

that a large fund may always be in treasury for the employment of the employed in public improvements at highest possible possible wage. We further pledge our candidates to et all such legislation which will tend we the social and economic con-

This should have been forwarded to you some time since, but for the unfortunate illness of our general secretary, brought on by his devotion to the movement, nothing new of course. But Socialism is worth all we can give it. The present PEOPLE is read by a great number here. Our comrades keep well informed and in complete touch with the magnificent fight your Party is making all along the line. The move ment here is only in its infancy. The industrial conditions save not yet de-yeloped on anything like the stupendous of America or Europe. But sufficiently so to create a growing Socialist force, which only requires guidance and direction to build up a vigorous, clear-cut definite class-conscious party. We enter Australian politics for the first time at the first federal election in

DAILY PEOPLE."

The name of the newly elected wishes them every success and a vigor-Deputy from Alessandria is not ous rise to their national organ, the new to the Socialists of Italy. For years he has given our Party the strong support of his talent and culture.

Instructor of criminal law in the University of Pisa, he devotes much of hi

that no law will do the workers any good, however it may read, if capitalist magistrates administer it; hence that for the workers to vote any ticket except that of the Socialist Labor Party

facturing. The magnificent bituminous coal mines of Cape Breton have long been source of great profit-and Americans wn them.' Now the iron mines in Conception Bay are to be worked, and again it is Americans who own them. While is sheer folly. Incidentally Judge Bell's the major portion of the stock is held here in this country, it is true that some of it is held outside. It matters very little where it is held, as the men who go down in the mines, who shoulder the axe and march in the forest, who en dure cold and starvation to get the pelt of a wild animal, own nothing, have

much tolerance is needed; avoid extreme measures detestable and leplorable in their consequences except then serious breaches of the peace are threatened. And when we strike a blow it must be not in defence of something

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

By C. W. Brandborg as President

Elector of the S. L. P.

To the Minnesota State Committee S. L. P., G ceting.

There has never been in the political

history of this country a time more op-

portune for the Socialist Labor Party

than the present. Capitalism garged and

drunken with accumulated wealth, the

proceeds of exploited mental and physical

abor of past centuries, is rising not only

to further oppress and exploit the labor-

er, but brazingly demanding of him, under

guise of Patriotism, to risk the only thing

he has left-his life-in order that he

the capitalist, may conquer other nations

for the purpose of coining more human blood into profits for themselves.

With these conditions before us, with

"Reform forces" weighed and found want-ing, and with the chaff winnowed from

among our own ranks, the Socialist Labor

the above number.

of the working class."

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, The labor movement sutgrown the methods of the pure le trade unions; and

WHEREAS, The- majority of the ing class is yet deluded in the belief trades unionism, as represented by A. F. of L., State Federation of W, and others of that kind, is eito soive the labor problem, not-ading the fact that it has failed in late years to even ameliorate additions of the laboring class as a and that it has gone down to deevery strugggle of importance

SOLVED, That inasmuch as the of the capitalists and the labor-diametrically opposed, we call workers to come out boldly on of the CLASS STRUGGLE, to ber own battle without fear or ce of those who exploit the as men by reason of fake unions, feters by reason of fake political and further be it

LVED, That as the Socialist Party and the Socialist Trade & ce furnish all that is necesthe way of organization, are call thers to enlist under the ban-Bocialist Labor Party and the Trade & Labor Alliance for

OLVED. That we condemn the administration for its infamous be powers of the state in the he region; that we condemn ar the Demo-Pop-Free Silver tovernor Stennenberg, of the daho, and William McKinley, capitalist president of the for their servility and their in entering into a conspiracy

this state under the new imperialistic and and capitalist-made constitution, under the title of the Australian Socialist Labor Party. We do. not anticipate a very large vote, but are confident that the result will be a great stimulus to the

movement and a lead to the formation of the greatest political party the Aus tralian workers have yet attempted. We have "labor" parties in every Australian state, and while hardly so bad as the fakes you so unmercifully exposed, are a mixed and helpless crowd of incapables. We also have our organ "The People." And as far as our limited sources will

permit try and run it on the same theories as your uncompromising and militant weekly. Our membership stands firmly by THE PEOPLE of the American S. L. P., and Daniel De Leon, editor, and Henry Kuhn, National Secretary We have closely followed with th We have closely followed with the greatest interest your struggle with the "Volkszeitung," Slobodin & Co., and are heartly with you. We regard THE PEOPLE of the American S. L. P. as the clearest and best Socialist organ of the English speaking section of the in-ternational movement. With fraternal greeting and best wishes.

Yours fraternally, JAS. O'MORONEY. Acting Secretary.

time to the Socialist press and propaganda. He is the author of "The most common objections to Socialism," a very useful book for the diffusion of our ideas among educated people. Zerboglio has

co-operated strongly in the Socialist movement in all the best reviews of Italy and of foreign countries. In past elections he was candidate from Alessandria. But he was then defeated by Giuseppe Frascara by only a few votes.

The electors of Alessandria have now taken revenge, and Guiseppe Frascara is buried forever. GUIDO ALBERTELLI

is only a little more than 30 years old : he

is an engineer. Coming from obscure laborers, he feels with hearty sympathy their needs and aspiratons, and advocates their cause with warm and effective eloquence. His whole vigorous youth was hard, energetic and victorious struggle against the obstacles of fortune. His studies were interrupted by the stern realities of life; in those difficulties he afterwards found the strength to begin anew and continue his studies until he received his university degree.

In the city where he lives (Parma) he is much esteemed and loved. For several years a Common Councillor, he devotes his intelligent energy to the education of the people, being the founder and director of an institution for the recreation of the people that is an admirable model of its

He has the honor of defeating Domeni o Oliva, ex-editor of the "Corriere della Sera" ("Evening Messenger"), and conservatist ex-deputy. So there will nothing left of Oliva but the "ex."

(Continued on page 3.)

decision is a knock-down to the Labor Fakirs and a boom for the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.



COMRADES, EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH.

The DAILY PEOPLE is now out. In order to make as interesting a paper as is possible, our friends throughout the land can, in many ways, give a helping hand.

Send to the office whatever interesting news comes to your notice; report local happenings of interest to workingmen; send newspaper clippings deemed of sufficient importance; in short, constitute yourselves committees of one, each to furaish what information he can.

Don't let each one imagine that the particular item he sends in must be used. It will come handy in some way; it is so much information at this end of the line and out of the mass of matter thus received, the best can be picked and used for the paper.

Go to work and do your share to make the DAILY PEOPLE really and truly the product of our movement.

ED. DAILY, PEOPLE.

If this paper is being sent to you without you having ordered it, don't refuse it. It has been paid for bya triand of yours Read it, and renew when the trial subscription expires. You will find the date on the wrapper.

nothing. Their one use is to furnish fur-ther opportunities to capital. Originally these people of the Maritime Provinces were simple farmers and fishers. They were strong, robust, good-natured men, capable of almost any amount of work, and also capable of being fleeced to almost any extent. They are now allowed, or rather required, to work to the limit, and the fleecing is a mater of fact. Since Whitney took pos-session of the Cape Breton coal mines,

there has been a decided change in the condition of the whole people. They are no longer self-reliant and self-supporting. They are no longer strong and robust and, alas, instead of being simple, they and, and, instead of being simple, the are only brutally stupid. The stupidity and brutality being such as only capi talism can produce. While capitalists from the other lands

were busy opening up the country, Can-ada was itself producing capitalists of its own. The greatest of these is James Reid, contractor, builder of the Inter-colonial R.R., builder of the Newfoundland Trans-Insular Railroad, owner of one-In combination with the Whitney syn-dictate, he is making Nova Scotia and the islands to the north entirely new territory. Having torn the people from their original occupation, he is drilling them into efficient wage-slaves, and in order to allow him to do it they receive \$1 a day.

The history of Newfoundland from the first is one of oppresison and robbery. The farmer and fisherman were robbed, The boat builders and lumberman were robbed. It goes without saying that the

(Continued on Page 3.)

imaginary, it must be a blow directed against crime." "The workingmen of Chalon had heard this language, sanctioned in this cham-ber by a republican majority.

"In their own department of Montceau-les-Mines and in Creusot they had during consecutive days seen long lines of workingmen on strike without these lines being broken by the police or struck

by the soldiers. And when, in their turn, encouraged by these examples, relying upon the words of the minister, they too attempted a manifestation, you un-chained against them both the police and the national army, the mission of neither of which is to turn upon the working people. This is the reason why your intervention with an armed force. uninstified by any act so far committed.

onstitutes the first mistke. It is that act that engendered as a natural result the shooting down of free French citi-zens." (Applause from the Left.) A Voice from the Radicals-"That's

Zevaes-"I know that my language is

'nonsense,' to use the elegant expression of the member from the group that has just interrupted me: they have become accustomed to all sorts of political compromises .and are now ready to even approve the massacre of working men." M. Antone Gras-"We have as much firmness and dignity as you; don't forget that.

Zevaes-"We shall see about that on election day." "The second mistake constitutes at the

same time the gravest violation of law. We have a law that provides that public manifestations' may not be broken up until after three summonses to disperse. There was not one summons made in Chalot "The third mistake lay in the absence

of the Prefect and Sub-prefect. Where were the Prefect and Sub-prefect when the soldiers opened fire? "These gentlemen were then conferring. They were holding themselves aloof.

(Continued to page 2.)

Party of America stands forth as a young Giant., who can and will be able to meet

Capitalism and successfully turn the benefits of recent economic conditions from the exploiters back to the workers, to

whom it by nature belongs.

To be chosen as standard bearer by such a party, and at such a time, is mark of confidence indeed, and I will do my ut-most to merit the same, not only during this coming campaign, but until final victhis coming campaign, but until final vic-tory is won, a victory which shall for the first time in all history place all political power of this great country in the hands of the workingmen and women for their own benefit. Accepting the nomination for Presi-dential Elector, I am, Fratemally yours, C. W. Brandborg. Homming, Minn., July 2nd 1900.

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY JULY, 14, 1900.



simply ruin US. This will be the drop-ping off the mask for fair. Do you realize that your proposition amounts to this, THAT THE OPERATORS WHO HAVE SHOT THE COAL DIGGER IN THE BACK IN HAZLETON, PANA, VIRDEN, UNIONTOWN, ETC., WILL BE THE CASHIERS OF THE UNION."

OF THE UNION. The stronger fakir replied, "It is our only hope, either have the bosses help us in Pennsylvania, where the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance men are strongest, or we shall be smashed there and their organization will spread to other States and ruin us everywhere.' This argument carried the day. One of the chief fakirs, presumably Ratchford, was appointed to confer with Hanna for the purpose of having the Mine Bosses of Pennsylvania collect, the dues for fakirs union, the fakirs in turn to keep the men subservent to the operators, and to further assist them and all other big capit: lists of Pennsylvania by marshalling the miners into the old political camps 'Thus the "leaders" of the miners placed the men in front of the guns, the policemen's club, and before instead of upon the judicial bench. Sure ly no more traitorous scheme was ever hatched; Judas, Benedict Arnold and James Carey were ontdone in treachery by' the leading officers of the United Mine Workers Union.

APATHY OF THE MINER.

That the operators from Mark Hanna down would enter into such a scheme is no surprise, their bloody record is well known. Their methods were well summed up by one of themselves, an operator named Misener of Erie, Pa., who said after the '94 strike in which strike the operators bought off John MacBride, president of the A. F. of L.: "They (the operators) are cold-blooded and heartless. They have no God, no creed, and no flag. Nothing but the almighty dollar do they worship. They will stop at nothing, bribery, corruption or even bloodshed to accomplish their ends."

That the spawn of Pure and Simple Union corruption, the labor fakir, should sell out his union is as natural as for water to run down hill. But the surprising thing is, that the coal miner, who, more than any other workingman has fought for his rights as he saw them. should allow the operator to become the cashier of his union, that is indeed the greatest puzzle. But it is one that will oon be solved, as may be judged from soon be source, as may be organization of miners affiliated with the S. T. & L. A. was formed in Pittsburg on Independence Day 1900. FAKIRS EARNING THEIR PAY.

How well the agreement to help one another has been carried out by both operators and fakirs can be seen from the following recent occurrences in Pennsylvania. They are a few of hundreds of a like character that happendaily. The Ohio and Penna mine, controlled

by Mark Hanna and located at Cecil. Pa., has a lot of dead work in it, that is rock, earth, slate and other dirt in the vein of coal. The superintendent said to a committee, that called to see him about pay for this dead work. "I hear you are going to join that Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, if you do you wont get a damn cent 'If you join a sensible organization like the United Mine Workers, you will get any thing in reason. FOUR MONTHS BESIEGED : THE STORY

Again, a convention made up of miner delegates from the central coal fields met

in Altoona last March with the operators. The delegates from Spongler, Bomesboro, Hastings and Patton, were all instructed to demand a certain price for machine mined coal and to stand up for it to the finish, and if necessary to strike. The operators in the convention made a deal with "Billy Wilson,' the chief fakir, whereby if he prevailed on these dele-

Popular Edition of "The De-Socialism from SOCIALIST velopment of Socialism from In proportion as the Socialise 1 Party grows and the interest in the cialist Republic increases, there is a increasing demand for Socialise The taint of death is alrendy on Capitalist System of Production, has order to steer through the existing ob-tion of the steer through the existing ob-with the best information acquirable aid in this needed information and the best mental training obtainable and training, the Socialist Labor Par-has published the following boost of which are recommended to those string accurate information as to wan socialism is and what it seeks to exceed plish. Utopia to Science."

"The Development of Socialism From Utopia to Science" is probably the most valuable book written by Engels. It is especially valuable to-day when the literary parasites of the capitalist class are flood-ing the press with essays isbeled "Social-ism." in which everything, is called So-cialism from a "profit-sharing" bakery to the Government Printing Office. In "The Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science." Engels traces historically and economically the growth of Socialism, and in this translation a studied attempt has been made to avoid all purely sholastic or academic terms, and to convey the idea of the and the student. The respective of the sugge that is adapted to the proletariat. Terbaps the most valuable feature of the new edition is the subheadings.—they give a clear idea of the subject matter of each page, and will materially aid the student. The chapter titles and subheadings are as follows:

follows : CONTENTS. CHAPTER I. UTOPIAN SOCIALISM.

Two Aspects of Modera Socialism. The Forerunners of the Proletariat. The Reign of Reason and the Reign of Terror. Rudimental Stage of Capitalist Produc-

DeLeon. 5 cents. "What means this Strike?" is an at dres delivered before the striking same workers of New Bedford, Mass. It is to best thing extant with which to begin is study of Socialism. The whole many a capitalist production is examined and a alyzed in the light of Socialist Science.

The Founders of Socialism. Saint-Simon Perceives the Class Strug-

gle. Fourier Discovers the Vices of Capitalowen Becomes a Communist and is Os-tracized. ven's influence on the Working Class

An address delivered at Boston mathematics of the Ruspices of the Recopie's Union the keynote of the address is to show the difference between lieform and Revolution and to demonstrate that the working the can get nothing out of reforms. Movement. Effect of Utoplan Thought.

CHAPTER II. IETAPHYSICS, DIALECTICS, THE MATERIAL-ISTIC CONCEPTION OF HISTORY.

SOCIALISM. By W. S. McClure, 5 cent

CHAPTER III.

SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM.

When a workingman once gets start in Socialist literature, he develops a insatiable appetite for the Revolution Literature of Socialism. The follow four books are especially effective as lowers for "What Means This Striker "Reform or Revolution," and McClust "Socialism."

THE CAPITALIST CLASS. By for Kautsky, Adapted to America. 5 cm

The contents of many of these been will be found in advertisements in other columns of the PEOPLE.

Elementary Books on Socialis

It is one thing to get a man interest in Socialism; it is quite another the to start him on the road to the Social Republic. These three books will do it One leads up to the other.

WHAT MEANS THIS STRIKE? By Deleon. 5 cents.

REFORM OR REVOLUTION? By Date

n. 5 cents.

Kautsky. Adapted to America, 5 and A clear cut discussion of capitulian a affects the working class. The book is admirable antidote for the "political en-omy" of the average college professor. 7 chapters on "Ground Rent" and "Taining are valuable o the Single Tax failacy. The book is now being republished in the Per-Library.

THE PROLETARIAT. By Karl Kause, Adapted to America. 5 cents. "The Proletariat" should be read at "The Capitalist Class." The history a growth of the working class and be i feet of capitalist production on the sa-ing class are vividly portrayed. The ca-ter on "The Educated Proletariat" is the enter on "The Educated Proletariat" is the published in the People Library.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE. By Karl E sky. Adapted to America. 5 cents THE CLASS STRUGGLE. By Karl In sky. Adapted to America. 5 cents "The struggle for supremacy between Working Class and the Capitalist becomes more marked and acute as Cap ist production develops. "The O Struggle" is a comprehensive description the nature of the contest and its inerital outcome. The book is the complement the two preceding ones. This book has ready been republished in the People 1 brary.

brary. THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALT By Karl Kautsky. Adapted to Americ 5 cents. About the first thing a man wishes a know after he realizes that capitalism on not last, is "What is going to be not its place?" This book is an arrena facts as to the broad lines on which to Socialist Republic will appear, and it is to only work in English that gives a sciently treatment of the subject. The chapter a "The 'Plan' of the Co-operative Comme-wealth" will be very instructive to the social organization. This book about -read in connection with the three present ones. Taken together, the four are call "The Kautsky Famphiets." This book is book about -the first of the Social of the formate and the first of the first of the formate and "The Rautsky Famphiets." This book is now being republished in the Propie is brary.

THE RELIGION OF CAPITAL. By Pa Lafargue. Adapted to America

cents cents. "The Religion of Capital" is a vert structive satire on the characteristic crimes of the capitalist class. The tical economy of the capitalists, with onplogies for their robberies and a murders is given in language that is gent with power.

Advanced Books on Socialism The capitalist parties are doing the best to get the working class each over territorial expansion, taxation, trusts, and other contradictions of the trusts, and other contradictions of the three books, and all the "yellow is nals" in the United States can't swe him from the revolutionary factics of the Socialist Labor Party.

the dignity of his class, to abstain from voting on that question. Socialists are in favor of municipali-zation, but it must be the real articlethe test of the real article is whether it immediately lightens the burden of the worker. The above scheme is not muni-cipalization at all, but a rank scheme of hungry office-scekers to benefit themselves under the guise of benefiting the commercial class. The working class vote, in this case, as in many previous selver ones, is being played for. But Social-ist education is rendering the workers more and more impervious to these schemes. No intelligent workingmen in Holyoke will vote next 17th on the

2

HOLYOKE REFERS.

Vote Taken July 17 on Mu-

nicipalization.

Catch Their Votes the Democracy

HOLYOKE Mass July 10 .- On Tues-

day; July 17, there will be a special elec-

tion in Holyoke for the purpose of de-

ciding for the second time whether or

and electric light plant, to light its

streets, or whether this function shall

be performed, as heretofore, by a pri-

DAILY PEOPLE may understand the

point, some preliminary insight is needed

Prior to 1894 the Socialists of Holyoke

were looked upon, and rightfully so, as

a tail-piece of the Democratic Party

in local politics. With the entering of

the Socialist Labor Party into local pol-

itics the situation changed as if by mag-

ic, and the Democratic Party became

minus several hundred votes, enough to

make doubtful its former sure success

at the polls. The Democratic leaders

smelled danger. With true demagogic

nerve they sized up the situation, and

acted accordingly. "Municipalization"

became the watchword, and the light

question, the means of action. This was

to be the tie to bind the Socialists and

Democrats in a common cause to elect

-Democrats. In 1896 a Democratic city

government decided that "we are in

favor of municipal ownership," and in

1897 another Democratic city govern-

ment reiterated "our desire for the new necessary under the laws of Massachu-

setts, which have been made with wise

forethought for the private interests of

departure."

This preliminary red tape was made

The, third step necessary to be taken

toward the goal of municipalization was

to put the matter to a popular vote.

In the fall of 1897 the proposition was

carried by a good sized majority, about

one-third of the voters abstaining from

Having gained the third point, it now

became necessary under the laws of

Massachmetts to "buy out" any exist-

ing plant doing business in that line. The

Holyoke Water Power Company, being

in possession of that privilege, asked

\$700,000, which was later increased to

\$1,000,000, for their plant, although for

some years it had been assessed for only

The matter then entered the Court-

house, as a battleground, where a cap-

italist judge was the referee. This in-

teresting round never came to a finish.

The small property owners had been

pushed forward as pawns; scared with

the high tax rate, owing to the fact

that the court expenses were running up

This was a solar plexus blow.

voting on the question.

about \$400,000 (! ! !)

in this municipalization performance.

Trimmed Its Sails.

elected for that purpose.

History of the Present Tangle-It All question one way or the other. Proceeds From the One-Time Pliancy of the Local Socialists-In Trying to

(Continued from page 1.)

That was not the hour for conferences their place was not somewhere else. stead of allowing the armed forces free scope, with nothing between them and a mass, exasperated by misery, and the provocation of their employers, the Pre-fect and Sub-prefect should have stood not the city shall own and operate a gas provocation to calm the resentment and placate animosities.

vate . corporation-the Holyoke Water place of danger. "Vninly have you, Mr. Minister, by capitalist class by their, henchmen means of your halting and embarrassed explanations, sought to reverse the pro-per order of things and throw upon the Power Company-for a further period victims the responsibility of the mas-sacre. This reversal of the roles will of ten years. This question is of special interest to the working men inasdeceive public opinion. Those remuch as it shows up in glaring colors sponsible are your agents; nor can your the peculiar methods to which the capiophistries succeed in cleansing them." talist will adapt bimself in order to fleece Zevaes then turned upon Renon and the workers. So that the readers of the said:

cipaton of their class. "What language can you now hold to

those workingmen who have been so severely tried by the massacres of Fourmies, and who only recently were shocked by the firing at Martinique? What will se workingmen think who to-day have their eyes fastened upon this chamber. and who ask in anguish what verdict you will give at the close of this debate? doubt you will, as is your custom, make payment with honeyed words, but do you not understand the crucl irony of honeyed words and large promises that have been belied in advance?" The vote of confidence went through.

The capitalist class of France is as blindly maching to its death as the canitalist class in all other countries.

ROW IN UNION.

Labor Fakirs Exposed Resort to Violence

Union No. 90, of Cigarmakers, held a boss at seven dollars per week.

had a snap meeting of the union-there "expenses," and have resorted to the as-

Under the law of the union no as essment can be levied amounting to more than fifty cents a week, but that rule is "more honored in the breach than in the observance." think the fakirs.

a member in good standing since April, 1890, representing the Sixth District of the union, asked for the floor for the purpose of stating that the members of his into the thousands of dollars (\$40,000 district were in favor of having the unded for prelim- ions throughout the country asked to support the strikers, as it was a matter that concerned every cigarmaker in the country, and that a dollar a week was thur B. Chapin, the situation then took too heavy a load for men getting only West Sup Wausau. Upon his asking for the floor the fakirs

FRENCH PARLIAMENT.

een the two; they should have sought Their place was in the

"If the Republic exists at this hour, if it has been possible to maintain it espite all reactionists, coalitionists, you owe its survival not to the imaginary activity of the ministers, but to the energy and the thorough-paced democracy of those millions of workingmen, who, at the time of its foundation considered it as an instrument for the peaceful eman

neeting yesteruay afternoon at which there was a clash between the fakirs who hold jobs from the union and get their forty-five cents an hour, and the poor devils of cigarmakers who work for a

It seems that the Strike Committee has being about 300 present, out of a membership over 2,000 - and passed a resolution calling for an assessment of \$1 per week, said assessment for the raising of funds to support strikers in this city. The International Union's fund is the one out of which strike benefits are supposed to be paid, but the fakirs don't want that fund used except for label committee

essment plan.

At yesterday's meeting Thomas Gabler.

State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party.

WISCONSIN.

Full State Ticket Placed in the Field-A Clear-Cut, Class-Conscious Platform Adopted-State Cemmittee Reports Organization in Splendid Shape-Will

Start Early Campaign. The State convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Wisconsin was held on, July 4 at Milwaukee. The stage of the Barden Maennechor Hall, where the convention took place, was tastefully deco-

rated with flowers, ferns, palms and a beautiful display of bunting. The pictures of Carl Marx and August Bebel, together with the party's flag and the Socialist Liedertafel's beautiful red banner,

were conspicuous in front. The convention was called to order at 10 o'clock a. m. by Richard Koeppel, secretary of the State Committee, with a few stirring remarks. After a revolutionary song, given by the Socialist Liedertafel. the convention proceeded to organize itself. Frank Wilke, of Milwaukee, was made temporary chairman, and R. Koeppel temporary secretary. The committee on credentials reported that there were

twenty-two delegates properly accredited to the convention The temporary officers were then made the permanent officers of the convention. The report of the State Committee was

read. It showed the organization to be in a healthy condition. The State Committee had a balance of \$40.60 in the treasury. The platform, which was unanimously

adopted, read as follows :

"The Socialist Labor Party of Wisconsin, in convention assembled, reaffirms its allegiance to the platform and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party of America. and again indorses the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. It calls upon the working-class, irrespective of creed, race or color, to make use of the ballot to conquer the political power as a preliminary

to taking over all the land and machinery of production, to which, as utilizers and creators thereof, they are justly entitled.

"Whereas, class interest and politics are inseparable, divide as they may on trifling issues, the labor-fleecers are always united on the question of laborfleecing. So-called 'independent' and 'citizens' movements or the so-called Social-Democratic movement under lead of various demagogues are only the efforts of

cunning poiltical tricksters to blind and divide the working-class: "Resolved, That we call on the voters to shun all such factions and parties of the capitalist class, and to support the

only party that stands for working-class interests-the Socialist Labor Party. "Resolved, That the Socialist Labor Party of Wisconsin give its unreserved approval to the National Executive Committee for its faithfullness and devotion

in carrying out the will of the Party "Resolved, That we commend the aggressive and uncompromising attitude of our official party organs, the PEOPLE. and the "Socialistiche Arbeiter Zeitung," and that we urge the sections to double their efforts toward the establishment of

the DAILY PEOPLE." The following full State ticket was nominated :

of Sheboygan.

agitation work.

Governor-Frank R. Wilke, of Milwaukee. Liente

The State Committee was authorized

press fund and to turn over the amount collected \$206. to Section Milwaukee for

Time was, and not so very long ago. either, when a coal miner would be discharged if he joined the union of his craft. That time was when the boss had not learned the trick of running the union as a part of his plant. That time has passed. To-day the min

er will be discharged if he does not join the United Mine Workers' Union,an organization that is owned body and soul by Mark Hanna and his gang of operators and labor fakirs.

This is in-leed a revolution in trades unionism. Pay attention, you coal digger, and learn how this thing has hap-

pened. Ever since unions were organized amongst the miners, the operators have had labor troubles to contend with, but they were all of a superficial nature. True, they had difficulty from time to time in getting their contracts filled. when their wage slaves would in a blind way rebel against their miserable dition; but as they had only their empty pockets against his well-filled purse, their empty stomachs against his with roast beef lined, their naked fists against his deputies' bayonets, victory was cer

his courts, and his police.

tain to come to the operator because he was backed by his wealth, his military,

* THE AWAKENING.

But, as time went on, the steady degradation of the miners caused the more intelligent among them to look deeply into the hellish conditions that surrounded them, and looking, they saw; seeing, they agitated; and this was the song of hope they raised to their fellow slaves of the pick and lamp.

Miners of America, awake, rouse up! We have moved along wrong lines in the past. Our union is a rope of sand. Our leaders are scoundrels save where they are ignoramuses, and in either event they march us to defeat. They have made us political scabs, and the worker who is a political scab is more dangerous and harmful to the interests of the working class than is the economic scab. Our real strength lies in that powerful weapon that we possess-the ballot. It is cowardly to beg for that which we ourselves can grasp. In the past we have placed ourselves and all we love in front of the guns. In the name of honor, decency and truth, let us get behind Away with our antiquated; corthen. rupt organization, that has defeat written all over it in box-car letters. Hazleton. Pana, Virden, Uniontown are the signposts they have erected for our march and every one of them has splattered us with blood. The indictment has been drawn against our leaders and the wort out principles of our Union. Away with them. Up with the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, the New Trades Union,

which has no Labor and Capitalist bro therliness about it and its strong right arm, the Socialist Labor Party, which is in the field for the overthrow of all the parties of capitalism, no matter what name they bear.

EFFECT OF THE NEW GOSPEL.

The coal diggers were dazed when they heard this message. It was too good to be true, hence it was too good to be thought of. The man who suggested such ideas was all right, probably, but he was a dreamer, yes he was impracticable, so they stayed in the old rut and refused to be moved. Then the conflict grew fiercer. Up and down the coal mining towns of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois the apostle of the proletariat went and lashed their enemies with whips of fire. The fakirs were exposed denounced, ridiculed and mentally speak ing utterly beaten by these rough Pio neers of the New Trades Unionism, until through the thick hides of their idols the

Alliance men fought their way into the thoughts and affections of the coal

A comprehensive exposition of curva ist society, its contradictions, its hum ity and its approaching demolities, author scientifically demonstrates the me itablenees of Socialism. This book will sileare those who admit the desiration but deny the posibility of the Social Republic. Metaphysical Reasoning—Bacon and Locke Dialectical Reasoning—Kant and Hegel. Idealist Conception of Nature. Materialist Conception of Nature. Idealist Conception of History. Materialist Conception of History. Socialism Becomes a Science. Intermediate Books on Socialism

Basis of the Materialist Conception of

History. Capitalist Class Destroys Feudal Society. Historic Role of Capitalist Class. Capitalist Concentration Begins. Wage Slavery Begins. Capitalist Production Revolutionizes In-

dustry. Effect of Machinery on the Working Class.

BOOKS ON THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

We have received a number of request for a list of books on the Transvaal War. We give herewith a list of the more recent ones. They give both sides of the question, and many of them are interest ing from the fact that they were written amidst the bellow of siege guns and in the presence of famine.

ON THE EVE OF THE WAR. By Evelyn Cecil. Publisher's price, \$1.50. Our price, \$1.25. Mr. Cecil is a member of the British par-liament. He gives a record of impressions gained in a trip through Cape Colony, the Free State, the Transwaal. Natal, and Rho-desia, just before the war broke out. Of course, Mr. Cecil favors the British, but, nevertheless, his book contains a great deal of interesting information relative to the events that led up to the first gun. events that led up to the first gun. TO LADYSMITH VIA PRETORIA. By Winston Spencer Churchill, With maps and plans. Publisher's price, \$1.5.0 Our price, \$1.25. Mr. Churchill's "daring exploits," as the capitalist press term them, are more or less known. He was taken prisoner on Nov. 15 and managed to escape on Dec. 25. During the remainder of the campaign he followed the advancing British forces, and was with Lord Dundonald when the entry was made to Ladysmith. There are accounts of the battle of Spion Kop, and of many skir-mishings.

inaries only). Here the "march to Socialism" broke off.

Under the leadership of Mayor Ara new turn. An order was rushed \$7 a week to bear. through the city government asking the for permission to vote on the subject once more on the pretext that "the voters did not know wl at they were doing," when they voted in favor of 'nu-nleipalization. The bill passed; hence our special election on the 17th of the month.

This ends the fifth round, and in the sixth "we, the voters," of Holyoke, are to decide this new proposition: "Shall the contract of the City of Hol-

"Shall the contract of the City of Hol-yoke, by its Board of Public Works, with the Holyoke Water Power Com-pany, for the furnishing of electricity-for light and commercial purposes for a period of ten years from the date there-of, and dated Feb ury 3d, nineteen hundred," be ratified? Attest. EDWARD A. KANE.

Mark how ingeniously the question is put, thus giving the commercial class special privileges at the expense of the city. The contract provides that the city shall

The contract provides that the city shall have electric stret lights at \$70 a year each, where the price was \$100 before. but the city pledges itself to fake at least 400 lights where it has only 225 now. It reminds one of pitch-penny-head I win, tail you lose. What the end of this municipal shut-theock business will be, no one can say.

From the above facts it is plainly to be seen that the working-class cannot and must not allow itself to be a party to this bunco game. It is the plain duty of every class-conscious workingman, that is, every workingman that understands

raised a howl and several of their henchmen shouted "Throw him out," one making a motion to that effect. Gabler tried hard to get the floor, but the fakirs were too much for him.

After the meeting adjourned, Gabler, paturally indignant, was voicing his sentiments about the treatment he had of Wausau. to fill vacancies. An important decision received, when William Lenhoff, a mem to fill vacancies. An important decision was made in regard to the press fund. The State convention two years ago de-cided to raise a fund for the purpose of starting a party journal for the State. Meanwhile, the experiences with such pa-pers as the "Workers" Call." "Class Struggle," "Cleveland Citizen," etc.,have taught us a good lesson. Consequently it was decided to cease collections for the press fund and to turn over the amount received, when within Lendon, a mem-ber of the executive board of the union, who, according to Gabler, makes his living as a committeeman visiting the sick, and burying the dead, struck Gabler a vicious blow, cutting his jaw and otherwise disfiguring hin

More developments of the same nature are expected at the next meeting.

THE NEW PLATFORM

The city of Milwaukee was chosen as the seat of the State Committee and Will not be distributed until the acts Richard Koeppel was unanimously re-elected as secretary of that committee. After the Liedertafel had sung another inthe convention have been ratified by a general vote. The returns from the vot will not be in for three or four weeks. spiring song and the chairman had made In the meantime, the leaflet a closing speech, the convention ad-journed sine die with three rousing cheers for International Socialism and the "fighting S. L. P."

WHAT IS SOCIALISM ?

Is as good propaganda material as can be obtained. , It contains the platform, with instructive comments on the same. We can supply it in English, in French, in German and in Italian at \$1.50 PEB THOUSAND. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., 2-6 New Reade street.

miners. of Milwaukee. Secretary of State-Rochus Babnick, of Milwaukee.

SOME RESULTS OF S. T. & L. A. AGITATION. Attorney-General-N. E. Hanson, of

Then some strange things happened State Treasurer-Robert Phillips, of The tenth annual convention of the United Mine Workers was held in Pitts-Railroad Commissioner-William Ibs. burg, January 1899, and the delegates Insurance Commissioner-Moritz Schm, of Milwaukee. from the other States were astonished to find that n the greatest coal producing center of the nation there was practically Electors-at-Large-Charles Slaby, Max Boehme, Otto E. Harden, Louis Schien-bein, of Milwaukee; Ernest Page, Louis Brand, Ernst Koch and Albert Roeder, no organization of their pure and simpl Unions. THE MINERS WERE LEANING ON THEIR PICKS-WERE

THINKING.

PARTNERSHIP OF OPERATOR AND FAKIR.

Something had to be done or Pure and Simpledom was smashed for good and the biggest bulwark of Mining Capitalism and Labor Fakirdom would be swept

away in the tide of Socialist organization.

At that convention (already described in the first volume of Tragic Pages, as a gathering of the most notorious capitalist politicians in the old trades unions who were controlled body and soul by Hanna and the other big operators), it was decided to enter into a conspiracy with the big operators , to the end that they-the fakirs-would be given absolute

control of the men, by having the operators take the dues for the Union out of the men's wages, thus making the operator the ally of the fakir by forcing the men to belong to the Union or be dis-

Some of the weaker ones amongst the fakirs got frightened at such a brazen proposition and said, "Why this will p. m.

gates to lower their demands, they, the operators, would introduce the check off system. Wilson went an.ongst these delegates, and by bribes of positions, got them to violate their instructions, allow the reduction, and the men, after being sold out, now have their dues taken from then whether they like it or not. Superintendent Sharpless of the Bur-rough and White Mine, located at Dubois, controlled by the Pennsylvania R. R., said to some of our Alliance men: Why don't you join the U. M. W.? It is a good union. Politics in the union is no good. Keep out of the Alliance." Enough has been said and written to

show how the conspiracy of the Labor Fakirs and the operators is working. The duty of the coal miners is plain Pull away from the Boss owned union Smash it to pieces and join the only Trades Union of your craft, the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

Election of Officers.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 10.-Section Schenectady, S. L. P., at its regular meeting elected the following to serve for ensuing six months as officers of the Section.

Everett L. Lake, Organizer; Henry C. Baurmeister, Corresponding Secretary; Henry Eisenach, Treasurer; Max Stern, ancial Secretary; cmfwypfwypcmfwyp Financial Sesretary; Peter Jepsen, Literary Agent.

Socialist Labor Party Primaries.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 10 .-Primaries of the Socialist Labor Party held here resulted in the election of Henry Eisenach, Peter Jepsen, Henry Eisenach, Peter Je Henry Kruse, Augustus Micheals and Max Stern, as delegates to the 21st District Congressional Convention, which will meet Saturday August 4 at 7.30

mishings. FOUR MONTH'S BESIEGED : THE STORY OF LADYSMITH. Being unpublished letters from H. S. Penre, the London Daily News special correspondent. The investment of the town of Ladysmith and its stubborn defense form one of the most absorbing chapters of the history of the Transvaai War. "Four Months Be-sleged" is a book made up of letters written by H. S. Pearse, the correspondent of the London Daily News, who was shut up in the beleaguered city and could not get his letters through to his paper. He kept a diary through the investment. The letters and diary are interesting reading, and the book afords a preity complete story of the slege from the British point of view. Only three of bis letters succeeded in passing the book now appears for the first time. To a Socialit, some of Mr. Pearse's positions are extremely amusing. Shortly after the slege was begun, Joubert arranged an exchange of prisoners, and sent the ambulance into Ladysmith with a Boer escort. While the excort made inquiries, in a guileless sort of way, as to the location of the bouters where the most prominent British officers were Hving. And the next time Joubert's artillery began shelling the town, these officers' houses were ripped up the back and down the middle with a certainty of slip which denoted something more than guess work. Pearse contends that the Boer escort for the ambulance should not have revealed a word of the information gained gained by them from the British soldery and Boer prisoners. Your Britisher is a moralist with a capital M.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2 to 6 New Reade St., New York.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF MALLONEY AND

REMMEL.

REMNEL of VALENTINE 25 cts

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 2 to 6 New Reade Street.

Socialist Labor Party. TERRITORIAL EXPANSION AND T WORKING CLASS. By Lucien Set 5 cents. "Territorial Expansion" was written sho's what a trustworthy guide the cla at conception of history is in tree the causes of the rush for territorial pansion by modern capitalist nations general and the United States in pay-ular. In the words of the author. "The tempt of the American capitalists to jugate the Philippines is treated from Sevialist point of view. And "sup-value" is clearly explained.

TAXATION AND THE WORKING CLA By Lucien Sanial. 5 cents. It is the favorite assertion of capit political economists and politicians the working class pay the taxes. It on the contrary, a terms statement of Socialist Labor Party that the wor class pay no taxes. The pamphlet ation and the Working Class has writter by Lucien Sanial under the tion of the National Executive Com of the Socialist Labor Party, to a strate that the Bocialist position a pregnable. pregnable.

Excellent Cabinet Photographs of Malloney and Remmel, the candidates of the Socialist Labor Party for President and Vice-President, can be obtained at the following prices: THE NEW TRUSTS AND THE WO CLASS. By Lucien Sanial. 5 cm

CLASS. By Luclen Sanial. 5 cent This book is a most valuable cest who would intelligently grasp the Problem." It is replete with fact by the correctness of the position a socialist Labor Party that the Tree but another step of Capitalism town own grave dug by its own forces. The who wishes facts on the Trust most be without this book. It is the only published that treats the Trust most data down to data. There are also esting monographs on "The Origin, and Decline of the Middle Class," an "German Trade Unionism."

The two photographs will be sent to one address for 45 cents. The coming campaign will be the most active one in the history of the Socialist Labor Party, and every Socialist should see what the standard bearers of the Party look like. The capitalist papers claim that Malloney resembles Bryan, and Malloney says that if he does, it is the one thing about his makesup of which he is heartily ashamed. New York Labor News Company 3 to 6 New Reade Street,

If this paper is being sent to you without you having ordered R, don't release it. It has been paid for by a friend of yours Read it, and re-new when the trial anhaeriptice expires. You will find the date on the wrapper. charged.

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1900.



the Above Title the Dublin "Workers' Republic" Published the new Article from an Irish workingman in New York.

INOTE .- We have received the followarticle from a valued Irish American ondent. The statements in it are respondent. The statements in it are the trathfulness of the writer could inher us to publish them .- Editor. 1 By this time Ireland must at last he

free from the hated Sassanach, and enjoying the first thrills of liberty. Has not the great and only collection of wriles from Ireland"-who work other -sent to Ireland the magnificent Periles n of £3,000, with which to buy the incestral home of Charles S. Parnell? Has not Tammany Hall, headed by "Dick" Croker-the summer race-course champlon of the Prince of Wales, the head of the hereditary enemies of the Irish race-decreed that every assembly district in Greater New York shall contribute \$300 cach towards the freedom of Ireland, via Parnell's homestead?

Have not the combined gambling me keepers, bawdy-house owners, thogs and prize-fight managers, who ake up the gang in control of Tammy Hall, sworn that Ireland shall be free, even if every pimp, prostitute, thief, hawdy-house and concert-hall is used?

efore do I rejoice! Now Ireland all be free. Free at last to work out destiny of the human race-likewise destiny of that section of the Irish race, which has settled on this fair land like a flock of hungry buzzards. and grown rich off the misery, poverty, United States/ In this country the meanest specimens

a humanity are the men from other es, who, claiming to represent the opes, traditions, and sentiment of the ry from which they came, trade those hopes, traditions, and senti-nts; keep their fellows in ignorance, betray them, and all for a dirty little political job, such as cleaning spittoons In some police court or custom house. In this City of New York those in

control of Tammany Hall-the name of the political organization now in powera collection of apostnte Irishmen who moral precepts so dear to decent moral precepts so dear to decent men, backed up by some recremt mans, with the rear brought up by erate Americans.

Taken as a whole, the gang in control as dirty an outfit as ever came over ill; in complete control of the city, it lows the most horrible forms of rice to ik naked through the town; it reeks th foulness too awful to mention; and is the organization that "donates"

2000 to the Parnell fund. Why did Croker—the pseudo Irishman, it really lackey for English aristocrats are the money collected? Because, island, he can the more easily chain to be charlot of capitalism the wage-slaves Irish birth and descent in this city. a, will forget how he and his have a in power for years past, during in power for years past, during their wages have gone constantly waward, their work becoine more pre but not least, their homes surrounded e and their daughters put in danger ad will hail Croker as the friend of

How was the money collected? Through the "usual channels." When-When-

class, be they Irish, English, Jew or Gentile Organize in the party of the working Organize in the party of the Working class that standsf or the rights of the your brothers in Ireland, who are there fighting for the freedom of the Irish working class from the slavery imposed by the capitalist class: help them by abolishing capitalism here. Then, and not until then, will the workers, not alone of Ireland, but of all

Party, capitalism and the capitalist

workers, not alone of irreland, but of an the world, come into their own, and peace and plenty, contentment and joy reign supreme. FAG AN BEALACH, New York.

W. C. WHITNEY. (Continued from page 1.)

miners and iron-workers are being robbed

There are two things that make the history of this country of great interest to us. The Bellisle iron deposits, the finest n the world, are only a few miles from the Cape Breton mines. This combination of iron and coal form one of the strongest in the whole list of capitalist industries. An extensive plant is being erected at North Sydney, and the demand for men has grown to such an extent that the island was soon flooded. It is a good game they play in always having

more labor power than can be used. They are not responsible for its mainte-nance, and workers may come and go. lished by a publisher. Statistics will not live or die, starve, or riot in luxury, and it concerns not the employer. There was a small strike at Sydney, and the strikers won because there were few mer on the ground. Then came the padrone with his gangs of Italians, and the other workers were forced to leave. The men at Bellisle had never worked atsuch labor before, and they were unaccustomed to such conditions.

were unaccustomed to such conditions. When they had been ground down to such an extent that they could endure it no more, they, too, struck. As fisher-men they received \$1S a month and food They also were able to obtain a sufficient supply of salted fish to carry them through the winter Between whiles they could do a little farming, and while the work was hard, while the dangers of the sea were great, they were still able to make a living. Now they receive one dollar a day, and pay to the company \$2.50 for board. That leaves a little more than ten dollars a month for their fami-lies, and they are engaged in work that is not less dangerous than fishing. The direct interests we have in this matter is almost beyond comprehension. Nova Scotia, geographically, is a continit no more, they, too, struck. As fisher

matter is almost beyond comprehension. Nova Scotiá, geographically, is a contin-uation of New England. With this enor-mous steel plant, and with these valuable iron mines, almost within speaking dis-tance, every industry is sure to feel the effects of this giant. That the connection is more than geo-graphical is proven by the fact that the Whitney syndicate has in the city of Everett, Mass., a monster coke and gas-works. There is now under way another plant for the production of steel. Whit-ney is at the head of both concerns, and he also holds the mines at Belle Isle and Cape Breton. He is connected with Reid, who has control of unlimited wealth and possibilities for further-wealth. This comparatively new territory, it

This comparatively new territory, it has been in line only a few months, has brought o light every one of the best-known characteristics of capitalism. Even the labor leader is on deck, with his strike and his boycott. It will be more difficult for Canadian workers to get down to bed-rock, as the franchise has a large string to it, and there is a property qual-lification for holding office that throws all power into the hands of the capitalist and middle class. This did not come up very strongly when England was protest-ing against the election conditions in the very strongly when England was protest-ing against the election conditions in the Transvaal, but that was simply because the majority of the newspapers favor the restriction of the franchise in, or near, their own home.

The more built of the functions in, of hear, their own home. The miners were not accustomed to la-bor trouble, and proved easy meat for the leaders, or leader, one Thomas St. John, who has had much experience in the Unit-ed States, and who possesses all the traits and tricks of trade. The officials of the company say that they made a mistake at the outset in not making St. John fore-man. Had this been done, the strike would have been averted. When, it was no longer possible to rectify this mistake, the officials did the next best thing. They called in the police. THEY called the po-lice in, because the action of Reid is above all governments of city or town. If by chance a refractory town or city "guardian of the peace" should oppose him, he and Whitney have such absolute power in that section of the world that municipal, provincial or even Dominion government could be swept aside at once. The most melancholy part of the whole tale is the fact that the workers are bound hand and foot by the trades unions which they have formed. It has the se-creey of the K. of L., the lack of cohesion and coherence of the A. F. of L., and the corruption of both. Like our own strikes, the first to arrive on the scene were the representaives of government, and they did not come to assist the strikers. As is the case also in our own strikes, no soon-er were the men out than new men were broken in. The strike cannot be won. The men are on an island only six miles long, and the British Government has a whole feet in those waters. If the strike is lost the men are worse off than be-fore, because they cannot returp to the if ormer occupation under the conditions The miners were not accustomed to la-

SODOM--AND--GOMØRRAH OPENS UP.

Tammany Feels Hit, and Emits a Howl.

[The below is a literal reproduction of an article in the Friday, July 6, "Morning Telegraph." organ of Tammany Hall. In successive issues, the DAILY PEO-PLE will take up the article.]

At last the workingman has got a newspaper which is supposed to represent him. It is called the "Daily People," and announces that it is "edited; reported and published" by workingmen for workingmen. It is interesting to see what sort of newspaper the workingman really wants, and if the "Daily People" is of that sort, the journalistic needs of

the workingman are mildly astonish-In the first place, my dear workingman ,your "representative" paper is not altogether frank. It says it is "edited, reported and published by workingmen." Notwithstanding many things that go to prove the contrary, it is not marvelous if some adhere to the belief that your "representative" paper is edited by an editor, "reported" by reporters and pub-

show where editors, reporters and publishers of daily newspapers have had the time on their hands to handle the hod and trundle the barrow in their spare moments, though doubtless some of them ought to be made to do so all the time. in moments spare and otherwise. It may even be that what the "Daily meant to say was that it is

'edited, reported and published" by an cditor, reporters and a publisher who de-serted from your ranks to "uplift" you and make you pay for bed and board. Bed and board, 1 say, in the singular, for there is still in my mind a lurking suspicion that the editor, reporters and publisher are one man-and that's a woman.

NOT SO GREAT A NOVELTY.

As to the statement that it is published "for the workingman"-well, there is just a touch of lofty humor about that and the word painter and grainer who did that job knew on which side his but-ter was breaded. But what does it ter was breaded. But what does it mean? Surely the new paper is not published exclusively for the workingman, for I bought a copy myself, and I am as guiltless of being a workingman as the editor of the paper himself-or herself. Are not all the newspapers published for the workingman if he have the price to buy? Who ever heard of one that enjoined the workingman from reading its contents or increasing its prosperity by adding to its coffers?

Without being irreverent to the cause of labor one can question the advantage of a paper edited by a workingmaneditor, "reported" by a workingman-re-porter and published by a workingman-There is still a lingering publisher. doubt as to its superiority. The editor who finds time to indulge in what is

ITALIAN SOCIALISTS.

He taught criminal law in Pavia, wrote many works, among which is a powerful commentary on Zanardelli's Code, and gave himself entirely, with all his mind and strength to the cause of the people's parties. Those that were tried by the court martial of Milan remember his intelligent and courageous work. He has the earnestness of speech and the laborious tenacity of the Germans, all of whose characteristics are evident in his person. On him has been bestowed, as the "Secolo" ("The Century") says, the high

so he could be neither a good editor nor a good laborer-or workingman

WHAT IS ITS FELL PURPOSE. The new "representative" paper of the vorkingman will kindly bear out the statement. In yesterday's issue the "Daily People" insists on spelling Mr. Croker's name "Crocker" and "cocoanut" without an "a," forcing us to ask for a leclaration of intention. Perhaps it is the real purpose of the paper to inaugu rate and establish its own private system of lexicography. If that be its awful purpose, we claim the credit for caliing the turn:

We believe that the workingman really does not need a "representative" paper there being plenty in existence the the sycophant for him and stuff his mind the all-importance of his being, with They flatter him a-plenty now, but if he really gets a "representative" paper it will be edited by men who know their business as well as the workingman knows his. The dear workingman would go on strike if the editors flocked to his job, and he might even snite a few of the "scabs." An editor, a bunch of reporters and a publisher coming to work with their dinner pails is quite a pleas ing novelty in journalism, but it will hardly last. They would all "knock off" work when the five o'clock whistle blew and leave the "representative" paper to get on and off the press of its own exer-"representative" paper to tions.

A GREAT NEWS BEAT.

It is also interesting to observe what ort of news the workingman wants in his "representative" paper. Yesterday's issue of the "Daily People," besides lambasting Bryan and Croker and all the organized forces of the universe, had a great spread which was overlooked by the other hungry journalistic sleuths. It published several columns of Charles Dickens and the Declaration of Independence. Is that what the workingmat when Tammany Hall has done vants more for him than any other power, and he is, to a man, for Bryan? Hardly. Then the "naily People" nominated for President of the United States the cele prated patriot and statesman, Joseph Francis Malloney, of Massachusetts, and for Vice-President that distinguished

American, Valentine Remmel, of Pennylvania, and closed its leading editorial with the prognostication that the So-cialist Labor Party would "raise the old fing, cleanse it from the vermin that have hidden in its folds and wave it from the dome of the Social Republic." Well and good. But the laboring news

paper men tool a great deal for grant ed. They might at least have informed us who Joseph Francis Minioac Valentine Remmel are. Let the who Joseph Francis Malloney and maker stick to his last, and the walking delegate stick to the shoemaker. Th workingman will probably continue to absorb his mental stimulant from the who finds time to indulge in what is generally known as labor must do his laboring at the sacrifice of his editing, from a catapult.

> sessing a subtle and pungent irony, he has for many years consecrated his power and intellect to the Socialist ause. At Reggio, in Prampolini's province, he has done much in that wonderful conquest of Emilia, which is the greatest success of Socialist propaganda in Italy. The district of Montecchio, which has elected him with a great majority, was Maffei's. It is, therefore, more than a

new conquest; it is a final reconquest.

GIOVANNI NOE. The constant readers of "Avanti" ("Forward") already know Giovanni Noe

Science. Vancouver British Columbia S. L. P.

MAKING HISTORY.

Hews to the Class Conscious Line Regardless of Consequences-Fakirs and Sentimentalists Driven Forth-Forward is the Watchword.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 8,-When, in the fall of 1898 about "Socialists" met together twenty for the purpose of applying to the N. E. C. of the S. L. P. of Canada for a charter, buoyed up as they were by the beautiful ideals of the co-operative commonwealth, and knowing as much about scientific Socialism and the modern working class movement as a pig does about algebra, little did they dream of the amount of history that would be made in Vancouver within the next 18 months by the revolutionary members of Section Vancouver. It was a combination, or I should say, a conglomeration of the mostly unfit, "Cockroach Bizness Socialists," "Theosophist Socialists," "Single Tax Socialists," "Sentimental," "Patriotic," "Natural Law," and last but not least, "Repeal of Reason Social ists," Had it not been for the one or two class-conscious, revolutionary, members, having their knowledge of what modern Socialism is, based upon the rockbed of science, Section Vancouver would in all probability have suffered the same fate that overtook the house that had its foundations built upon sand, and baving no cohesive strength, would have suc-

combed to the political schemes of the labor fakirs and reactionaries. As it is, the blood-red banner of the proletariat waves proudly in the breeze, defying the fakirs, encouraging THE OLD METH-ODS, and giving hope to the toilers.

The order of propaganda in the So-cialist Labor l'arty is, first, agitate; second, educate; third, organize. Not se with Section Vancouver at that time. It was, first, organize; second, agitate; and we did-not outside the organization

amongst the workers, but inside, amongst ourselves-and it could best be likened to the agitation of a couple of cats whose tails had been tied together and hung over a clothes line, with the result that, first, came charges and counter charges for rude behavior: second charges and counter charges for person alities: third, resignations on all sides from the freaks, and so it went on, the few getting clearer, the majority getting

During this time there arrived in this locality the Me-too English Socialist, McClain. He arrived here from Seattle about the end of May, 1809. (Where he came from to Seattle no one seems to know; his past history is a void.) He made a talk on the street. After he was through some of the freaks took up a collection amounting to \$10.45, which went into the pocket of McClain, with the exception of forty-five cents which he graciously donated to the propiganda fund of the section.

McClain was allowed to take out his card, and, being a smooth, forcible speaker, new recruits were coming every day. In about two weeks our member ship grew from about forty (mostly freaks) to seventy-four (mostly freaks) Some thought Socialism booming, and had glimpses of the Co-operative Commonwealth within a year. But they could not see that this forced mush-rcom growth had no stability. Well, British Columbia's "boy orator,"

for so he styled himself, after signing our application card for membership, joined a pure and simple machinists' unioa. When Labor Day arrived last August, he was made marshal of the well. He has been engaged in the great pure and simple labor fakir parade, in which the mayor and business men's advertisements were the most conspicu-ous figures-outside of "his nibs" Mc-

Clain

months by entering the political field, and freakdom nearly went wild with de-light. Now they were going to down the Czars, the Popes and the bosses of the intolerant DeLeon party once and for all. Poor dupes! They knew not what they were up against, as they found out to their sorrow. We debated them and beat them on the street. We went round Development From Utopia To beat them on the street. We went round and captured their meetings in their own hall. When unable to cope with our arguments, one of their bullies struck Courade Evans from behind while sitting down. Comrade Evans very much objected, and, rising to his feet, floored the bully with one blow, which ended in a grand rough and tumble on the sidewalk in front of the hall, which was only excelled by the glorious fight of July 10. Well, we denounced them in the press and issued dodgers to the same effect, and in the meantime our national secretary, Darch, wrote to the local press denouncing them as frauds and im-

And so the fight went on and election day drew near, and McClain, the fakir who catered to the pure and simple fakirs, and was supported by them in return, supported them on capitalistic platforms. Supported by the Reformplatforms. ers, Christian Socialists, Single Taxers, Repeal of Reasonites, and God knows what, was undoubtedly going in at the head of the polls; at least, so thought

his freaks. There is a law in British Columbia to the effect that if a candidate fails to receive half the number of votes of the lowest successful candidate, he loses his deposit of \$200. But such a catastrophe could not happen to the Boy Orator of Britih Columbia. Had he not catered to everybody and been indorsed by the Trades and Labor Council? Therefore nothing short of the head of the polls would suit him. But they little knew what was in store for them, for, when the results were known, McClain was lowest on the list and failed to poll the requisite half of the lowest successfu candidate, and, consequently, lost his deposit. And now there is weeping and walling and gnashing of teeth in the camp of the freaks. R. I. P.!

The election is over and Section Van-couver is better able than ever to work for the emancipation of the working class, freed from the mill-stone that hung about, its neck.

All the past we leave behind. We debouch upon a newer, mightien world:

Fresh and strong the world we seize; World of Labor and the march. Pioneers! O Pioneers!

NAILED LIKE A TOAD.

Labor Fakir, Alderman, Etc., James A Lavery Driven from Cover.

22175:1 Alderman James A. Lavery, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., ex-president of the State Federation of Labor, gutter-snipe reporter on the Poughkeepsie "News Press." and all-round labor crook, has not lived in vain.

He has just helped to demonstrate once nore for the thousandth time the truth of the Socialist Labor Party's oft repeated assertion that the pure and simple labor leader sponges a living off the working class in return for which the labor fakir betrays and robs the

worker. Hearken to this tale of Lavery, L. F. for the latest confirmation of this statement.

Dr. Poucher, of Poughkeepsie, got after Lavery last week, and disembowelled him with this shot, which he pub lished in the "Courier":

"Dr. J. Poucher, Poughkeensie, N. Y. "Dear Sir-In answer to your inquiry, would state that the Barber Asphalt Paving Company paid to Mr. James A. Lavery, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., a come mission in connection with the work of paving with sheet asphalt Market street in August, 1899. "Yours truly,

"RICHARD DANA, "Superintendent."

RECUPERATING. Overworked Captains of Industry Resting.

3 _

Yachting, Bathing and Driving With Other Pleasures Conduce to Fit Them For the Work of Further Exploitation of the Working Class-Banking and other Mysteries Explained.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. L. July 10 .- The season at this, the most fashionable ocean resort of American plutocracy, will soon be at its height. Everything is in readiness for the reception and entertainment of the overworked and weary captains of industry and their butterflies, who come here to spend a few weeks of the heated summer sea-son. The "banking houses" are open with

their paraphernalia spread out, ready to entertain the initiated with the click, click of the wheel and the clatter of chips; the most gilded of the gilded dames from tenderloins far and wide are on hand, occupying the choicest quarters in the most fashionable hotels, and at the famous casino everything is completed for a short but furious season of gayety and riotous debauchery that will eclipse all previous years.

While the wage-slaves throughout the land are toiling and sweating, some dropping dead from exhaustion, others being hastened to premature graves by killing labor, adulterated food and the foul air of crowded tenements, the capitalist exploiters are here at the seaside, lolling in luxury, fawning at the feet of a few titled personages and in various ways wasting and doing away with wealth that others produce.

Yachting, bathing and driving, dinners at the Casino, hops at the Pavilion, the mystic charm of the "banking houses" and the even more mystic and elucive charms of the aforesaid "ladies" from the tenderloin, make up the pleasures in which these virtuous examples of thrift and morality indulge.

The Casino dinners are very simple and tame affairs. Meals are served a la carte, and the extras, which usually take up the greater part of the time spent at dinner, can be ordered as desired. Several well-known business men' who recently entertained a modern "Camille" at dinner, spent no less that five hours in disposi g of the extras. 'And the only reason why this particular case is remarked above numerous oth ze of a similar kind, is that the "lady" was able to go to her carriage unassisted, although nothing is said as to how the gentlemen got to theirs.

The Saturday night hops at the Pavilion, however, are the star feature and surpass even the carousals at the Casino. Only the select are permitted to attend and all the arrangements are in keeping with the "refined" tastes of the favored few who move in the charmed circle. The "cabbies" think these Saturday night hops the most successful part of the whole season at the Pier. More can be made during the small hours of Sunday morning assisting a tired and over-loaded couple back to their hotel after a night of it at the Pavilion, than is to be earned in a whole week's work carting pleasureeekers back and forth on the ocean drive.

The "banking houses" are by no means an insignificant feature of the season at the Pier, as for that matter, at any other place where the thrifty, industrious ca italist is known to seek pleasure. At the Pier, however, the business is practically monopolized. There are five "banking in-stitutious" in all, two of them branches of a well-known New York house, and the other three managed by a concern from Providence. Prospective competitors are ruthlessly crushed out. Even the inno-cent an inanimate slot machine has been driven out of business by order of an irate and virtuous Town Council.

(Continued from page 1.)

LUIGI MAINO is a great lawyer, a celebrate- writer on jurisprudence, and has a character of strong integrity.

honor of being the St. George that slays

Tammany Hall needs funds, the the "get their orders," and the amtunate men, gamblers and thugs, for on to continue. "business." or hat is called "protection," is raised, as the money is gotten.

hat is the way the £3,000 was raised. Jaimany will not, can not, deny it. O, Irishmen! With the long story of the deeds you have to tell of your antions; with the glorious traditions you wish of the battle waged for right and till, are you going to longer continue pliant tools of the Redmonds, Healys, Mons, and other capitalist misleaders our race in Ireland, who stand hand hand with the exploiters of your felin America?

the rou to continue the sport of such liters to Ireland and Ireland's cause, se who have knowingly accepted ey-dripping, as it is, with the of the innocent; stamped with the at of infamy; wet with the heart tears of the despoiled; reeking with stench of the brothel, and accursed the curse of the degraded unfor-

The from whom it was wrung? will never stoop to infamy, in thun-tones, NO! by voting for the callat Republican Party, and thus out the stain that ignorantly you placed upon your banners.

forth! Long have you been the the infamous crew who befoul your for the Irish working class of ; remember now they have lied ettayed you. See them in pose" 1'. ters of America have produced, and up your minds to wate out the inus your women, and destroy The maintain the system which to roup ever growing degradation. for drilling to smash, with the Arm and dent that allow of the Socialist Labor all work.

re, because they cannot return to their

is lost the like at a constraint to their fore, because they cannot return to their former occupation under the conditions they left them. We should study this growth of capital-ism in Nova Scotia, and above all we should study this present labor trouble. Its direct connection with ourselves can-not be overlooked. Money wrung from American workingmen is used to develop these enterprises. That same money is used now to beat the strikers into line. The same pure and simple unionism that has wrecked the old American labor move-ment, is now being used o mislead the Ca-nadian workers. renovated by the breath of our propa-

There were 242 young men admitted to the bar this past week. They will to the bar this past week. They will crowd on the old practitioners, and they will trample on themseives. Perhaps a baker's dozen may succeed, but most of them will have the hardest kind of grubbing. All of them were forced to bring letters certifying to their good char-acter. If they have any practice, they acter. If they have any practice, they will have very little character six months hence: if they have no practice, they will have even less character.

A record for rapid work has been

A record for rapid work his been made in the Charlestown, Mass., Navy Yard. Two able-bodied appointees drilled two eighteen inch holes in a block of granite. It took three days of eight hours each. Fifty cents an hour for drilling holes establishes a precedent that it would be well to follow in

LUIGI MONTEMARTINI. The deputy elected by Stradella is

very young, but is already learned in the natural sciences. He is an instruteor in the University of Pavia.

In Pavia he has done much for the Socialist Party, which elected him Provincial Councillor. Organizer and propagandist, working with the chivalrous students of Pavia (who have given many. champions to our cause), he has slowly, patiently and intelligently won over the neighboring district. And that district,

ganda, sends him to Parliament. MARIO TODESCHINI

is elected by Ver ...a-beautiful and ancient Verona, which seemed to be sleeping, in

a slumber without waking. Instead, the Verona of the working class has been persistently and silently

busy. A journal full of aggression and intelligence, "The Verona of the Pcople," ("La Verona del Popola") has Messina." been sounding the reveille for eleven

years. Mario Todeschini was among those that unostentatiously co-operated in that awakening. What wonder is it, then, that on the day of awakening, his name has come out triumphant in the election?

Thus the Socialist force in Parliament will have another excellent propagandist. and one who knows how to organize and conduct a working class movement. ALBERTO BORCIANI

is a lawyer, professor of criminal law in the University of Modens,and Mayor of Reggio Emilia. An eloquent orator, pos- | cialism.

attle that the honest citizens of Messina have waged against the official plunder-

"La Battaglia" ("The Battle") of Palermo writes of him thus: "Vanni Noe is the most loved man in Messing

and in this province, the object of all public applause, and the chosen representative of the whole people. He has reproduced the long past deed of Christ's driving the buyers and sellers out of the temple. Messina by a unanimous vote elected him Common Councillor-the first of sixty-and he entered his office with a lash and dealt vigorous blows. He was the first in Sicily to settle the question of honesty in the municipal government; he purified it as with fire, openly and fearlessly. The clamorous taxation campaign; the revelations regarding the savings bank and the abuses in the street car service; the agitation on the university question, and many others too numerous to mention, are memorable in the recent history of the public life of

GIUSEPPE MARCHESANO

is a young lawyer slready known h Italy for the part he had in the exciting trial of the assassins of Notarbartolo Of strong intellect, a formidable opponent, an eloquent and polished orator, h will contribute greatly to the Socialist force in Parliament.

That he is victorious over Bonanzo's bold corruption is his best enlogy. It means that he enjoys the friendly support of his city, and that he has the vigorous energy of a champion of So-

Although working steadily for \$3 pe day, Mr. McClain failed to pay any of his dues, and the boys began to kick, so he dropped off coming to business meetings and came only to public meetings, where his only function was to try and dis courage cur young speakers, ask fool-ish questions and endeavor to break up our public meetings, with the exception speakers like Dalton, Hickey and Lawry, when he wisely crept into his hole and sung low lest he show his ignorance of economics, which he did at other times of these meetings, at which we had by asking such questions as, "V Karl Marx a middle-class man?" 'Wasn' Are not the workers too ignorant to do anything for themselves without the aid o

We now arrive at the time of the Pro vincial election, which took place on June 9. Four weeks previous to the election Comrade Dalton arrived from Scattle comrade parton arrived roun status and gave us a series of lectures in our hall, which were much appreciated. Conrade Dalton hardly had time to get across the boundary when the frenks, with McClain at their head, organized, what? The S. D. P.? No. Kangaroos' No. But started a new "Socialist Party" No. But started a new "Socialist Party" thus mixing the freaklness of both un-der the name of United Socialist Labor Party of British Columbia. Taking ad-vantage of the fact that the S. L. P. was unable to run candidates on account of the S200 qualification, which have to be put up by every member running, and to that extent disquality the working-class from running candidates. They class from running candidates. They endeavored to profit by the good proja-ganda that had been carried on by Sec-tion Vancouver during the last eighteen

Lavery, caught like a rat in a trap, rushed to Mr. Dana, and had him write the following letter, which he, Lavery, read at the next meeting of the Comm Council:

"To Whom It May Concern: "This is to certify that I, Richard Dana, do hereby affirm that Mr. James A. Lavery NEVER solicited or re-ceived any money or commission from me for favorable speech or vote in the Common Council on ANY street improvement wherein the Barber Asphalt Company was a contracting party; nor did he intimate in any manner that he would 'hold up' the Mill street paving proposition unless he received nission, either to me or to any represen-

tative of the company. 'When Market street was being paved the new eight-hour law had just gone into effect, and I was greatly handi capped by complaints and threats of strikes, etc. Mr. Lavery, being a State labor-leader and my friend, I appealed to him for a solution, and after several to him for a solution, and after several days' investigation and trips to Albany, brought me knowledge that I could operate the plant on factory lines, and it was not in violation of or amenable to the eight-hour law. For this service only vas he compensated by me.

RICHARD DANA."

Here we see Lavery reading a letter that states he was paid to ro to Albany for the purpose of having the eight-hour bill rendered null and void.

First, in his capacity of intor leader, he goes to Albany and lobbins for an eight-hour law, then, when it is passed be goes again to Albany, and has hi expenses and "commission" puil by the Barber Asphalt Company, to lave the law rendered inoperative in the matter of the unfortunate asphalt laborers, who of the unfortunate asphalt laborers, who elected him to the City Council. Sarely, these labor fakirs could give Benedict Arnold cards and spades, and beat him at a game of treachery. The whole tribe must be smashed!

The "banking" business at the Pier is divided into three grades. In the lower grade, the local rustic, the hotel servants and lackeys and the shore resort hant are put through the process of being separated from their money. In the next grade higher, the gilded sprigs are entertained and given a chance to court dame fortune with money their fathers stole, followed by the usual result of being sadly jilted. Into the first grade none but high rollers and business men known to the negro at the door, are permitted to enter. The fittings in this place are Inxurious in the extreme, and every con-ceivable device for graitfying the passion of the gambler and transferring the or the gambler and transferring the wealth from the pockets of the player to that of the dealer is in operation. Busi-ness is brisk here every night and many a fortune, produced by the hard labor of half-starved wage-slaves who know not the meaning of pleasure, passes over the green cloth into the hungry coffers of the ianker. Four hundred thousand dollars during a season of two months, with all during a season of two months, with all bills paid, incluoing that of easing the consciences of the hyprocritical town au-thorites, is said to have been the net clearnings of a single one of these institutions.

Roosevelt once said "there is more ex-citement to be found in the bunt of man than in the chase of beasts." Judging from his actions at Santiago he must have meant "the man without

a gun.'

the middle class?" etc., etc., THE ELECTION.

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1900.

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

4

Published by the Socialist Labor Party. at 2,4 and 6 New Reade St., New York. P.O. Box 1576. Telephone, 129 Franklin.

EVERY SATURDAY.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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

UNITED STATES. In 1888 (Presidential)..... 2,068 I good of 23. V. V. V. For President. JOSEPH FRANCIS MALLONEY. of Massachusetts. For Vice-President, VALENTINE REMMEL, of Pennsylvania.

Ab! when shall all men's good To soch man's rule, and universal Peace Lie like a shaft of light across the land, And like a lane of beams athwart the sea? -THE GOLDEN YEAR. 1.2

REPUBLICAN PROMISES.

"The "Reputdican' promises re 3 deemed. Prosperity more gen-eral and more abundant than we have ever known has followed. -Philadelphia Platform.

If prosperity means an increase in the number of children taken from school and the playground and put into factories, then indeed have we had it "more general and more abundant" than ever before.

If prosperity means an increase in the number of suicides, nurders, wars, and outrages committed upon the workers. then indeed have "the Republican promises been redeemed."

" If prosperity means the tearing down of the pictures of the advance agent of prosperity shortly after the advance began, then indeed has the promise of the Republicans been made good.

If prosperity means the shutting down of mills, fa tories and shops, then indeed are we beginning to understand its generality and shundanty. If prosperity, means the loss of thou-

sands of the young men of the land by battley murder and sudden death, then ladeed is it "more general and more abundant" than we have ever known. If prosperity means the increasing degradation of woman, and pauperization of the people, then indeed has the promis ise been redeemed."

If prosperity means an increase of wealth for the few with a decrease in wealth for the many, then indeed is it "more general and more abundant "

If prosperity means an increased production by the working class with a decrease in the number of those working. then indeed have we cause to remember that Bepublican premises have been re-

sie henceforth not going to rely upon the . promises of the vampire class that hat-

publican Party, itching as it is, to begin operations in behalf of the labor-skinning and strike-murdering imperialists, being taunted with indecision and neglect of a sacred duty by the self-same Washington "Times," which in '98 so kindly assisted at the birth of imperialism. That paper in its issue of June 30 utters editorially the following:

"If it be true that the ministers have been peremptorily ordered to leave the Chinese Capital that action is absolutely tantamount to a declaration of war and destroys the LAST EXCUSE the Ad-ministration could have for delaying action.

Here is vividly proved that Democrat spells Republican, that they are one and the same.

work stealing from those who were pre-

occupied attending to the business of

others.

the people.

at the polls on election day.

ARE DEPLETED OF WORK-

INGMEN.

that "there is growing up in this country.

and has already grown, the same intem-

perate attitude toward pecuniary success

which rises to such bitter violence in

European cities and communities."

built on false premises.

The Churchman expresses the opinion

will men of thought and men of action begin to spread the fires of discontent, There is an old story of the man who was so well known as a thief and all and, welding into one glorious whole the aspirations, hopes and desires of the disround scoundrel that no one trusted him ; possessed, wage successful war against and fearing his being so well known would prevent his getting others off their the pecuniary swindlers and foes of guard sufficiently to allow him to deprive DFOFTERS. Against the united forces of right partnership with a supposedly virtuous made might by intelligent discontent, all individual. This man would get so the powers of hell and the perverted dewrought up denouncing him that a crowd graded "churchman" of to-day cannot would gather and cheer themselves hoarse

prevail. In its onward sweep, the march over his utterances. All the while he was of civilization reckons not with the color holding forth, thus distracting the attenof its adversaries' uniform, be it black or tion of the multitude away from their be it white, but goes screnely forward property, his partner would be engaged buoyed up with a feeling of impending in robbing their houses. victory. At other times the noble and upright

The church will be tenantless of workperson would so work upon his neighbors ingmen so long as it supports those who as to cause them actually to leave their make the lot of the worker slavery, and goods and chattels in the street where it so long as it gives countenance, as it was very easy for the thief to purloin does to-day, to the enemies of progress. them. If there was any poor unfortunate The man of to-day has a habit, growing suffering from a complication of wrongs, slowly perhaps, of judging effect by then would this good man grow eloquent cause. Back and behind the effect, the in his or her behalf, and if the case was church, he sees the cause, Capitalism, afar off.as it usually was, then would the that is his enemy that he must overcome saint worry him ""'f into convulsions, caland those who are not with him he con-Jing upon the crowd to "come on and siders against him.

ed by the European, which is not so.

righteousnesly indignant spirit of the op-

pressed but it will find it of as much

effect as were its fulminations against the

telescope : the spreading of a knowledge

of our planetary system ; the printing-

press; our revolutionary fathers or the

When there is economic wrong and in-

justice to be removed; when there is

hunger in the midst of a superabundance;

when such things exist as one man being

overfed while millions go hungry, then

abolitionists.

Therein can be found the reason for the help." While they were engaged in the noble work of relieving distress, then lamentations of the "The Churchman." would the partner of the saint be hard at

MINISTER STRAUS, TURKEY AND CHINA.

The partnership was a very lucrative Oscar Straus, Minister to Turkey, does one, while it lasted, and both partners not seem to understand either the reasons grew exceedingly gleeful over the easy way that lead the Russians to press on Turin which they fooled the crowd, until, at last, the fact being discovered that they key, or to move towards the Pacific Ocean by way of Chinh." The "stolid were partners-owing to certain hardheaded individuals putting two and tworesistance to change" which he finds in together-they were incontinently hung. the Chinese nation is the result of a as daugerous to the peace and welfare of system under which the tendency has been to round off and smooth the people So let it be with the Republican and into a uniform whole. No nation is more Democratic parties. Both are and have compact than China, and none produces been thieves; both are and have been men of such thorough uniformity. guilty of infamous crimes against the

This, instead of producing weakness, is peace and welfare of the people of these the source of China's strength. Given United States; and both deserve hanging the oppression and the misery to which the people are subjected; given a people showing as great a divergency of NO WONDER THE CHURCHES temperament as that shown by all Euro-

> pean nations, we should have a state of chornic civil war.

When Mr. Straus says that we cannot "Christianize" the Chinese, he is right It lies with them to Buddhize us, and they are capable of doing it, because, though their methods are slower, they are irresitible.

If it was pecuniary success that raised However, the mere religious side is a the ire of the so-called intemperate, "The question apart. The thing around which the whole trouble centers is commerical Churchman" might have cause to wail. domination. Russia includes in itself but its argument is of no account because both the slow, ponderous, mass characteristics of the Chinaman, and the more

It is not pecuniary success that brings into heing hitter resontment. H

below the standard of intellingence reach-LAW AND LABOR. "The Churchman" may fulminate BY POLLEXPHEN. against the "intemperateness" of the

> There is no more learned or eloquent Judge in this State than 'Presiding Justice Woodward of the Appellate Division. The following is an excerpt from his address delivered at the comencement of the New York Law School, to the budding lawyers there present:

> "From the decentralizing feudalism of the past, with its servitude of thought and its slavery of custom, have arisen the federation of States and the Union that means liberty. The whole has proved mightier than the part, but the victory has cost us dearly. The centri-fugal and centripetal forces of governnent have met in a struggle for which ach had long been preparing, a struggle almost unprecedented in human annals -and the Union lives. And now the forces of society are gathering themtogether for another contest, a battle of tendencies, the struggle tween capital and labor. For we are on the threshold of an era of industrial-

The Anglo-Saxon tendency toism. ward centralization we have me admirably focused into one plan-the first for liberty, the last for strength-and strong in our freedom and free in our strength we can meet the future with confidence.".

Among the laws passed at the last ses-sion of the legislature and which has been incorporated into our statute law is chap-ter 216. This law requires every per-son who shall after the first day of Sép-tember, 1900, conduct ör transact busi-ress under any assumed nume or under ness under any assumed name or under any designation, name, or style, corporate or otherwise, other than the real names of the individual or individuals conducting such business, to comply with certain regulations under penalty of fine or imprisonment or both. It provides that the person so conducting or intending to carry on business under such assumed name or other designation, shall file in the office of the county clerk a certificate duly acknowledged setting forth the name unconducted or transacted, and the true or real full name or names of the person or persons conducting or transacting the

or persons conducting or transacting the same, with the post office address or ad-dresses of said person or persons. All persons now conducting business under assumed names must file the cer-tificate before October 1, and all who commence business under assumed names after September 1, 1900, must file same on commencing business.

on commencing business. As there are many small shoe-shops, meat-shops, butcher-shops and other shops run under designations other than the true real names of the owners thereof, we take pleasure in calling their at-tention to the law and hope thereby to save them much inconvenience, as the law is intended to be enforced. . . .

It is with some color of reason that Montaigne asserts that the best administration of justice is in so-called barcountries where there are magistrates and no lawyers, in contradistinction to countries where there are more lawyers than other citizens: "Their bags were full of writs, and of citations,

Of process, and of actions and arrests, Of bills, of answers, and of replications In courts of delegates and of requests To grieve the simple sort with great vexations:

They had resorting to them as their quests, Attending on their circuit, and their

journeys, Scriveners, and clerks, and lawyers, and attorneys.

Ariosto, Cant. 14. Stanza S4.

A person who may be arrested for a misdemeanor and taken to a station house has the right to have bail taken at any time of the night by the sergeant or other officer in charge. The highest amount of bail that can be required is five hundred dollars. The law is explicit that the officer must take bail at once. He cannot arbitrarily refuse be cause he does not look with favor on the prisoner, or the person offering himself for bail, or because he may not be a real estate owner or forsooth has not the title deeds to his property with him, whether it consists of personality of realty, so long as the person offering himself for bail can take the oath that he or she is worth \$1,000 over all debts

NEWS FROM ITALY. Remarkable Incidents of the Recent

Parliamentary Campaign

The Socialist mayor, Ferrari, of Parma, has been suspended for three months because he failed to telegraph to the prefect that Oliva, who was defeated by the Socialist candidate, had lectured in the theatre, and because, in his tel egram announcing the defeat, he expressed his regret at the sending roops into the city during the parliamentary election.

The mayor is greatly esteemed, even by his opponents, so that when the news of his suspension was circulated, numerous friends hastened to his office to protest against such violence.

Albertelli, the successful Socialist candidate, has been for several years a member of the Common Council of Parma.

In Leghorn, that commercial city of 105.000 inhabitants, on the eve of parliamentary elections, the Socialists ield ten propaganda meetings in which seventeen comrades of Leghorn and Pisa were the speakers.

On election day, the city presented a very warlike appearance, as the author-ities had called out so many soldiers ities both infantry and cavalry, "to preserve the peace."

A large number of Socialists coming from Pisa encountered a company of the military guard, within a short dis tance from the city, who compelled them to turn back.

triumph of the Socialist candi-The date, Carlo Catanzaro, was the result of a popular reaction against the tyranny and misgovernment of the monarchists. In the enthusiastic demonstration that followed the announcement of his election, the shouts of rejoicing jarred on the cars of the the peace, who arrested the Socialist councillor, Urbani, while he was ur-banely counseling the people to be calm, and also fifteen Pisan friends and comrades, just because they had not stayed in Pisa where they belonged. But when a committee of esteemed citizens went remonstrate with the prefect, he showed more serenity of judgment than his subordinates, and had the arrested

nen promptly liberated. During the election the only violence

committed was by a monarchist journal-ist who fired half a dozen revolver shots at some persons who had accused him of buying votes. But the authorities said the ing votes. But the authorities said the Socialists were the violators of th peace The earnged monarchist had only fired revolver, endangering several lives while the Socialist workingmen had fired a majority vote for their victorious can-

From Genoa, Mario Malfettani, writes of the efforts of the clergy to scare the people into voting against Pietro Chiesa, the Socialist parliamentary candidate in Sampierdarena. One clergyman said: "If you vote for Pietro Chiesa, from those of you that have two cows in the stable one will be taken away." (The reverend father did not say who would take those seditions cor away-the An-gel of Death, his church, or the monarchy!) A curate threatened that the workshops would be closed, and a sac ristan, with spots of holy oil on his clothing, declared, "Whoever votes for Chiesa will go to bell. That Socialist Chiesa is the enemy of our mother church!

The Socialists caught seven young men with about 4,000 lire trying to buy votes. When they were seized they begged for mercy with tears, entreating to be spared on acount of their familles. It is said that the enemies of the Socialists spent about 100,000 lire in the elections and are now furious at being defeated. When the victory of Pietro Chiesa

declared to the crowd near the City Hall, there was great rejoicing among the thousands of workingmen, many of whom embraced and even kissed each other

In Naples there was great excitement during the elections; corruption was ram-pant, and large sums were used by the employers of labor in buying votes. Some agents of the capitalists, to whom money had been entrusted for buying votes, preferred to spend it for their own personal needs or assessments, and dis-appeared with their funds.

capitalist wires, coming from men who had been shouting themselves hoarse with cries of "Down with corruption! Long live Marchesano! Long live Socialism?" But they could not confiscate the majority vote of the Socialists. The Socialist members will bring be fore Parliament the matter of the ty-rannical conduct of the prefect in the recent elections in Pescarolo, Bissolati's district, where, by the prefect's order, the Socialist lectures were forbidden. It is claimed that there was corruption, as well as intimidation. The vote was very close, and has been contested.

The closeness of the vote on Viscount Templeton's motion to appoint a com-mission to consider the claims of the Irish Landlords for injuries received,

doubtlessly result in some definite action looking to compensation. The so-called anti-landlord legislation is the basis of the claim, and the British gov ernment being made up wholly of sym-pathizers with the landlords, will heed this demand. It may seem a little strange in the face of Irish history since 1881, that any grievance at all could exist on the part of the landlords, but it is more than probable that the basis of the matter is the increased wealth of the manufacturing and comtmercial class, and the increased poverty of the small farmers. The latter have been drained to the bottom, and the landlords find the farmers unable to supply them with the rewards of abstinence. We may look for more agrarian trouble during the coming summer, as the gov-ernment's delay will force the landlords

The plan to secure the Betsey Ross tlag house in Philadelphia brings to light an interesting fact. There was necessary to purchase the estate \$25,000, but in cr-der to obtain that amount \$100,000 must be raised. Dix, Tracy and Gardarises: How much do Morgan Dix and ner are among the New York men or the committee, and they were instrumental in awarding a contract to furnish ten cent certificates. The Ross estate derives 2 1.2 cents from this, and the firm of John Quincy Adams & Co. deriver 7 1-2 cents. The question naturally arises: how much do Morgan Dix and Asa Bird Gardner receive? Great is patrioticm when a fund is being collected.

to put the screws on still tighter.

The Indian famine relief fund now amounts to \$115.000. Two cents a day will support one of the starving natives. Thus 5,750,000 are provided for during nus 3,130,000 are provided for during oue day. That two cents a day on which these people live represents the point toward which every man who works for a living tends.

Mrs. Banker Brooks, who repelled the highway robber on Madison avenue, evi has taken upon herself to teach lently the fraternity that she does not intend to have anyone trespass upon her hus bands business.

UNCLE SAM IS DOING BUSINESS WITH THE CHINK.

Written for the DAILY PEOPLE by Stanislaus Cullen.] From the land of rice and pipe dreams

comes the news of bloody The pig-tailed boys are gathering for the fray: With their stink-pots and their bamboo

sticks they come from near and far. And they're a-killing of the preachers on the way. But they're up against the real thing,

and they'll very soon find out, When the flash of Yankee guns will

make them blink; In the roaring of the cannon and the battles fearful rout, Uncle Sam is doing business with the

Chink. Mr. Chink, just stop your naggin'.

Go. pull down your yellow dragon, Or you'll get a chance to join the missing link.

Here's a game yon're, bound to lose So just mind your P's and q's Uncle Sam is doing busness with the Chink. We started out some years ago to sell

our goods abroad. We could undersell the cheapest in

B. J.-Wasn't I right? Is not that a fatal flaw in Socialism? I am glad to see you applaud me; it does not trequently happen. U. S.-I applanded your last senti-ments: "Civilization will not move backward; its course is forward only." But the premises you start from are all wrong. J.-Wrong! U. S .-- Yes, wrong. We just had two

anotheri U. S .- Not just now; they were fine

take. U. S .-- Now, then, suppose some man

were to say to you: "He who takes applejack dies instantaneously under painful convulsions and in great agony?" B. J.-I would tell him he was tak-B. J.-1 would be the second se

"Applejack," were to give that to a dog, and the dog were forthwith to kick and wil himself out of life?

B. J.-1 would say the bottle's label was a fraud; it might bear the label of "applejack," but probably it contained strychnine.

U. S.-Suppose, now, that man were to say. "I call this 'applejack."

B. J.-I would say to him that he was free to call it what he liked, but I call it strychnine, and that to give the name of applejack to a thing known as strychnine was a quibble and a fraud. U. S.-You have just now accurately described the man who will give the name of "capital" to what is no more capital than strychnine is applejack.

B. J. (looks up with surprise.) U. S.-It is not capital that constitutes that lever of civilization you speak of it is the concentrated and perfected machinery of production, whereby co-operative work becomes posible, and the quantity of wealth yielded by labor is plentiful enough to afford comfort to all

without ardnous toil. sn't that ca



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN.-Do TH

know that I have at last found a flaw

UNCLE SAM .- If indeed you did, you

could get a pension from any of our cal

leges; they are all looking frantically for

a plan in Socialism; they have discovered

a score of them from time to time, but

they have had to abandon them. The

flaws lacked the essential quality of a

flaw. They proved each of them to be the strongest link in the chain mail of Nocialism. He who should find a real

R. J.-Well, I did! U. S.-Let her rip; what is it? B. J.-Socialists want to abolish cap

U. S.- (hesitatingly)-Well? B. J.-Now, then, without capital we would relapse into the barbarism of mal-

enouh, not be any of the shocking con-

trasts we see to-day between extreme poverty and extreme wealth, with all the evils that that entails, but neither

would we enjoy many an advantage we now enjoy. To destroy capital were to destroy a lever of civilization, and that

you know, know is an impossible task. Civilization will not back; it will more

(applauding enthusiastically)-

true

versal poverty. There would.

a made man.

in Socialist reasoning?

flaws is

ital, isn't it?

forward only-

Well said!

tens upon it. Henceforth it is going to make its own promises and carry them out liself,-yell who may.

IS THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AGAINST EXPANSION ?

". "Kmong the papers that shouted for war with Spain in '08 was the Washington "LiTimes." Then, as now, it was a rabid "Demteratic paper; and being published at the seat of government, it was, and is, in a sense, the National organ of the Democratic Party. Therefore, its utterances are representative of its party.

. The war with Spain was the opportunity waited for by the larger capitalists 'to enter upon an era of conquest which they term expansion. During the outburst of "patriotism" occasioned thereby, an increase in the army could be made. and the navy made a more effective weap-" or for purposes of conquest and spoliation, with large drippings incidentally.

The Demokrats were used as the catspaw to drag the chestnut of imperialism out of the fire of sentimentalism engendered by the sensational press. Since then these same Democrats have been objecting strenuously to the use the Republicans made of their attempt to make capital for themselves.

Now with the traitor Republican Party entering into an alliance with the capitalists of England and Japan for the further conquest of China, we find this same Re-

iary swindling, which is a vastly different thing.

The church organization to-day is altogether too apt to support the swindlers and money-changers; it is notorious as being the mental morphine of capitalism, used to lull into slumber the awakening spirit of indignation aroused by the pecuniary swindling of its chief supporters. Boasting of its mission as the handmaid of freedom it fulminates in favor of the rankest slavery; bragging of its humility, it sports all the frills of the proud; exalting its teachings as making for truth manhood and right, it maintains the monstrous dogma that to the liar, exploiter and swindler belongs the good things of

earth. In Cleveland, Ohio recently, Rockefeller, of Standard Oil notoriety, had the preacher in his church discharged because he absentmindedly told a small part of the truth, and his successor in the parsonage is in danger of losing his job. because he excused Rockefeller's "pecuniary success" on the ground that even if Rockefeller "did get his money in dublous ways he gave liberally to the Lord (Church)."

It is to be expected that the same hatred for thieves and swindlers that exists in "European cities and communities," should come into existence here. Otherwise we in America would be far talist Class thought dominates him.

rapid, incisive characteristics of modern andtaliam Straus is centuries away from the field of conflict. Russia cares little for the territory included in the Turkish Empire. What she does want is the Dardanelles. With that, she would be impregnable. Beveridge, the long-distance thinker of the Republican party, compared Russia

and the United States to two youths, -strong, vigorous, above all potential. They have a future which was England's in the days of Elizabeth,, but all that was then won must be again thrown into the ring for newer, hardler, greater nations to fight for. Russia cannot realize this future until she plants a stronghold on the great sea. She presses forward, and downward, and she will continue to do so until she gains her first point of vantage in the south,-unless headed off by the impending social revo-

lution. The climate makes it impossible for her to become a great world power through the Arctic Ocean. The opening of the Pacific was inevitable. The point of points, the ground on which the last and greatest move will be made, will be Turkey. If Mr. Straus could but wake to the actions of our modern world, he would understand that the analogy which he finds between the Chinese and the Turkish question was caused by one great nation in its struggle to gain supremacy in the Eastern world. But of such clearness of head Mr. Straus is incapable. The vulgarity, that is to say, superficiality of the Capi-

liabilities exclusive of empt by law from execution. cer has only discretion to require that the person offering to go bail gives the right name and he cannot arbitrarily require more than reasonable identifica

Recently Toyographical Union No. 6. through its organizer, preferred charges against Sergeant Windell for arbitrarily refusing to take the bail offered on h half of two members of the union who were arrested charged with a misdemeanor. The Sergeant, although intro-duced to the person offered as bail by two members of the union, who had pr iously been introduced to the Sergeant by a merchant well known to the Ser geant, refused to take him as bail be-cause he could not produce further evidence of his identity. We await with great interest the decision of the Police ommissioners

When the Bar Association called upor the lawyers of New York city, irrespec tive of membership in the Bar Associa tion, there was a spontaneous response to what the Bar thought was a move ment to uphold the purity of the Bench. The great argument the Association put forth was that judicial patronage distributed to politicians, and referees were not appointed according to merits of the lawyer selected, d the deter mined by the abilities by which they protected their clients' interests or be-cause of their learning and integrity. Poor Bar! Humbugged just as were the great mass of laymen. Judge Cohen, the very man endorsed by the Bar Association as one of the standard bearers of this principle and the recommended candidate for Supreme Court Judge, wa then upon the Supreme Court Bench and every referee he appointed was with a very few exceptions, selected by a Republican district leader and dorsed by Lemuel E. Quigg. He lican district leader and en appoint no others.

The authorities let out of prison an

ex-official thief, who was undergoing a five-years' sentence, and several other jail birds, probably having use for them outside, as if there were not enough thieves loose in Naples to help the capitalist class over election day.

The Socialists had to be on guard in large numbers, for it seemed as if the police had been paid for not working that day, as they did nothing to prevent the boldest corruption. Some bribers were boldest corruption. Some bribers were arrested by the Socialists, as the police refused to stir when appealed to. Al-luding to this fact, a caricature in "Avanti," under the title, "The Insub-ordinate," depicts a government official reporting to the minister: "At Naples, your excellence, to-day the Socialists have arrested several men that were caught buying votes." His excellency replies, "Those Socialists are alway His execellency insubordinate."

When the election of the Socialist Ciccotti was announced, there was an en-thusiastic demonstration by about 10,-000 persons who applauded and shoute "Long live the justice of the people! "Long live the justice of the people! Down with corruption!" The police then bestirred themselves and tried to end this ubliation, but, not succeeding, they called out the militia, whose musicians blared their customary blare and were fired throng. Two revolver shots were fired throng. However, their customary blare and dispersed the by somebody in the crowd. However, in the beautiful landscape that surrounds Mount Vesuvius nothing was shattered but a street lamp, and the vain hopes cialist parof the Government that the So liamentary candidate, Ciccotti, would be defeated.

At Palermo, the prefect confiscated the telegrams sent by a Socialist correspond-ent to "Avanti," of Rome, announcing the triumph of the Socialist parliamentary candidate, Marchesano. Those tel-egrams were probably considered too exered too exultant and too jubilant to go over

trade: U. S.-No. sir. That becomes capital And we quickly grabbed the markets up

where'er ouc preachers trod, 'And we found that spreading of the Gospel paid.

We'we' planted flags and bar-rooms where Dewey whipped the Don; And we're not the kind that pauses on the brink.

We will have our share of China, so the betting's two to one That Uncle Sam is doing business with the Chink.

You can save your father's grave You poor, slant-eyed heathen slave; You can keep your gods, your temples and their stink. But, my pig-tailed pagan neighbor, We'll appropriate your labor When Uncle Sam is dong business with the Chink.

We have had some wicked ranters who said preachers were no good; That 'twas merely wasting time to train them up: But they're coming in quite handy new, as will be understood, When we're mixing for the Chink a loving cup. With tales of murdered ministers-both clerical and lay, We'll enrage our people so they cannot think: Then they'll massacre the heathen and get ready for the day. When Uncle Sam is doing business with the Chink.

So just lay aside your pipe. Mr. Chink, you're almost ripe. To be rubbed against the latest Yanke With your children and your wife, You must live a strennous life When Uncle Sam is doing busine

the Chink.

only when it is owned by private indi-viduals. Owned by private individuals and operated for their private profit, the concentrated machinery of production becomes "capital," and then, so far from being a lever of civilization and a source of human welfare, it becomes a lever of barbarism and a source of ha manmisery. It strips concentrated machinery and producton and co-operative work of all the good that is in them; it robs them of their civilizing and benef cent powers; it promotes on the one end of the social ladder popular poverty, such

as was never before known in the world's history, and on the other end, purse-proud crime, ignorance and im ality

B. J.'s (eyes open wide.)

U. S.-Socialism wants to destroy capital; i. e., the form of private owner ship of the modern and concentrated machinery of production.

Machinery of production. B. J.-I now see. U. S.-Socialists do not oppose; on the contrary, they favor, promote and half every progress of the sciences that came es production to be carried on in a more concentrated way, i. e., more and more concentrated way, i. e., more and more

cooperatively. B. J.-Then they are all right! U. S.-Whoever attacks Socialism by giving the name of "capital" to the very thing that Socialists faror and promote-either knows not what he is talking about, or, like the strychnine about, or, like the strychnine man was calls his stuff applejack, he indulged

deliberate nelsrepresentation. B. J.-That makes me a Socialist. U. S.-So is every howst man whom intelligence dawns. Capital is m chinery of production put to bad put to individual use. Socialism at freeing the machinery of produ from that Old Man of the Sea-Ca

B. J.-Let us all give a helping hand

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1900.



The Desquests of Capitalism and the Degradation of the Pcople.

The almetenth century is rapidly apthing its goal, and the shades of Haigh 100 years pass slowly before was we gaze into the past to see the atic strides that were made in the ferent pursuits of life during this twonderful age. The marvelous disties of science; the conquest of mind r the natural forces; the wonderful utions in the industrial field; the id strides towards political democmy and the dawn of a new and better sation, are in themselves sufficient engage the attention of all thinking

man beings. . The strides in science and literature, age in previous centuries, pale in comon with the unprecedented advance ment in these branches of thought during the past 100 years. The writings of Dickens, Hugo, Sue, Shelley, and acores of other novelists and poets are true gems, produced by the resplendent genius of those men who have penstrated the ideal and the practical; have depicted the social life of the poor and the rich: of the prince and of the citi-The scientists have explored deeper into all the forces of nature; they have learnt the uses of air, water, steam and electricity. From our scrutiny the minutest insect, nay, the lightest floating gas, cannot hide. The distant reolving planets and the smallest glittering stars cannot escape our vision. The mysteries of the universe, which for ages upon ages have defied man's most potent imagination, must now reveal mselves to our scrutinizing gaze. sided by lenses which can make the distest moon appear but a few feet away, of can magnify the smallest floating

blood cell ten thousandfold. Invention, the climax of progress in this century, stands is th vividly to enrage our attention. The simple tool and small shop of the past ages, have given place to the complex machinery and the modern factory. The chattel lave, cleaning one pound of cotton in a day, was displaced by the cotton gin. which cleans thousands of pounds in the same time. Sailing vessels and stage coaches yielded to the steamship and the steam locomotive. The Franklin printing press and the weekly journal were ded by the Mergenthaler type-setting machine and the hourly newspapers. The steamboat now sails the waters of all countries; the railroads, telegraphs, es, air, water, steam and elec mety have reduced distance to a mere

While the industrial field, i. e., the mans of production and distribution, was undergoing a revolution; while the arf and chattel-slave were developing the wage-slave, the politics of nations have undergone a radical change. The Trench Revolution; the Reign of Terror; Twenty-first of January, struck a mertal blow to nobles and nobility; to higs and kingship. A mighty revolution has shaken the throne of the despot and the grip of the church. The "Di-time Right to Rule" has been hurled to ground in most countries, and the Bights of Man to make and the monhts of Man" to make and unmake archy has become a mere word, and nowitty a mockery to its former self. Capitalism now occupies the place which monarchy once held. Capitalists or there hirelings now rule where once

Tet, while we gaze with admiration and reader at the progress in science, inven-tion, literature, art and politics, two scaes-dark and direful-cross our vis-ton. First, we behold the bloody fields of Napoleon's campaigns; we see numer at the progress in science, inven-<text><text><text><text><text> mudes of ance and Prussia, and we notice this Union, almost rent in half of the bloodiest war that history records. the mourning wives, children, parents, then the field of Austerlitz to the bat-th of Colenso, one long, bloody, and pitor spectacle presents itself. The forg-

production and distribution. To him life is an endless chain of enjoyment and lei-sure. Dressed in broadcloth, shining gold and glittering gens, he is forever in search of more booty and profit. To avoid the cold of winter, he seeks the Southern skies, and to escape the summer's heat, he sails the Northern winds. Misery and sorrow are strange to him, a roaming life, boundless happiness and unlimited indul-gence are the stars whereby he directs his course. The wage-slave is everything that the millionaire is not. is everything that the millionaire is not. is everything that the millionaire the wage-slave has not. One touch completes the picture: The wage-slave produces all the million aire enjoys.

The wage-shave products aire enjoys. Alas' the above are the grand results of capitalism; and this in the most won-derful century of all centuries and ages since the veil of history has been lifted five thousand years ago. But just as the five thousand years ago. whice the ven of nistory has been lifted five thousand years ago. But just as the coldest winter gives birth to the soothing spring; the longest night begets the sun-ny day; the darkest cloud fades out of spring; the longest night begets the sun-ny day; the darkest cloud fades out of our sight; so corrupt capitalistic lack of system will give birth to the grand So-cialist Republic. Lo? ere this century has well-nigh spent its course, the dawn of a new civilization has begun, and be-fore the next century will have ewell begun its career, the soothing and healing in-fluences of this power will have enveloped the whole civilized world, dethroned all "hereditary donkeys" and established the co-operative commonwealth. Then, no co-operative commonwealth. Then, no longer will bloody war, civil strife and ig-noble competition predominate, but every-where tranquility, learning and useful la-bor will prevail. Capitalism will have given place to Socialism. JOSEPH S. KLEIN.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

Private Ownership in New Implements Playing Havoc With Them.

At present there is transpiring in the lithographic industry an event that marks well the difference between the pure and simple unionist and the new trade, or Socialist, unionist.

This event is the introduction of a new invention for doing color printing, called "the multi-color press." This press prints six colors at a time, in contradistinction

to the old flat-bed lithographic press which prints but one. It has an output of 4,000 impressions (of six colors each) an hour; or it, in other words, prints in one hour what a good flat-bed lishographic one nour what a good nat-bed lishographic press, with an output of 8,000 one-col-or impressions a day, would require three days to execute. In addition, auxiliary machines, known as transferring ma-chines, accompany this invention, with the result that, whereas formerly all the transfers made for a stone for a fielded transfers made for a stone for a flat-bed Ithographic ppess were made soperately and successively by skilled and highly paid tranferrers, it is now necessary to make only one good transfer by skilled la-bor, while the remainder are made by the use of these transferring machines, with unskilled and low-priced labor. The mul-ti-color press, with its auxiliary trans-ferring machines, threatens, therefore, if generally adopted, to create a large dis-placement of labor in the lithographic in-dustry. dustry.

What is the attitude of the fakir-led What is the attitude of the fakir-led pure and simplers in this matter? How do they face this prospective alteration in their condition? Have they a remedy for it? The answer to all these questions, to be in accord with the facts, must be that the attitude of the pure and simplers is one of Chinese reaction. They face the future with perplexity and consternation; while they are without a remedy. At present they do but one thing; they hope the invention will prove a failure. And,

present they do but one thing; they hope the invention will prove a failure. And, in order to give strength to this hope, they sing satirical songs about the prac-tical success of the press at their smok-ers; while they daily combat every opin-ion favorable to it. And they do all this while stupidly holding to the belief that "the interests of employee and employee while stupidly holding to the belief that "the interests of employer and employee are identical," and that "inventions cre-ate a demand for labor" (see "The Na-tional Lithographer." November, 1898, article on the Socialists). What folly! What delusion!! These pure and sim-plers fail to see that lithography must move. They fail to see that lithography is not the only means of color-printing in existence to-day. A large number of pho-to-mechanical processes compete with it existence to-day. A large number of pho-to-mechanical processes compete with it for commercial supremacy. A well-known lithographic authority, Emanuel. L. Wag-ener, former editor of "Lithographic Notes," in "The Inland Printer," has ex-pressed the conservative belief that at least one-third of the color-printing form-erly done by lithography is now done by these processes. This loss must be avoid-ed. In this condition lies the incentive to lithographic capitallists to advance the invention and use of such mechanism as the multi-color presses. They must come (if deterioration is to be avoided), and come they will. No hope that things will

THE NEW AND THE OLD. Lock Horns And the New Wins Withont

a Falter. Eight weeks ago the paper box-makrs organized an independent union of

their trade. On Monday, June 12, upon the invitation of several members, Comrade Rathkopf, the D. M. W. of D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., attended their meeting and explained the aims and objects of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. During his remarks several adherents of the "Volks-Zeitung" tried to interrupt, but were called to order by the rest of the membership. On concluding his remarks, Comrade Rathkopf in-formed the organization that if they, at any time, saw the advisability of joining a central body, the Alliance would be willing to send a speaker who would debate the principles of his organization with the representatives of the American Federation of Labor or the Knights of Labor; but, he considered it doubtful whether the representatives of the other

organizations would care to meet an Al liance speaker in debate. A committee was nominated and elected to make arrangements for a public debate, and the speakers of the various

organizations were to be invited. Arrangements were made for a debate last Monday night, but the only speakers present at the opening of the meet-ing were Organizer Robinson, of the A. F. of L., and John Henry, of the C. F. U. Robinson was the first speaker in-troduced and delived the usual pure and

simple speech on the great numerical strength of the A. F. of L. and the good it had accomplished by having laws passed in the interest of the wage-workers. Mr. Henry followed and advised the

paper box-makers to affiliate with the A. F. of L. At the conclusion of Mr. Henry's speech, Mr. Miller, chairman of the committee who had arranged the debate, inquired if there were any other speaker present, and as no one resond-

ed, made the following statement: "Brothers-Your committee has invited by letter representatives of the different organizations to be present at this meeting and debate the principles of organization. The only ones who have cared to avail themselves of this op-portunity are Mr. Robinson, of the A. F. of L., and Mr. Henry, of the C. F. U. Now, we must have a charter, and I

move that we join the American Feder ation of Labor." Objections were raised by some of the members. Mr. Miller again took the floor and stated that the members had heard the two speakers and nothing could be said against the record of either of the organizations which they represented. Boht were clean, untarnished and above reproach. While he had heard, when in the company of Mr. Robinson, during the past week, that the same could not be said of the other organizations; and further, their absence showed that some-

thing was wrong, and they, therefore, did not care to face the speakers who had addressed them to-night. He also cautioned the members against allowing politics in the organization; if they did, it would have a bad effect, and would wreck them before they started. This advice, he claimed, he had received

from the gentlemen present. Erower, who had been an attentive listener to Messrs. Henry and Miller's re-marks, asked for the floor, which was granted. He proceeded to nail Miller by derying that any invitation was ever sent to the Alliance. Mr. Miller would never have made the statement that he did, had he thought for one moment that an Alliance speaker was present.

No politics in the union? Why don't you know that it was the Central Feder-ated Union, that both Henry and Robin-son represent, were the organizers of the Independent Labor Party last fall, and then sold out one part of this Independent Labor Party to the Republican party and the other part to Tammany Hall. Have you not heard of Wm. J. O'Brien of the Granite Cutters' Union, and a prominent figure in the C. L. F., who ran for Sheriff on the Independent La-

bor and Republican ticket, and surely you all know Sam Prince, of the Interna-tonal Cigarmakers' Union, who, at the ratification meeting of the Independent Labor Party, held in Cooper Union, denounced the Democratic and Republican parties as enemies of the wage-worker. Some of the New York workingmen who

of Labor, read THE PEOPLE of Jan. 7, 1900. "The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance charges the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor with being responsible for the defeats of La-bor's army in its conflicts with the employing element during the past fifteen years. Why? Because they have preached to the working class to organ-

ize on the economic field and endeavor to wring from their employers shorter hours, better pay and conditions, through the strike and the boycott; but discouraging and forbidding the idea of organization politically on the same line as they organized economically. The result has been that in every struggle the employing element has used the political powers, which the employees have placed in the employer's hands, to break the ranks and smash the organization."

Robinson, in reply, charged the Alii-ance with scabbing it on eigarmakers and machinists, and denied that he was a politican. He further charged that the Alliance had accepted money from the eigar manufacturers to hold a meeting in Cooper Union to break the strike of the cigarmakers, and further, that the cigar manufacturers had contributed money toward starting the DAILY PEO-PLE: he wound up by saying that the Alliance was only DeLeon and Brower.

Henry stated that he did not believe in throwing mud: that labor should organize to fight the employer; but he would like to know why Brower did not organize the shoeworkers. In reply., Brower stated that if Robin-

son was not a politician, he took very good care to be always on committees to visit the politicians and keep himself prominent before them. The charge that the machinists and cigarmakers of the Alliance had scabbed it was then gone into and the lies nailed. Robinson was then handed paper and pencil and re-quested to write the charges that he had made, that the Alliance had ac-

cepted money from any capitalist to hold the meeting in Cooper Union or to start the DAILY PEOPLE, and to sign the the same. But the lying and contemptible cur refused-the very words used on the floor-and crawled behind the statement that the same remarks were made by Maroushek at the Cooper Union meet-ing of Pioneer AllianceCigarmakers.

By this time the meeting was in an uproar, and it was some time before the officers could establish order. After answering Mr. Henry in relation to the shoeworkers, in which the officials of the Central Federated Union were shown to be the organizers of scabs, when they set up a branch of Tobin's union here, the speaking closed. The speakers were requested to retire and the organization would discuss the matter of affiliating among themselves.

BUSY MILLS and FACTORIES.

Ex-Secretary of War Exposes His Ignorance.

Ex-Secretary of War John D. Long has an interesting article in "Collier's Weekly" on the issues of the campaign. It is the easiest thing in the world to spin many words around no ideas whatever. Long, during his career as a corporation lawyer, has learned both to cover up the strength of an opposition position, and to make his own as plausible as possible. He says that the one issue of the coming campaign will be the welcomed return of prosperity, and the future welfare of the people demands that they recognize that prosperity has indeed returned.

If the question is to be fought out this year on whether or not labor is employed and is receiving an "adequate" return, his own state of Massachusetts will return an answer which will arouse Long to an understanding of this fact: The present panic began in that state. The two national bank failures early in the year; the depression in the textile industry: the almost complete flattening of the leather industry; the fact that nearly one-half of the wage workers of the state have been out of employment since January of this year-all point to a different issue, if the Republican party would win.

A party is not necessarily responsible for the acts of individuals who are members of it: but it most decidedly is responsible for the methods pursued in dealing with its defaulters, robbers, and other malefactors. The war record the Republican party has the stain of the beef scandal: the maltreatment of the men on the transports; the contracts awarded to men who could pay the highest price for the privilege of "serving the nation," and the weak, vacillating olicy of the administration in dealing with the affairs both in Cuba and the Philippines Long is the chosen representative of the New England aristocracy (read shod-dyocracy), which makes its money from foreign trade, ship building and manu facturing. He was a concession granted by the party to New England, and he has proved himself a faithful servant. Some few years ago, when the smaller manufacturers were carrying all before them, Long, as governor of Massachu-setts, was the beau ideal of the middle class statesman. In a larger field, though he has been willing to learn, he has never had the force or the intelli-gence necessary to carry through an idea, even when it was given to him. This article about the "busy mills and factories" exposes his ignorance of real conditions. They are far from busy, and the present outlook makes it prob-able that they will be still farther from being busy. A man can no longer be, mislead into the belief that he is in a happy condition because a party either chooses to tell nim that he is so, or will happy condition because a party that chooses to tell nim that he is so, or will be so. Long never had the opportunity of being viciously dishonest, but he has always been viciously ignorant. His ignorance and capacity for dishonesty are both exposed by his assumption that, because some few large corporations, or even the capitalist class as a whole, are prosperous, of necessity that pros-perity extends to the whole people. He could look at the workers on his own Cape Cod and read a different story. But in order to read one must first be able to see, and Long, and the typical Republicans of New England and else-a where, cannot see until they have the light of a revolting nation to see by.

TALES OF THE CITY & TOWN.

The Amateur Reporter.

Clarence McSorley stood beside his lathe in the Hydraulic works with his eye on the scattering chips, his thoughts on the future, and a deep-seated belief in his heart that life was not worth liveg. The trouble was that Man was amblihis heart that life was not worth living. The trouble was that Mac was ambli-tious and had spring fever on the side, a combnation that, when it strikes a wage-slave, stamps a skull and cross-bones on every thought and makes the sufferer be-lieve that his name is Mud, written in the book of life in boyers latters

book of life in box-car letters. Many were the thoughts that rushed through our hero's ambitious mind. Soldieriag with embalmed beef fixings would bring him home in a pine box in-

stead of the conqueror's chariot. Actor? Hem, yes: he might be a Booth or an Irving; but he never was good at counting ties, which would prob-ably be his fate as the profession was so overcrowded. Dramatist? Doctor? Editor? Law-

yer? and several other professions? These were all successively discarded as thorhis lathe McSorley oughly as were the chips from his lathe by the time the whistle blew. McSorley went home disgusted and determined. Micawber-like, to wait for something to

turn up. . . .

He did not have to wait long. As he was coming home at 4 a. m. from the wedding of a shopmate he noticed a peculiar giarc in the sky. It was almost above him. As he turned the corner of Union street he was knocked off his feet by a wild-eyed Italian, who howled in anguish and broken English for a firealarm-box.

McSorley turned in a call and rushed thing else in sight. The fire was on the top floor of an

The fire was on the top noor of an Italian lodging house. Eleven Italians that lay huddled together on the floor were suffornted, and then burned to a crisp. McSorley learned this from a friendly fireman, when an idea, as bright friendly freman, when an idea, as bright as the flames above, took hold of Mac. It was to rush over to New York, storm the reportorial outpost of the dailey "Sewer." and sell the story that he would then and there write up in the most approved yel-low style. His story would appear in the evening edition, published at 7 a. m. If the "Sewer" should refuse to purchase the story, then he could go to its hated rival, the "Puke." One or the other was sure to bite. Then would Clarence McSorley have his foot on the first rung of that journalistic ladder that he would climb until he reached the dizy elevation of writting up Anna Held's milk 1. ths. Twenty minutes later Mac bounded pr Twenty minutes later Mac bounded up

against the desk of the "Sewer's" City Editor and breathessly told him of the horrible tale he had to tell. A space writ-er was assigned to him to take the story stenographically, after which, flushed with pride, Mac bowed himself out with a vision of himself seated on yellow domes

a vision of himself seated on yellow domes running yellow jornals, occupying a se-served seat in his find. Mac made a tour of all the newspa-per offices, sold his story to most of them, and returned to the Mixed Ale-Flats to tell Mrs-Callaghan of the cares and re-sponsibilities of a journalist's life.

Mac worked no more that week. On. Saturday morning he presented his bill to the "Puke," the "Sewer," and four other papers. He was paid "liberally" by one of them, and in various degrees of "poorly" by the others, and proceeded to celebrate his advent into journalism in company with some played-oft gutter-snipe reporters who wrote a "labor col-umn" whenever, they happened to be so-ber, and as that was as seldom as when they received a square meal, MacSorley, in the company of these gentlemen, thought he understood why he read so lit-tle about his own class in the papers.

After looking on the beer, while it foamed along the row, Clarence felt that there was only one thing needed to make him a full-edfiged space-writer, and that was a silk hat. So he drifted into Bar, for the booking one for accent. ter street, bought one for seventy-five cents, and ambled down to the Battery with a feeling of compassion for the rest of the human race that was not as clever

as himself. That night Clarence held up the bar in That high Clarence held up the bar in Casey's saloon while he told the admiring crowd of friends and neighbors for the 'steenth time how he had stormed Park Row, the first time at the bat, and even darkly hinted about conferences with cer-tain editors who would probably send him to Kansas City, where he would re-tail mysterious information about mysterious events that he might tell about. if he could, a la Creelman.

In the midst of all this castle-building McSorley heard a sound that made every nerve thrill. It was the clang of the fire-bell. Its tintinnabulation was music to the ears of Mac. Jabbing the hat on the back of his head, and grabbing a sheet of wrapping paper from the bar, our hero started out to write up that fire in the most un-to-dete style. Ewing. JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN. By M JOHN BALIFAX, GENTLEMAN, B JOHN BALIFAX, GENTLEMAN, B JOHN BALIFAX, GENTLEMAN, B Mapping paper white up that fire in the most up-to-date style." Mac longed for a sky-scraper, with 100 burned to death, but, alas! it was only a wood shed in Mrs. Murphy's backyard. As the firemen rushed in one door our hero rushed in the other. Standing on the back stoop, in Casabianca style, with heaving breast and flashing eye, he wrote a tale that would make angels weep. Stud-denly the earth rose up and smoth him in the face. The skies caved in and smoth-ered him. Alas! for the fiendishness of the human heart! The fireman had turned the hose on McSorley! TH TH L

FICTION, HISTORY AND TRAVEL, FOR 27 CENTS PER VOLUME.

STANDARD BOOKS OF

By a special arrangement with the | standard size known as 12mos. Ght

By a special arrangement total titles tops. publishers we are able to offer 165 titles It is unnecessary to give any further It is unnecessary to give any further The books are neatly and durably bound in cloth, printed on good o per, with extra margin, in clear type, and of the

ABBE CONSTANTIN. By Ludovic Halevy. | THE MYSTERIOUS ISLAND. By Julia **AESOP'S FABLES** ALICE IN WONDERLAND. By Lewis NATURAL LAW IN THE SPIRITUAL WORLD. By Heary Drummond. NINETY-THREE. By Victor Hugo. NOT LIKE OTHER GIBLS. By Bom M.

ALL SORTS AND CONDITIONS OF MEN. By Besant and Rice. ANDERSEN'S FAIRY TALES.

ARDATH. By Marie Corell. AROUND THE WORLD IN THE YACHT

OLD MAM'SELLE'S SECRET. By E. Marilit. OLD MYDDLETON'S MONEY. By Mary SUNBEAM. BY Mrs. Brassey. ARUNDEL MOTTO. By Mary Cecil Hay. AULD LICHT IDYLLS. By James M. Barrie. AUNT DIANA. By Rosa' N. Carey. AUTORIOGRAPHY OF BENJAMIN EDANKINY OF BENJAMIN

Cecil Hay. OLIVER TWIST. By Charles Dicksak. ONLY THE GOVERNESS. By Boss R. OWAT THE GOVERNESS. By Ross R. Carey. OUR BESSIE. BY Ross N. Carey. A PAIR OF BLUE EYLS. By Those Hardy. PAST AND PRESENT. By Thomas Cativia. THE PATHFINDER. By James Fealthore FRANKLIN. AVERIL. By Rosa N. Carey. BACON'S ESSAYS. By Fran

BARRACK ROOM BALLADS. By Rud-yard Kipling. BLACK BEAUTY. By Anna Sewell. Cooper. THE PHANTOM RICKSHAW. By Bud-

THE PHANTON BICASHAW, BY SUF yard Kipling. PICCIOLA. By X. B. Saintine. PILORIM'S PROGRESS. By John Buhran. THE PILOT. By James Fealmore Cloper. THE PIONEERS. By James Fealmore THE BONDSMAN. By Hall Caine. BY ORDER OF THE KING. By Victor

Hugo. CALIFORNIA AND OREGON TRAIL. By Francis Parkman, Jr. CAST UP BY THE SEA. By Sir Samuel

Baker. CHARACTER. By Samuel Smiles. CHILD'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND. By Charles Dickens. CONFESSIONS OF AN OPIUM EATER.

By Thomas De Quincey. CRANFORD. By Mrs. Gaskell. THE CROWN OF WILD C

OLIVE. By John Ruskin. THE DAUGHTER OF AN EMPRESS. By

oulsa Muhlbach DAVID COPPERFIELD. By Charles

Dickens. THE DEEMSTER. By Hall Caine. THE DEERSLAYER. By James Fenni-

Corell. ROMOLA. By George Ellot. SCHONBERG-COTTA FAMILY. By Mrs. THE DEEDBLATER by Class Control of the more Cooper. DONOVAN. By Edna Lyall. DREAM LIFE. By Ike Marvel. DUTY. By Samuel Smiles. EIGHT HUNDRED LEAGUES ON THE AMAZON. By Jules Verae. EMERSON'S ESSAYS. (Complete). By Balby Walds Emerson. Andrew Charles. SARTOR RESARTUS. By Thomas Currie. THE SCARLEY LETTER. By National

Hawthorne. Hawthorne. THE SECOND WIFE. By E. Marlitt. SELF.HELP. By Samuel Smiles. SENSE AND SENSIBILITY. By 'Jame Ralph Waldo Emerson. ERLING THE BOLD. By R. M. Ballan-

type. ESSAYS OF ELIA. By Charles Lamb. ESTHER. By Rosa N. Carey. FIFTEEN DECISIVE BATTLES OF THE

Austen. SESAME AND LILIES. By John Ruskin. SESAME AND LILIES. By John Ruskin. SHADOW OF A CRIME. By Hell Cline. SILENCE OF DEAN MAITLAND. By Maxwell Grey. SIX TO SIXTEEN. By Juliana Heratic Even. WORLD. By E. S. Creasy. FIRM OF GIRDLESTONE. By A. Conan.

FIRM OF ORDERSONNE DORE Doyle. FIRST VIOLIN. By Jessie Fothergill. FILAT IRON FOR A FARTHING. By Mrs. J. H. Ewing. FREDERICK THE GREAT AND HIS COUNT BY LOUISE MUMBACH.

Irving. SOLDIERS THREE. By Rudyard Kipling. THE SPY. By James Fenimore Cooper. STORY OF AN AFRICAN FARM. By COURT. By Louisa Muhlbach. FROM THE EARTH TO THE MOON. By Jules Verne. GOLD ELSIE. By E. Marlitt. GRANDFATHEE'S CHAIR. By Nathanlel Hawthorm. Olive Schreiner. A STUDY IN SCARLET. By & Comm Doyle. SWISS FAMILY ROBINSON. By Jean

Hawthorne. THE GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS. By D.

Charles and Mary Lamb. TANGLEWOOD TALES. By Nathaniel P. Thompson. GRIMM'S HOUSEHOLD TALES. By the Hawthorne. TEMPEST AND SUNSRINE. By Mary J.

GRIMAN S HOUSENED TALES. By the Brothers Grimm. GULLIVER'S TRAVELS. By Dean Swift. A HARDY NORSEMAN. By Edna Lyall. HEROES AND HERO WORSHIP. By

Thomas Carlyle. HISTORY OF A CRIME. By Victor Hugo. HOUSE OF THE SEVEN GABLES. By Nathaniel Hawthorne. HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME. By

Victor Hugo. HYPATIA. 'By Charles Kingsley. IDLE THOUGH'AS OF AN IDLE FELLOW.

THELMA. By Marie Corelli. THELMA. By Marie Corelli. DUMAS. By Alexander Dumas. THREE MEN IN A BOAT. By Jerome K. IDLE THOUGHTS OF AN IDLE FILLOW By Jerome K. Jerome. IN THE GOLDEN DAYS. By Edna Lyall. IN THE SCHILLINGSCOURT. By E. Marilit. IVANHOE. By Sir Walter Scott. Jerome. THRIFT. By Samuel Smiles. TOILERS OF THE SEA. By Victor Buss. TOM BROWN AT OXFORD. By Thomas

JANE EYRE. By Charlotte Bronte. JAN OF THE WINDMILL. By Mrs. J. H.

JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN. By Miss

Steven

Hughes. TOM BROWN'S SCHOOL DATS " By Thomas Hughes. TOUR OF THE WORLD IN ELGENT DAYS. By Julies Verne. TREASURE ISLAND. By Robert Lenis TARS AFTER. By Alexander

description of these book. Their a speak for themselves.

MAM'SELLE'S SECRET. By E.

PLAIN TALES FROM THE HILLS. By

Rudyard Kipling. THE PRAIRIE. By James Featmore

PRIDE AND PREJUDICE. By Jake

Marilit. Marilit. QUEEN HORTENSE. By Louise Muhilach. QUEEN HORTENSE. By Louise Muhilach. QUEENIE'S WHIM. By Rosa N. Casey. RED ROVER. By James Fasimore Cooper. REVERIES OF A BACHELOR. By He

ROBINSON CRUSOE. By Daniel Defect ROMANCE OF TWO WORLDS. By Marie

THE SKETCH BOOK. By Walington

Rudolph Wyss. TALES, FROM SHAKESPEARE. By

Holmes. TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR ROOM. By T. S

TEN YEARS LATER. By Alexander

Dumas. A TERRIBLE TEMPTATION. By Charles

By Jane

Reade. THADDEUS OF WARSAW.

PRINCESS OF THE MOOR.

Auster

Marvel.

Arthu

Porter

1. A. A. S.

Sent by mail for 10 cents a volume extra-37 cents.

An hour later a shivering figure that might be taken for a composite pleture of the woes of the human race, went up in the elevator of the "Puke" to the repor-torial rooma. Little rivulers of water col-lected at the base of his shrunken pants; a silk hat that might have been in an en-gagement on Spion Kop covered his clam-my brow: his collar was twisted under his left ear and his tie was a hopeless wreck. A bunch of manuscript was clutched in this strange figure's hands as he stood before the lordly office boy and chattered out: "Tell the City Editor I have a story with me of another fire in South Brooklyn." The boy returned and asked: "Is there any lives lost" "Is there any lives lost" "No."

Mariitt. TWO ADMIRALS By James Tan	hâniei .
MARINIC. HE LAMPLIGHTER. By Maria S. Commins. HE LAST DAYS OF POMPEIL. By HE LAST DAYS OF POMPEIL. By HE LAST DAYS OF POMPEIL. By	
Bulwer Lytton. AST OF THE MOHICANS. By James Fenimore Cooper. YA DIVERS BY Mary J. Holmes. UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. By Beecher Stowe. VENDETTA. By Marie Corelli.	di.
HE LIGHT THAT FAILED. BY EUG- yard Kipling. ORNA DOONE BY R. D. Biackmore. VICOMTE DE BRAGELONNE. By Michael By Barter By Bragelonne. By WICOMTE DE BRAGELONNE. BY	
ander Dumas. UCILE. By Owen Meredith. LAN IN THE IRON MASK. By Aler. THE WATER WITCH. By James	
ander Dumas . LARY ST. JOHN. By Rosa N. Carey. HE MASTER OF BALLANTRAE. By R. L Stevenson. L Stevenson. BY BADY BY Contain Man	N ian
L. BOYR. ASTERMAN BEADY. By Captain Mar- Jyat. JYAT. ICAH CLARKE. By A. Conan Doyle. ICAH CLARKE. By A. Conan Doyle. ICHAEL STROGOFF. By Jules Verne. ICHAEL STROGOFF. ICHAEL STROGOFF. ICH	

- -

1 1.1.1.1.1.1.1

Cooper IFLE. By Boss N. Carey. D. By Edna Lysil. HITE COMPANY. By A. Con V IN THRUMS. By J. M. Barrie ND WING. By James Feblaner WAITING. By Edna Lysil. EEB BOOK. For Boys and Girts. MICHAEL STROGOFF. By Jules Verne. MR. MIDSHIFMAN EASY. By Capt. Marryat. THE MOONSTONE. By Wilkle Collins. MOPSA THE FAIRY. By Jean Ingleow MOSSES FROM AN OLD MANSE. By Nathaniel Hawthorne. MUCHAEL BY O. W. Holmes.

New York Labor News Company.

Importers and Publishers of SOCIALIST LITERATURE

2. 4 & 6 NEW READE STREET.

NEW YORK CITY.

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY JULY, 14, 1900.



6

NATI Het EIN NATI Cur Fro BOIL AD das st NEW 216 aTy Party Party Party

The Labor Maus ton a at 10 allow

TA were Tauni 2, 198 ard, Recor Wear Secret avenu Georg

Agent T 143

上接出

JEI meetin tion 1 bor 1

elected Reco schaft Schrod

meyer schaft Arn paign the Sc ed so it had set in longer ed by surer, fore.

AN

List L. stři Previo L. A. Collect Collect New II Fall B Woons Fitchb Comra Utica, Centra Branel East Allia Collect Mass Collect Asht Collect tuck D. A. Tota Treasi Schen

SCH The (ist L by Er ty Cor Chairn

retary. The For M for C Lake: rick: H. commi The ed at darsed & Lah Afte dates Mallon adjour

Colora

PUF

bor P: vention State of Pase of Wi The held in ed, an strong All p ed in t Mallor

Call

The of Wa tion in conver nation State scate b either scate l membs in S. 1 ond a attend By-Labor

OFFICIAL. IONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE- nry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-0 New Reade et, New York	Result of the General Vote on the candidates for	811. Fo 8. L
nry Kuhn, Becretary, 20 New Reade wet, New York IONAL BOARD OF APPEALS-Thomas Fran. Secretary, 64 Elanover street, Ovidence, E. I.	Delegate to the Paris International Socialist Congress.	0. 1
oridence. E. I. ALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN- AF. J. Durch, Secretary, 110 Dus- irect, Market square, Londen, Ontario.	Name of Section. Senist. Rother. CALLFORNIA:	
YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY- New Reade street. (The Party's liter-	Los Angeles	
(agency.) TICEFor technical reasons, no r announcements can go in that are this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.	LOOT OD LOO	their othe
INDIANA.	Olathe	D
State Convention. e State Convention of the Socialist	CONNECTICUT: Hartford 9 Milford	
or Party will be held on July 15 at sur Hall, corner of East Washing- and Alabama streets, Indianapolis,	New Britain 29 G	tost) Di
o'clock a. m. Two delegates are red Section. 1ND. STATE COMMITTEE,	Rockville. No. 2 3 13 West Haven 1 10 ILLINOIS:	the s
E. Viewegh, Secretary.	Belleville"	. De and
MASSACHUSETTS. UNTONThe following officers	Collinsville 7 8 Jacksonville 11 7 Peoria 8	De pape De
elected at a meeting of Section ton Socialist Labor Party, on July 100. Organizer, Thomas L. Leon;	Member-at-large 1 IOWA: Clinton	you D
143 Bay street, Taunton, Mass.; rding Secretary, Max Bauer, 100 r street, Taunton, Mass.; Financial	Davenport, No. 1 5 3 Davenport, No. 2 6 1 INDIANA:	De De
tany, Charles J.Delampine, 6 Pierce ne, Taunton, Mass.; Treasurer, ge J. Hunt, 116 Broadway, Taun-	Evansville 4 8 Indianapolis 26	
Mass.; Max Bauer also Literary t.	Muncle 14 Richmond 8 Members-at-large 3	To th DAI dreat
HOMAS L. LEONARD, 3 Bay Street, Taunton, Mass., Organizer.	KENTUCKY: Newport 6 3 Paducah 10	strike for a
NEW JERSEY.	LOUISIANA: Member-at-large 1 MAINE:	utiliz womi
RSEY CITYAt the semi-annual ng of the General Committee, Sec-	Hallowell 0 6 MARYLAND:	work must come
Hudson County, N. J., Socialist La- Party, the following officers were d:	Baltimore 10 9 MASSACHUSETTS: Boston 27	PEO it. I effort
ordinn Secretary, George P. Herr- t: Financial Secretary, August eder: Treasurer, Gustav Wid-	Cambridge	that many ment
r; Organizer, Charles E. Herr- t.	Haverhill 8 Holyoke 1 8 Fall River 14 2	verte to dri
rangements for a vigolous cam- were made, and the buzz-saw of ocialist Labor Party, which maim- many Kangaroos (who didn't know	Lawrence 12 Lynn 18	I a I try
d sharp teeth), last fall, was again a motion—this time its teeth are	Malden	fellow know how
r, sharper, and its motion accelerat- the DAILY PEOPLE, faster, and more irresistible than ever be-	Pittsfield 14 Somerville 10	I wou be en This
GEORGE P. HERRSCHAFT, Secretary.	Worcester	copies at ho
lt	MICHIGAN: Detroit 21 MINNESOTA:	can r four title,
Lorraine Strike Fund. of donations to the Lorraine, R. ike fund:	Dulnth 13 3 Minneapolis 18 2 St. Paul 17 5	L ros
206, Olneyville, R. I 50.00	Menibers-at-large 10 6 MISSOURI:	where and
tion from Lynn, Mass 1.20 tion, New Haven, Conn 1.55	St. Louis 17 7 MONTANA: Member-at-large 1	Thus quite whon
Bedford Alliance 10.00 River Alliance 7.45 socket Alliance 16.35	NEBRASKA 8 NEW JERSEY:	first tion a don't
burg, S. L. P	Hudson Countr 39 1 Middlesex Countr 1 6	slush There such
al Falis, S. L. P 5.00 h 2. Olyneyville, R. I 10.00	Passaic County 81 9 Union County 22 Member-at-large 1	durin have
Orange Metal Workers' ance	NEW YORK: Albany 10 2 Batavia 9	hour In
ted by Comrade McMahon, ton. R. L	Buffalo 28 9 College Point 7	been for th aid o
ted by R. J. Reaney, Pav- et. R. L	Gloversville 12 New York 837 21 New York, No. 2 35 2	befor that the
al \$809.05	Peekskill 8 2 Rensselaer 6 3 Richmond County 10 1	succe like t
PETER M'DERMOTT, urer D. A. 17, S. T & L. A., Provi-	Rochester 9 Schenectady 10 3 Syracuse 30 3	gethe clear,
ectady County Convention Meets	Troy 28 Yonkers 53 1	shall lead expre
and Makes Nonlinations.	OHIO: Butler	profit as de effort
IENECTADY, N. Y., July. 10 County Convention of the Social- abor Party was called to order	Cincinnati 13 Cleveland 51 4 Collinwood 8	Bro
erett Lake, Secretary of the Coun- mmitte, and elected Henry Kruse,	Hamilton 4 4 Members at large 11 1 OREGON:	DAI
man, and Henry Baurmeister, Sec-	Member at large 1 PENNSLYVANIA: Allentown	
following nominations were made: lember of Assembly, Henry Kruse: ounty Treasurer, Edmund F. for County Clerk, Harvey Ded-	Bridgeville 12	Bu
for County Clerk, Harvey Ded- for Coroner, Henry Zipser. C. Baurmeister was elected a	Buena Vista 10 Blythedale 16 East Pittsburg 8	Th
ittee of one to fill vacancies. platform of the party as adopt- the National Convention was en-	Erie	met l ing a man
d, as was also the Socialist Trade bor Alliance.	Jeanette	and Ludi
for President and Vice-President ney and Remmel, the convention	McKeesport 8 Patton	ty-siz field semb
ado State Convention Socialist	Pittsburg	from It have
Labor Party.	Reading	PEO over comm
EBI.O. July 7.—The Socialist La- arty of Colorado met in State Gon- by, here July 4, and placed a full	Supersville	neces It
ticket in the field. Nixon Elliot. eblo. was Chairman, H. J. Brimble, illiamsburg, was Secretary.	Walkersville	fact larly all t
acts of the National Convention n New York, June 2, were endors-	Burrillville	their Ev the s
nil a State platform, with good, resolutions was adopted. parts of the State were represent-	Cumberland 14 Pawtucket 13 2	areat is ur
the correction. Colorado will give ney and Renemel a good vote.	Providence	lipes
for Washington State Convention.	Member at large 1 TEXAS: San Antonio 15	Visa
Socialist Labor Party of the State asbington will hold a mass conven- n Seattle on July 29, 1900. The tion will be held to phase in parti-	UTAH: Salt Lake City 9 3 VIRGINIA:	8Y cialis
ntion will be held to place in nomi- Presidential electors and a full ticket: also to transact other neces- tistiness. Members in good stinding.	Newport News	to-da of th Malle
of sections or at large, will be las delegates on presentation of ership cards. Convention will meet	WASHINGTON: Seattle	t rest
I. P. Hall, corner of Pike and Sec- yrnue, at 10 scieck A. M. A full innce is requested.	Whatcom	ready be be day,
order State Committee, Socialist Party. T. J. BEAN, Secretary.	Total rote cast, 2,307, of which L.	Meet on 7 and

Result of the General Vote Sanial received 2,080 and M. Ruther 811. L. Banial has therfore been elected or the National Executive Committee, L. P., HENRY KUHN, National Secretary. ORRESPONDENCE. Correspondents who prefer to appear in at under an assumed name, will attach a name to their communication, besides r own signature and address. None tr will be recognized. Don't write on both sides of the sheet. on't write on tissue paper. on't write with pencil. lon't write with a broom stick if because the new religion is wholly repughpick is handy, pens preferred. nant to the Chinaman, or because the on't crowd your lines. missionaries have trespassed upon foron't begin at the uppermost edge of hidden ground? sheet. The reports which we receive are on't abbreviate. meager. There is nothing definite but on't forget to give your P.O. address date of letter. the fact that there is a far-reaching reon't forget to give name and date of volt against the American and European missionaries, and foreigners. But while er when sending clippings. on't write your signature as though this is true, the substance of former wished to remain incognito. Chinese reports brings to light the root of on't write proper names so as to inthe whole trouble." There has not been the chances of their being misspelled. a statement sent to this country by the on't write on sheets of uneven size. "ambassadors of God" which did not on't take this ill. make mention of the deep navigable rivers of China, the vast mineral and agricul-Wants Valuable Information. he DAILY PEOPLE.-Now that the ILY PEOPLE has appeared and our tural resources of the interior, and above all, the inexhaustible supply of cheap, in of years has been realized, it kes me that the vast opportunities agitation, offered by the existence tractable labor. Such reports could only lead to an a daily Socialist paper, should be zed to the utmost by every man and attempt to exploit this field. The missionary had no sooner planted his standnan interested in the cause of the king class. To do this effectively, we t see to it that the workingmen beard than the merchant came with his pack on his back. He took advantage of e acquainted with the DAILY OPLE; that they read and support the ground already broken, and he took advantage of the fact that after him I should like to see some concerted t made and some direction given would lead the latent activity of the would come the soldier. The story being told in China to-day is the same that has been told in every who have their heart in the move-into a channel where it can be connew country where the missionary has ed into a motive power, so to speak, five the wheels of the Socialist move-"worked." Bibles and rum for Africa; then came the slave driver. Bibles and rum for the Indians; then came the am but one, and in my own way cheap John merchant and agent. No my best to get the paper before my w workers, but I have no way of ring what the other man is doing and other religion has allowed itself to be so thoroughly prostituted; no other religion he is doing it. If I know, I am sure uld receive aditional inspiration and has allowed its priests and its votaries to be sent forth in order that they might ncouraged in my own feeble efforts. is how I go about it: I buy five s each day. Of these I leave one pave the way for the home merchant, the blood-sucking vampire of the capthese each day. Of these I leave one home so that my wife and children read the paper regularly. The other I mark "sample copy" near the , and give them out, some on the ond, while riding to work, if I run oss a man whom I 'size up as being th while tackling; the rest in the shop or I work Thora I know my man. italist of all creeds. It is typical of capitalism, and at the same time it is an almost perfect exposition of capitalism, that it should drag into its whirlpool, should make accessory and subservient to itself, every I work. There I know my men know to whom to give and how to give. far I have succeeded in getting thought, word and action of those who live under the capitalist system. Even few to buy the paper, and those m I have a chance to ask like it now the lives of the missionaries and the foreign residents are as nothing to the rate, and some expressed gratifica at the fact that with this paper they t have to wade through a column of government of the western world. There may be some regret simulated at the loss to find a few grains of news. is plenty of the latter given us in of faithful servants, but the main and form that we can find and read it ing the short time we as workingmen at our disposal while riding in the most poignant grief is caused by the delay which must ensue in opening up the new and untried fields, of the going to work, and during the half we have to eat our "dinner." this way I feel that my hands have country, so as to find a market that starvation wages at home has dried up. this way I feel that II can do more the spread of the movement with the of the paper, infinitely more, than ors without it, and it makes me fee I should do all in my power to help paper along and help it make a ress. But, as I said before, I would to see some general direction given Every human being has a natural antipathy to seeing his fellows cut down in cold blood, and the indignation that is so fervently expressed will probably culminate in a declaration of war against China. The delay which allows the to see some general direction given. thing that will make all of us pull to aroused and sorely abused Chinaman to M. M. Balton, to your way
 M. Editor, to publish this letter, 7
 be very much pleased as it may others to relate their experience, destroy the foreigners in Pekin is intentional. The powers wish them to com mit an act which will give an excuse for ess their views and thus we may it by each others experience as well what is now inevitable-the opening of China to capitalist production. During erive inspiration from each others the insurrection in Cuba, this country allowed the marcuing and counter march FRANK McCORMICK, poklyn, July 10. ing, the vivid newspaper tales of whole sale slaughter and extermination to go on until public indignation, blind hatred and blinder anger had been ILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE. aroused, then it swept down on the Spanish possessions, and our "manifest destiny" became an integral part of the

iness of Importance Transacted. Organizations Represented.

LEAFLETS FOR THE JVILIZERS. PRESIDENTIAL First the Missionary With the Bible, Then the Soldier With the Bullet. CAMPAIGN The missionaries who have returned 200 from China agree upon one point. They all say with startling unanimity that the Chinese, unless aroused, are a gentle, The Presidential campaign is approach-ing, and every workingman should utilize this opportunity to disseminate the scien-tific facts of Socialism. trusting people. The missionaries, as followers of Christ, are all also supposed to be gentle, trusting people. Why then should there be such an uprising, such a demand for reprisal and blood? Is it

WHAT IS SOCIALISM ?

This question is continually being asked, and the leaflet, "What Is Social-ism?" has been prepared by the National Executive Committee as an answer to the question. The inside pages contain the platform of the Party, while the outside pages are devoted to instructive comments on the platform. on the platform.

Swedish Party organ, published weekly, at 2-6 New Reade street, DAILY PEOPLE Building, New York. CONTENTS. Platform of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States. Demands for Immediate Improvement in the Condition of Labor. "Government Ownership" a la the 1. S. L. P. 2. "Municipal Ownership" a la the

- "Municipal Ownership" a la the S. L. P.
 The Money Question.
 Inventions.
 School Education.
 Child Labor.
 Child Labor.
 Imperative Mandate and the Referendum.

S. And fourteen other demands. Lae Class Struggle: The More We Produce, the Less We

Get. Why? Because the Means of Production are owned by the Capitalist Class. The Democratic-Republican Party. The Socialist Labor Party. First Steps to Socalitsm.

\$1.50 PER THOUSAND.

MIDDLE CLASS MUNICIPALIZATION AND THE MUNICIPAL PROGRAM OF THE

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

This is a most admirable leaflet to open the eyes of people relative to the difference between the municipalizatioa desired by the bankrupt middle class an i that desired by the Socialist Labor Parts.

Two Kinds of Middle Class Municipaliz-

1. Bankrupt Middle Class Merchants. 2. Owners of City Real Estate. Why They Want to Municipalize.

Bankruptcy Records of 1896. Why Middle Class Municipalization Would not Benefit the Working

- Class. 1. Relation of Working Class Rent to
- Taxes. 2. Relation of Taxes to Wages.
- Midde Class Municipalization Means Increased Rent.
 Treatment of Employee Under Mid-dle Class Municipalization.
- 1. Election of Foremen by Employees. 2. Minimum Salary.
- 3. Relief Fund.
- c. there r vano.
 d. Homes for the People.
 5. Taxation.—This paragraph is fine; it shows what a weapon the power of taxation can be when the power to tax is in the hands of the Se to be taxed is in the hands of the property to be taxed is in the hands of the capitalists. We won't do a thing
- Public Schools. 6.
- T. Labor Exchanges.
 Attitude of Municipalities in Con-flicts Between Labor and Capital. —Another good paragraph to shake
- The Unemployed
- o, The Unemployed
 10. The Imperative Mandate.
 11. Politics and the Class Struggle.
 A new edition of this leaflet has just left the press. It is a hummer.
- New York Labor News Company.

Trades' & Societies' Directory **ARBEITER-ZEITUNG**

Socialistische

Owned and Published by th

Socialist Labor Party

MAX FORKER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

SUSSCRIPTICN PRICES

BUSINESS OFFICE, 200 St. Clair street, Cleveland, O., where all money transmit-tances and business communications are to be directed.

Comminications for the Editor should be addressed Socialistiche Arbeiter-Zritung, 2-6 New Reade street, New York. P. O. Box, 1576.

Comrades, do your best to introduce it among your German filends and sequalit-ances

"ARBETAREN"

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

DIEBOLD SAFE & LOCK CO.

W Beadle, Agent, 73 Duane St., New York.

Prices Low -- Easy Terms.

DIEBOLD SAFE & LOCK CO.

TELEPHONE CALL, 1323 SPRING.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.

New and Second Hand.

PRICES LOW.

F. Brunner & Son, 671-673 Communipaw Av.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

R. AUERBACH, The "ALLIANCE POWER PRINTER."

Goldmann's Printing Office,

Cor. New Chambers & William Sta.,

BILLIARD SUPPLIES.

LIBERAL CASH DISCOUNT.

. . . New York.

126 Esser Stre

-PHARMACIST

NEW YORK.

Julius Hammer,

-16-

804-306 Rivington street,

Corner of Lewis,

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, P.A., MEETING at Headquarters, No 431 Smithday and Pittisburg, Pa. Free Lectures end end day, 3 p. m. Speakers' Club wednesday, 8 p. m. State Committee every lat and 3d Sunday, 9 a. m. Free tion Pitteburg, Central Committee, every lat and 3d Sunday, 7.30 p. m. Pitteburg District Alilance, No. 158, S. T. 4 a meets 2d Sunday of every month, 11 a. meets 2d Sunday of every month, 11 a. Machinists Local, No. 190, S. T. 4 a. Mixed Local, No. 190, S. T. 4 a. Allegheny, Pa. 13th Ward Branch a Allegheny, Pa. 13th Ward Branch a Allegheny, meets every 2d and th Sunday, 3 p. m. at 14 Ley street, Allegheng, Pa. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADOUTAR

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADORAL TERS of 34th and 35th A D's. 481 Wills ave. Business meeting every Friday even ing. Free realing room and pool perior open day and evening. Free lectures every Sunday evening. Subscriptions for the paper taken.

paper taken. 40 DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meets every Monday evening, 8 p. m., at Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street. New York, Daily People stamps may be purchased by delegates from L. Abelaon, Assistant Organizer, 177 First avenue, Assistant Organizer, 177 First avenue, K. Financial Secretary, 362 Chasi atreet; Julius Hammer, Recording Be-retary, 304 Rivington street.

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., means every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. at Kramer's stall, 167, S. Howard street, Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Bartges street

THE NEW JERSEY STATE ConsultThe S.L.P., meets last Sunday of month 10 a. m., at headquarters, Esser Co. Socialist Club. 78 Springfielr ave. Newark, Address communications to John Hussack, secre-tary. 105 Princeton ave., Jersey City. 444

SECTION ESSEX COUNIA, S.L.P. The County Committee representing the sec-tion meets every Sunday, 10 a.m., in fail of Essex County Socialist Club, 75 Spring field avenue, Newark, N. J.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, L.P. Head-guarters and free reading room, 205% 30, Main st. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Foresters Temp., 120 % W. First street, corner Spring.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274 E T. & L. A., mee's every 1st and 3rd Wed nesday at 8 p. m., at 235 E. 38th street, Secretary, K. Wallberg. 604

SECTION RUFFALO, S.L.P., BRANCH a meets at International Hall, 251 E. Gen-esce st., near Michigan st., upst. Puble lectures and discussion on questions per-taining to Socialism every Monday, 8 p. except 4th Monday of month, which is served for business meetine. Everyhody welcome. Bring friends along. 461

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every 2d and 4th Fridar, 8 p.m., S.L.P. headquarters, 853 Grand av, Weatville Br. meets every 3d Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall Visitors welcome, 423

SCANDINAVIAN SE. -N, S.L.P., Br. 1, meets 2u and 4th Sunday of month at '0 o'clock, a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, Arbetaren. 229

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, BRANCH 2 meets 1st and 3d Sunday of month. at 10 a.m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic av-enue, Brookiyn.

WAITERS ALLIANCE "LIBERTY" No. 18, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Mests crary Thursday, 3 p. m. 460

WEST HARLEM SOC: ALIST CLUB, head-quarters of the 23d Assembly District 312 W. 143d st. Business meeting, 2d and 4th Monday. Free reading room; open 8 to 10 p.m. Subscriptions for this paper taken. Visitors welcome

WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business ment-ing overy Tuesday evening. 8 p.m., at Club rooms, southwest corner 11th street and First avenue. Pool Parlor open sy-ery evening.

Directory /

Of Organizations Represented in Sec-

tion New York, S. L. P.

General Committee meetings, 2d and 4th Saturday, S p. m.; at Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade St. City Executive Committee meetings, 1st and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m. at Dally People Building, 240 New Reade St. Office of Section New York, at Dally People Building, 2-6 New Reade St.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. ASSEMBLY DISTRICT MEETINGS.

ASSEMALY DISTRICT MEETINGS. 1st, 3d and 5th-2d and 4th Monday, 9 p. m., at 261 Hudson street, 2d-Every Monday, 8 p. m., at Glub rooms, 235 East Broadway. 4th-2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m. Excelsion Hall, 235 East Broadway. 6th and Tenth-2d and 4th Wednesday, 9 p. m., at Club Rooms, southwest corner of 1ith street and First avenue. 8th-Every Wednesday, 8 p. m., 26 Delancer street.

street. 9th-1st and 3d Monday, 8 p. m., 349 Ninth

the man who made Socialism a Science, and who first marshaled the forces of the Working Class for the overthrow of Capitalism. We have recently published a beautiful IN BLACK AND TINT of the great teacher of Modern Socialism. This portrnit is the work of one of the foremost lithographic uritists in New York (a member of Local Alliance No. 170, S. T. & L. A.), who contributed his work gratis for the benefit of the Party, thus enabling us to sell the portrait at the low price of



S. T. & L. A. CIGARS. Made Better, Smoke Better, Taste Better, and Cost Less Eckstein Bros.,

to them!

under the nose of some of these capitalist mayors.

to 6 New Reade Street, New York

Karl Marx \$1.50 PER THOUSAND.

Photograph of the Delegates

10	
16	and the second
8	The DAILY PEOPLE Conference
10 4	met last night at the Daily People Build-
7	ing and elected Comrade Yagman chair-
9	man and Louis Wise temporary secre-
85	tary.
10	and were seated as delegates: Oscar
16 \	Ludlow and A. Klein, from the Twen-
8 /	ty-sixth Assembly District; M. Schoen-
8	field and H. Gottehrer, Sixteenth As-
64 5	sembly District, Brooklyn; H. Ochlecker, from the Seventh Assembly District.
69 6	It was decided to secure a wagon and
5	have an advertisement of the DAILY
8	PEOPLE painted on its sides to go
D	over the principal streets of the city. A
12	committee was appointed to make the
	necessary arrangements.
	It was also decided to announce the
	fact that the meetings are held regu
	larly every Monday and to call upon
52	all the district organizations to have
	their delegates present.
	Every district is requested to continue
10 .1	the gathering of funds, as the establish
14	ment of such a daily as ours requires i
13 2	great amount of money, and every one
45	is urged to do his utmost along those
14	lines as well as securing new readers.
1.	
	Vigerous Work in Syracuse, N. Y.,
15	S. L. P.
9 8	SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 8The So-
en de la constant de	cialist Labor Party of this city will begin
12	to-day an aggressive campaign on behalf of the principles of the Party and of
	Malloney and Remmel, the candidates for
85	a resident and Vice-President.
11	The Party here has twenty speakers
	ready to take the stump. Meetings will
1995 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 -	be held this week at Packet Dock Mon-
13.01 'TT + 34	day, Wednesday and Saturday evenings
	Meeting at North Side Tuesday, and
	on Thursday night meeting at Bolvay
807, of which L.	and Liverpool.
Source and the second se	

policy of the brigand class that is run-ning this country. It is so in China. There may be murders, there may be violence, there may be mur-ders, there may be violence, there may be neither. One thing, and only one, is certain: China has become the grand grab-bag of the international church fair. onference ple Build an chair ary secre s: Oscar

The below stamp should be put on all copies of the DAILY PEOPLE distrib he Twencopies of the DAILI PROPIE distrib-uted free by sections. It serves two pur-poses. First, to speak to the man to whom a copy is given; second, to prev-ent such copies from being returned to the office should they fall into the hands enth Asistrict. agon and of newsdealers, as the office must pay for all returns. Put stamp on margin DAILY es to go e city. A make the near the title.

Price of stamp, including postage, 30c. Cash only: ounce the

SAMPLE COPY.

Please read this paper and see whether you like it. If you do, order it from your newsdealer. He has it, or can get it for you.

Address orders with cash to:

HENRY KUHN, 2-6 New Reade Street, New York City. (Box 1576.)

1 S. L. P. Supplies

evenings. day, and at Bolvay

to the Convention.

LO LOG LONVEDION. The Tenth National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party was held at New York city, June 2—8, 1000. The class-conscious resolutions that were a doted the endower of the St. A L A by a unanimous vote-these actions and many others of an equally advanced charmony to the social structure. The delegates were a robust lot of fakir-Mathematical States of the Social Revolution, and, responsive to many requests, it was deci-ded to photograph its interesting. In the photograph is interesting. In the foreground appears the beautiful red flag pianity visible. Directly behind the flag soft of the Socialist Labor Party of the delegates were a solution for the programmed to the Socialist Labor for the Proplement on the other side National Social soft de S. L. P. for the Presidency. On one soft de S. L. P. for the Socialist Labor Party many soft de Bocialist Almane, while the number of the Bocialist Almane, while the delegates to the number of B. The size of the shotograph is 14

PRICE, \$1.10.

Owing to their large size these photo-graphs can be shipped more safely in quan-tities. Sections are therefore requested to order as many as possible at one time. Four years ago the supply of photographs of the Ninth National Convention was ex-hausted a short time after the convention adjourned. The supply for the present vention may be run out pretty quickly. at con-

> NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY. 2 to 8 New Reads Street, New York.

THIRTY CENTS.

New York Labor News Company,

THE RIGHT TO BE LAZY.

Adapted by Dr. Harriet E. Lothrop.

themselves. Lafargue takes up the cry of 1848, and uses it as the title of this book, the main

purpose being to show the corruption and chicanery of the capitalist class, the

certainty of the ultimate downfall of capitalism, and the certainty, as well, of the ultimate triumph of the working

By PAUL LAFARGUE, Translated and

2 to 6 New Reade St., New York.

Five to ten copies, 20 cents each. Over ten copies, 15 cents each.

Liooms, 3.: West I.ad street.
Sth-1st and 3d Friday, 8 p. m., at 145 Fifth avenue
Bith-1st and 3d Thursday, 8 p. m., Club Hooms, 414 East 71st street.
Tith-1st and 3d Tuesday, 8 p. m., 735 Seventh avenue.
Sth-2d and 4th Wednesday, 8 p. m., 735 Oth-2d and 4th Wednesday, 8 p. m., Club Hooms, 1706 First avenue.
2d and 33d-Every Thursday, 8 p. m., Club Hooms, 1706 First avenue.
2d and 33d-Every Thursday, 8 p. m., Club Hooms, 1706 Einst avenue.
2d and 33d-Every Thursday, 8 p. m., Club Hooms, 1706 Einst avenue.
Branch S (Bohemian)-ist and 3d Wednas-day, 8 p. m., Club Room, 414 East 71st street.
Italian Binnch-Last Sunday in month, 5

street. Italian Bianch-Last Sunday in month, 5 p. m., 335 East 106th street.

p. m., 325 East 106th street. BOROLOGI OF DEUDENITY.
 2d—Every Thursday, 8 p. m., at Hall, Propert and Jay streets. dth—1s: and Job Wednesday, 8 p. m., 258 Greene avenue
 5th—2d and 4th Thursday, 8 p. m., 83 Bart

In 1848 the cry in France was "The Right to Work." That cry has come down to us with more or less emphasis, and is to-day the cry of large numbers of the working class. The cry has, how-ever, taken on a modification. Formerly the working class event is ensured

6th-Every Monday, 8 p. m., at 42 Ellers

street. 7th-1st and 3d Thursday, 8 p. m., 1965

the working class spent is energies in an attempt to secure the right to work for the capitalists. To-day, however, that energy is being expended to obtain the right of the working class to work for

street.
Tth-ist and 3d Thursday, 8 p. m., 1965
Third avenue.
10th-2d and 4th Thursday, 37 St. Edwards street
12th-street.
12th street.
13th and 14th-1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., 535 Greham avenue.
13th and 14th-1st and 3d Wednesday, 9 p. m., 535 Greham avenue.
13th and 14th-15t and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., 6156
13th and 14th-15t and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., 6166
13th and 14th-15t and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., 6166
13th and 14th-15t and 3d Wednesday.
13th and 14th-15t and 4th Thursday, 8 p. m., 6166
13th and 14th-15t and 4th Thursday, 8 p. m., 6166
13th Every 1st and 3d Thursday. 8 p. m., 6166
13th Every 1st and 3d Wednesday. 8 p. m., 6166
13th Every 1st and 3d Wednesday. 8 p. m., 6166
14th Rogma, 244 Bleeker street. 60766
15th Stariet, Branch 2-Street Friday, 8 p. m., 8 Wishington Hall, 93 Thatford street.
14th Distriet (Polish)-1st Wednesday m.

Forty-eight pages. Price 10 cents. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY 2 to 6 New Rende St., New York.

class.