working the mother in the factory or in the kitchen for a song and throwing a bone to the children. Wringing the very heart out of the mother, murdering the father, raising the children in ig-norance, then skinning them in turn, is what this great philanthropist is do-

"What would become of the laboring class if it were not for these kind, open-hearted (labor skinners)? The laborer would not be compelled to share or, in still stronger language, give over all his product except barely enough to maintain himself. He is a leach on the back of society—let us shake him off—producing nothing but misery, and laborer producing all the wealth. having possession of the land and machinery of society, forces the worker to submit to his will or starve. (We care not how the burglar obtained his tools, his having them is evidenced by

the way he uses them.)

Now, what the working class must do is to study what we must do to regain the tools of production, so we do not have to submit to his will. We must look at him as a master robber, not as a philanthropist; for if he has any great sums to give away, it is a self-evident fact that some one else produced it, therefore he is giving what does not belong to him. Now we, the working class, must regain possession of our stolen property, operate it for use and not for profit, look to the future and leave our children in a better position than we were left, and stop praising men for giving stolen wealth away under the name of charity.
"Lavant Garde."

Open Letter.

(Continued from Page 1.)

alone into what we call "raw material" or mercuandise partly finished or commodities themselves. These merchandise are brought "to market" and sold, having many different VALUES and USES. The whole mass of tools and methods of both production and distribution we call capital. Here and now we find men divided in two CLASSES; Both in the market after their means of living, and the living itself. One class, the CAPITALIST CLASS, owning this capital, their means of living; find that living in this wife. wise: They hire the wage-workers to operate the capital to produce mer-chandise, then sell the merchandise and repeat the operations, gaining in this, that the merchandise are sold at their value, while the wages paid are but the value of those goods used by the laborer in his "living" while working, and liv-ing is from one-fourth to one-fifth, at present, of the values produced by the laborer. The other three-quarters or four-fifths is SURPLUS VALUE, and is what both the capitalist and the CLASS-CONSCIOUS wage workers are after. This struggle is called the CLASS STRUGGLE. The other class, the wage-working class, or Proletariat, comes to market and, having no capital, sells the only thing he has to sell, his

labor power; selling it to the only class that can use it, the capitalist class. The price of his labor power being fixed by the competition between those willing and able to do the work, when the supply of labor is above the demand; and fixed by the competition between the capitalists having use for the labor power, when the supply of labor power is less than the demand. This is Capi-talist Society. There have been other kinds of society before Capitalism, and will be other kinds of society after Cap-italism. But our business calls us to italism. look at this part. We are wage-work-ers. We experience the class struggle in many forms daily. We vote, and our vote is in great demand by capitalist parties of many names, but few differences, and those differences are of NO USE TO US AS WAGE WORKERS. We know of coal mining in Republican Pennsylvania, in Democratic Alabama, in Kansas when it was Republican, Populist and prohibition. We have the history of it, and some experience of it as it is done in Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France, and other parts of the world. It is all conducted upon the same methods as far as rela-tions between the workingman, the capitalist and the value of the output is concerned. Knowing that the question is not merely a local one involving us with a Tiler, a Judge, a Sheriff, or any other individual in particular. It brings us up against a SYSTEM. When we look to see where we are,

and the system cannot be touched without at the same time touching the persons who are the ones benefitted by it, and no one has a reason to change it but the ones injured by it, which is the wage-workers and other persons are willing that right should be done the greatest number. We cannot as much as have present laws that might benefit us enforced; have any kind of wage advance, or other benefit, without the POWER to do so, and under the canopy of heaven, we can clearly see but the power of MIND, the power of WEALTH, and the power of GOVERN-MENT, involved in the matter. Although making no claims upon our edu-cation, we can clearly see that the Mine Owners do not hold their present advantages through the power of intel-There is not one man in a hundred that believes that labor can fight capitalists with money. But the POWER OF GOVERNMENT, the greatest power, is open to the laborers as long as they have their numbers and the ballot. What, then, should labor demand? Some slight concession? No. indeed! If, after becoming class-con-scious enough to win at the polls, it must change the system, or the capital-ist class, still in possession of the power of wealth, would make such a state of affairs come about, for spite merely, that the public would likely tire of its change, and be willing to put the power of government back into the capitalists' hands again. We must capture the power of government by means of the legal ballot, peacefully; we must use that power along the lines of progress, and in accord with our class's need, which means a greater concentration than the trusts have as yet attempted. greater economy than the trusts could possibly do, for we would not merely displace a few hands, but the main waste, the coupon clipper, the dividend absorber, who has no other use, but to act the dog in the manger, and live on the surplus value forced from the value creators. Having done this, we would be able to shorten hours of labor instead of having fewer persons at work, with the balance in that blessed chain gang or elsewhere in unhappiness; and, being in possesion of our own-mental, economic and legal power-we could arrange the details to suit the major-ity, not the minority.

We see about us the capitalist activity, and if we know its reasons, we know the reasons that should make us active. If capitalism must have a surplus of unemployed men to keep up competition, making offences and vio-lating law and justice to obtain them, then we must take the power from them to do so, since we are able to do THAT without question. If capitalism needs wars to extend the markets, to dispose of its merchandise in to realize "its surplus values" in cash, and to reward its henchmen with new offices and fat contracts, then we must take from them the power to pit workingmen in one country against another, only to kill each other in false patriotism, for our

In the meantime, the dance about us quickens. Havanna, where strikers and their leaders are imprisoned under military force without law, UNTIL THEY PROMISE TO OBEY, follows Idaho, whose miners are by the army penned up in bull pens under court martial, tried for an act not connected to them by any evidence, and the CIVIL TRIAL by any evidence, and the CIVIL TRIAL EEFUSED THEM BY THE STATE AUTHORITIES, their conditions and treatment in the bull pen equal of Weyler and his reconcentrados. Idaho follows Hazleton, which follows Brooklyn, Chicago, Buffalo, Homestead, etc. In the Pittsburg district alone, a trust has been formed with a capital stock of \$104,000,000, affecting 25,000 miners, who with the pick would dig about three tons per day, but who with the ma-chine can dig over ten tons,—75,000 tons with pick and 25,000 men; or 75,000 tons with machine and 7,500 men; 250,-000 tons with machines in these mines and 175,000 tons surplus coal to crowd cut that much dug by some 6,000 miners by pick in some small mines that cannot put in machines and compete with the \$104,000,000 any better than the men with "high dues."

We will say no more. Either grin and bear it, or do the practical thing of taking a step in the right direction OW, by voting a Straight Socialist abor Party ticket, now and hereafter. No man engaged in a fight where no quarter was to be given would throw away his gun because the enemy had more guns, but would use that gun to the end, in hope or in fear. No man who is worthy of the name, having once seen the way, will throw his ballot away because the enemy has more ballots. He will use that ballot to the end in hope or fear, according to his ballots. He will use that ballot to the end in hope or fear, according to his knowledge; hope if he has looked well. The platform is in this paper, which should be in your hands each issue. Where we gain a small foothold, the "immediate demands" is our guide.
Workingmen of Mercer County, strike;
strike for self and home; and strike

WM. McKAY. Mercer County, Pa.

The Campaign in Greater New York.

I. Humors of the Campaign in the 16th A.D.

If a man feels weary and wants fun it would be well worth his while to come to the 16th A. D. He would quickly get new vigor, and regain his The Tammany Hall and Republican

campaigning meetings furnish a plenti-ful source of amusement. That Tam-many, with its ignorant "Labor Cham-pion," Prince, is holding the lead in this respect in only natural. Last week when Tammany opened its campaign at the corner of 6th street and Avenue C., the audience was given the best entertainment that ignorance can furnish. The "Labor Champion," Prince, amused the crowd for fifty minutes, by letting "pearls of wisdom" fall from his lips. For instance, he delivered his lips. For instance, he delivered himself as follows: "The Socialists who carry on a campaign in this Assembly District are a disgrace to Socialism; everybody who disagrees with them they put down as labor fakirs. Now, Karl Marx, the great Socialist, says: You may disagree with a man, but you can agree with him all year around. He also says: 'Love your neighbor as you love yourselves.' Are these fellows doing that? No. I am sure if Karl Marx would come around in the 16th Assembly District and see these fellows, how they agitate against me, he would be ashamed of them." Then raising his voice to the highest pitch, he exclaimed: "Socialism is a grand ideal; it is a splen-did thing because it stands for equal rights for all, and special privileges to none. But the Socialists in this District don't want that. We Democrats eat and drink and are good friends with the Republicans. But are these Socialists good friends with any of us? No. Thomas Jefferson was an advocate of the principle of equal rights, and I am a follower of him. By voting for me you will give endorsement to Tom Jefferson's ideas!" The crowd went home roaring with laughter.

An equally funny spectacle was pre-sented to an audience in front of Candidate for Alderman Neufeld's saloon. A Socialist speaker having given him a good roasting, he was interrupted by the candidate's wife, who indignantly ex-claimed: "Isn't it a shame to attack a man who has a reputation all over the world." This man with the "world-wide reputation, on the night of his nomination had this conversation with a friend of mine, distinguishing himself by the following utterances: "I am no bolitic man; I am a pussiness man; I am the Alterman of the District; the Alterman of everypoty; I am the So-cialist Alterman, too. Vat have I ever cialist Alterman, too. Vat have I ever ton to the Socialist that dey vork against me?"—The Tammanyites pres-ent who heard these words, expressed their pride at the "smartness" of their

Alderman. In the meantime, the uestion that agitates other mortals in the District is How can an intelligent voter cast his vote for such specimens of intelligence as these two "representative men"— Prince and Neufeld.

II.

Tammanp Routed in the 18th.

The agitation in New York City is this year more intense than ever. Saturday, October 28, Tammany Hall decided to hold a meeting in the 18th Assembly District, one of its stronghoids.

The Comrades of the 18th decided they would hold one on the same cor-ner, at the same time.

Saturday, at 8 P. M. the meetings commenced, and Tammany met a Waterloo. We had as speakers Keep, Murphy, Hosman, Diamond and Dorman, and we kept the meeting up until Tammany had lost its crowd, which came over to our meeting, thus compelling Tammany to recognize the fact that the S. L. P. will yet bust it. When it is understood that the cor-

ner of 16th and Avenue B, where the meeting was held, is the center of a strong Tammany District, the audacity of the Comrades in "bearding the lion in his den" is seen to have borne fruit. Nothing else was spoken of in the district yesterday, and the S. L. P. received an advertisement that will result in increased votes and increased respect.

The Socialistic Thorn in Tammany's Side in Brooklyn.

That the thorn is there, creating a naughty sort of inflammation, which, try as hard and heavy as he may, no capitalistic political heeler will ever be able to cure, was never more clearly illustrated than on Saturday night, October 28, at the corner of St. Mark's and Buffalo avenue, Brooklyn.

A great banner, announcing the Tam-

many Friend of Labor (?); a great plat-form built by union (?) labor; a union(?) band of music; plenty of fireworks; and at least 7 or 8 speakers;—why, every-thing was there to make this Tammany Hall meeting a success. The working people of the 18th A. D. were once more to be given the opportunity to listen to "common sense,"—and they got it undoubtedly; just wait and see.

The crowd was there to the number of from 200 to 300, when at 8 P. M., 5 of the wicked kind of Socialist members of the S. L. P. strolled along, carrying some timber and boards. In about 5 minutes the timber was for ed into a nice little platform, and comrade a nice little platform, and Comrade Silberman stepped up and made a speech, just nice enough to draw the audience away from our Tammany friends. What an infamous trick! Why, these Socialists are not a bit courteous; they MUST take down that platform; they MUST take down that platform; they MUST stop talking; they interfere with our business; and, by jingo, we WILL NOT have it; we WILL make the police stop them. But the police could not stop it, because we had the consti-tutional right to be there; and we happen to know all about it.
In the meantime Comrade Silberman

In the meantime Comrade Silberman preached the gospel of Socialism, and enlightened the crowd on the mission of the S. L. P. When he got through, Comrade Jegman went at it for about one hour, the audience swelling all the time andy listening very attentively. By this time the audience of our "neighbor" had dwindled down to an audience of heelers and a few drunkards; beer and whiskey flowed freely in the corner

saloon. We need not guess who pass

for it. When Comrade Jegman finis

Comrade A. S. Brown started in kept it up for another hour and a half The combined efforts of our speaks finally made our Tammany friends and down on account of lack of business down on account of fack of business and, in true, stupid kangaroo style, desperate attempt was made by the to break up our meeting. The union to musical band was ordered down on the state of the state street, and, under the leadership of the street, and, under the leadership of the heelers, it marched up and down the street, stopping in front of our platform several times, playing for all they were worth. But they could not play as long as the Socialist. They one succeeded in helping to swell the crowden making them listen still more and making them listen still more conditions. succeeded in helping to swell the crowd and making them listen still more attentively. Some of the Democratic politicians thought they could nail or speakers, but the answers they got man have made them feel very cheap. Corade Jegman, for the second the mounted the platform and models. have made them feet the second figure and the platform, and made the platform, and this brilliant made closing remarks, and this brilliant meing ended with three cheers for the L. P. The seed of Socialism has be planted; you may watch for the for

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