

TY-FIVE HEAT PROSTRATIONS IN THREE DAYS

Employes Work.

Conditions Under Which the Sugar King's

Exempter Works the Men Twelve Hours a Day, and Pays Them Fifteen Contr an Hour--Accidents Are of Frequent Occurrence, But the Public Receiv Hears of Them--Brooklyn Newspapers Subsidized to Keep Them hist, and the Hospitals Are Also Strangely Reticent Relative to Sugar leficery Accidents.

Newport, on Wednesday July 12, | and his guide, stopping midway to ding bells rang for Henry Have-. Jr. On Friday the death bells d their requiem for his sister. While week while the hot wave lasted mbalance bells rang for the prosa wage slaves who go down to their for fifteen cents an hour in the I fumes and heat waves of the

bling of all these bells, telling to story of death and life, of joy and m. produce a jaugling discord that the understood save by him who the music of the times through the en of Socialist science.

FORTER GETS INTO THE RE-FINERY.

To make harmony out of this discord each bell to ring in unison the other, so that all men, might was the mission of the Wednesday when, dreesed mear house employee, he walked the great refinery where the a newspaper man never trod for the Sugar Trust magantes capitalist newspapers that they ot subsidized, knowing full well their criminal treatment of their es become known, steps might be to put an end to these abuses. the order, "No newspaper mer bere." But the DAILY PEOPLE tered just the same.

The first man encountered was the intendent and one of his foremer the supperage department on the first

in mperintendent was a florid faced with fair round belly th eason lined." and possessed of all importance of a nabob as he strutted wild, the monarch of all he surveyed; in the knowledge of a capitalist and a privately owned State and and Legislature. It never entered settleman's philosophy for a moment mesis in the form of the Socialist later Party was at his heels. Casting

watch a gang draw out the charcoal Five naked men stood around the filter while the foreman opened the door. Out rushed the sickening fumes that have ended the miserable lives of so many unfortunates in France. After removing the charcoal in sight

one of the men who was already drip ping with sweat placed a wet sponge over mouth and proceeded to let himself down inside the tilter to shovel out the remainder. "Do they ever get sick of prostrated

in there?" asked the reporter. "Oh yes," answered the guide, "we sometimes have to go in after them and pull them out half or wholly dead."

FIFTEEN CENTS AN HOUR. "What pay do they receive?"

"Fourteen and one-half cents an hour when they start. Then when they work three years they get fifteen cents. After a few years more, if they live that long and d-n few of them do, they get sixteen cents as foremen of the gang." "How many hours do they work?" "Twelve hours a day; seven days a

week all the year around." "Do any English speaking men work at laboring here?"

"No. The company has its agents in the Slav countries who pick out able bodied men who know of nothing but work, men who have been ground down and degraded in the old country and

consequently are not likely to revolt in the new.' "What part does politics play in secur

ing jobs here?" "A good deal. You see Senator McCarren, the Democrat from this district, is in with the sugar magnates and a letter from him will always put a man to work. The same with Congressman May, also a Democrat. "Do the Irish or American working-

men go to him for jobs?" "No. It is always Slavs, Poles, Huns and Russian Jews. They are usually



DINNER HOUR AT HAVEMEYER'S.

Millionaire Harry Osborne Havemeyer was recently married at Newport to Millionairess - Charolette Whiting. The Democratic and Republican papers had pages descriptive of the bride's laces and diamonds and of the yacht on which the bridal couple started on a year's welding tour. But those papers failed to state that when the wedding bells were ringing at Newport, Havemeyer's employees in the Sugar Trust's refinery in Brooklyn were being prostrated by the heat by the score every day in order to make the profits that enable Havemeyer to buy those diamonds and laces and yachts. The DAILY PEOPLE artist made a tour of the refinery and got this sketch of the place at dinner time, showing the men succumbing to the heat. Democratic and Republican papers are requested to copy.

books as Mike O'Flaherty, Tim Toolan and Paudy Whiskey." "What about the saloon you hav here?" HAVEMEYER MAKES A PROFIT

. ON BEER "It is down in the basement. The beer is sold by the pound. We get twenty-

five checks for a dollar. The beer is from Weidman's brewery. The Trust makes a big profit on it, about 100 per cent. " Do all the men drink?"

"Why, of course. They could not live if they did not. They drink about \$2.00 worth every week, and as there are four thousand laborers here you can see how much they make." "Do the men ever kick over their

miserable lot?" "No, nary a kick. They say, those of them that can speak English, when you talk to them, "Why all we do is ent, sleep and work, that is all we are fit for in this life. Our good time, is coming by and by."

"What do they mean by a good time by and by "

"Why. certainly. - Who the Sugar Trust magnates run all their refineries, and reduce the hours of labor to eight hours. By doing this we could turn out all the sugar that's needed in six months

of the year." "How do you make that out? Do you mean there are many refineries shut

down all winter?" "Yes, sir. The Greenpoint refinery has been closed since it was built, in fact it never opened. Arbuckle's will shut down next week and will remain closed all winter. Mollenhauer's may follow suit. Dorcher's refinery in Williamsburg ditto; the two in Hudson County, N. J., will stay shut, and so on with a lot more throughout the country. If they were all put in operation and worked from October 1st to April 1st, and have three shifts of eight hours each we could produce more than enough suchr. In that way we would not kill men in July as we are doing now. We would give them time to think and read We could make men out of them, instead of dumb driven cattle. .We could give them a future full of hope."

"How do you think this will be accon

cents an hour, seven days a wellcarried to an early grave.

The capitalistic newspapers of Brooklyn are in league against them and hide their sufferings from the public view. Their political representatives, McCarrea and May, are tools of their employers

And so they suffer, starve and die. But there is yet another side to this sugar house story. There is the side of the master. What of him? Dissipation, misery and death in the midst of all their luxury, that is their lot.

THE HAVEMEYERS.

Three years ago Theodore A. Havemeyer died a raving maniac. One year later his son "Carley" killed himself Last week, twenty-four hours after her brother Henry's wedding, Natalie Havemeyer took the suicide route to the great beyond, after a violent quarrel with her mother over a man named Clinton Page while her husband drank Martini cocktails, and kicked up his heels with joy. With tears drowning their mirth, crepe

covering their orange blossoms, and grim insanity presiding at their feasts-that

PRICE 2 CENTS.

JACKSONVILLE, ILLINOIS. Account of the Industrial and Political Makeup of the City.

THE ACTIVITY OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Hertgage-Weighted Hidde Class Grevitates to the Democratic Party-Hertgage-Hilder Class Makes Up the Republican Party--Secialist Labor Party-Ruppers in 1896 ---Evolution of the Section Described -- Socialist Literature Distributed -- 2 Socialis Library Established -- The Debsites Teached an.

(By the Press Committee of Section Jacksonville.]

Morgan County is situated in Central | voters (as the politicians make it appear) Illinois and in the great corn belt of the Mid-west. The soil is very fertile and is specially adapted to the production of corn and other smaller grain,-and particularly to small mortgaged and rented farms. The county has a population of 32,000, 15,000 of which reside in Jacksonville, the county seat.

Jacksonville has three State institutions: the Institute for the Education of the Blind, a Deaf and Dumb Institute. and the Central Hospital for the Insane. It the has three hourgeois colleges, two female and one male, the latter noted as the aima mater of John M. Palmer. W. J. Bryan, and of Dick Yates, the present Republican nominee for governor. Much stress is laid on the fact that the last named worthy is a native of this town, and "a son of his father," an exgrading many dead, and on other

icical stage of greater or lesser light:

Jacksonville also has one woolen mil with a clothing department in connection, that works the raw material from the back of the animal to the back of the man. This mill has about 450 em ployees, seventy per cent of whom are women word children. The capitalist system of explotation has developed them in such a way that they would put to envy the past masters of any age. We have also a railroad repair-shop with three hundred employees, who have had a continuous experiment with all the available methods of the capitalist system; piece work, time cards, etc. etc., to see how the most labor power could be sumezed from the worker for the least wage. Beside these Jacksonville has eight cigar factories and about

one hundred cigar makers. The population of the town may be classified as follows: Quite a number of shyster lawyers of more or less ability; a multitude of politicians that are very

active looking for spoils, emanating from fessional "friend of the worker," when the aforementioned state institutions,

and upon the personality of the cushdates. By the logic of the situation, with white

the so-called inum of the ceptuliet parties placed before them, the mortgage weighted and ment-paying farmers wa turally gravitated to the party of the small capitalist -the Democratic party, and hold the reas of the county through that party. An the state goes, to goes the patronage for spoils from the state institutions to the followers of the ad ministration.

The mostgage holding and rent-collect ing class hold the balance of power in the city, through the party of that class-the Republican party.

The working class, having no political party that supresents its interests, ercept only as a second-hand optical delusion through the Democratic party, politically, while the job-seeking element among them would whoop 'em up loud and long for some prospective officeholder, and, if lucky enough to pick a winner, which each of them try to do, a few, a very few, would be rewarded with a job in bad weather cleaning street crossings, and two weeks street-cleaning

pefore election every two years. Such was the field in this city when the Socialist Labor Party made its initial vote of seven in 1896. In the early spring of 1898 two more members-at-large were added, and on August 4, 1808, National Organizer Keinard spoke on the public square and organized a section with fourteen members. In the State elec tion, in the fall of 1898, the Party rolled up 50 votes 46 of which were in the city. The section was subsequently visited by National Organizer Hickey just before city election of the sprin of 1899. Despite a "progressive citisens'" ticket in the field, headed by an ex-Mayor, that had municipalized light and water a la Glasgow, and a pro-

	greenhorns and more ignorant than the	"Well, you see they believe that they	plisted ?"	is the domestic side of the Havemeyers	court house, and city hall; a large per-	the ballot-boxes were opened there were
ad bedraggled figure of the DAILY	English speaking men, so they will work	are going to walk up and down gelden	"I dou't know (with a sorrowful shake	who coin their gold from the blood and	centage of retired farmers drawn thither	89 registered for the B. L. P. The
TEOPLE man he sought his office,	where the others won't."	streets playing harps and sleeping on	of the head). I only know that it is	sweat of the sugar house white slave.	by the town's educational advantages,	county election of 1899 rolled up 278
the reporter climbed to the roof to	"How many men were prostrated this	nice fleecy clouds after they are dead.	possible and decidedly proctical, but	The political side of the Havemeyers,	and whose livelihood is derived from the	votes sledge hammer blows against this
W ha daves.	week?"	They think that the Havemeyers are	how-that beats me."	rivals the domestic.	aforementioned mortgaged farms; lastly a	wretched capitalist system WHERD
WUS OF THE REFINERY BEGINS	TWENTY PROSTRATIONS & DAY.	having the good time now but that later	"Do you think Bryan would do it?"	When the present nominee of the Dem-	very large army-population considered	THE FIT DO NOT SURVIVE,
It the dark and narrow stairs in dark-	"From Sunday morning up to Wednes-	on they will be stoking the fires in		ocratic party for the Vice-Presidency	-of the propertyless and ofttimes work-	BUT THIEVING SCOUNDRELS
	day sixty-five, I am told, but you cannot	Helt. That is their idea. The Polish	BRYAN IS ALL RIGHT WITH THE	The other the other builds beauting	less proletariat.	THRIVE.
The contrast from the sunlit streets	be sure , so many casses are cloaked	priest teaches them that."	SUGAR TRUST.	in 1893, and when the present chairman	Here as everywhere the ruling ideas	Soon after the section was or-
t, climbed the reporter. On all	and hidden."	"And they all swear by him, I sup-	a second second second second second	of the Democratic party's National Ex-	are of the ruling class; and all the	ganized, it elected a literary committee,
maked figures save for a breech	"How about the Brooklyn news-	pose?"	You can't fool the Sugar Trust workers		sources of enlightenment(?) of the mas-	but owing to lack of funds, it was un-
tor overalis slouched through the	papers? Don't they give accounts of	"Well, they do and they don't. You	about Bryan. We kept close track of	the Democratic senators on the floor, it	ses, press, pulpit, platform, etc., vault	able to take any action. A Party mem-
To watch them panting.	these cases?"	see, their pastor was locked up four	things when the Wilson bill was in the	was openly charged in Washington that	over the fact that there has ever been a	ber who was agent for the "Western
mine and fuming was a sight	"No. (With a pitying smile for the	years ago for seducing a girl. I forget	Senate, and we know that it was Bryan's	they held Sugar Trust stock, and that it	different social system from the present.	Book and News Co. of Girard, Kansas,"
the gods. It was an unwished-	reporter's guilelessness i "Of course they	his name. You will find the case on the	running mate, Stevenson, that helped	was the price they received for placing	Of feudalism in continenetal Europe, and	and the Kerr Co. of Chicago, was per-
	don't. The "Times." "Fagle" and "Citi-	records of the Ewen Street Police Court.	more than anybody else to put the pro-		of capitalism as its successor, these	mitted to sell his stock in trade in our
Mains for a towel	zen" will not under any consideration	Ever since that time there has been con-	tective tariff sugar plank into the Free	All along the line in local, State, and	gentlemen know nothing. They write	meetings, and he pocketed the profit,
Walking through the darkness amidst	publish these cases. They are all subsi-		i state this electrone is enach by the	national politics, corruption has trailed	and speak of the present (capitalist)	When the necessary funds were avail-
	dized or their owners have sugar trust	around there just the same."	Sugar Trust. So Bryan is N. G."	after the magnates of the Sugar Trust.	system as of all time, "elways has been	able we, as Socialists, began doing busi-
mitter stumbled over a prostrate	stock."	HOW THEY REJOICED AT HAVE-	"Can you think of no other way?"	in the state of the state	and always will be." It being accepted as	ness as such exclusively with the Labor
who was taking a five-minute	"How about the hospital?"	MEYER'S WEDDING.	"Well, there might be a bloody revolu-	After reading this story the thinking workingman will ask: What is the rem-	such, the local economic organizations	News Co., except that the "Tragic
after dinner.	"Same way, every thing is kept as	The capitalist newspapers in New	tion, and after it was over we might	edy for this condition ?.	arrange "Labor Day celebrations" and	Pages" were gotten from the Missonri
the was a stout, good-natured Amer-	quiet as possible in St. Vincents."	York said that there was great rejoicing	manage it; otherwise I can't see."	The answer can only be: Tell the story	have "orators" such as the Republican	State Committee, S. L. P. We distri-
minesting a good deal more than	"Do you know of any particularly bad	here over young Havemeyer's wedding:	At this moment the whistle blew and	on all sides. Teach the worker this	capitalist Governor, and labor leaders	buted a good number of books, pamphlets
average intelligence. He had a kit	case of heat prostration this week?"	is that true?"	the emaciated, nerve-racked Sugar Trust	truth, that Havemeyer and all his asso-	of the Hunter stripe of the United Mine-	and leaflets. The latter were purchased
the beside him and was evidently a	"Yes. One young fellow who was a	"No. Half of them did not know it,	workers started into their weary after-	cintes can only be taken from the	Workers to address the associabled work-	from the profits accruing from the sale
who was called up to that foor	greenhorn came to work last Monday.	and the other half did not care. Put it	noon grind. The reporter's guide went	workers' backs by grasping the handler	ingmen of this and adjoining cities on	of the books and pamphlets and were
Bite à job.	In the after noon, when it was 100 in the	down as a lie out of whole cloth."	also, after arranging to meet his visitor	of the Socialist Labor, Party next elec-	the "issues of labot."	passed out gratia. Five hundred copies
mutual apologies, the working-	shade on the streets and 140 in the filter	"How about the statement in these	again.	tion day and staving in the heads of the	In 1896 Honter on the platform lauded	of the May-day People of 1808, and five
	room, he complained of feeling sick. He	papers that young Havemeyer used to	• • • • • •	sugar magnatus and all their allies, polit-	the Governor to the skies as "a friend	hundred copies of the Bull Pen People
the refinery until his dinner	usked leave to get off, and the foreman	work here?'	The miserable plight of the poor fel-	tool downalitatis and athempion and then	of labor," and became so emotioned dur-	were distributed by the section. For
Was up.	told him to go to hell out of his way and	"Work? (Here the guide went off	lows who toll in the sugar house is well	by the capture of the Public Powers	hig his speech that he could not withhold	the present campaign the section last
frit stop was made on the top	then warned him if he went home he	into a paroxysm of laughter.) "Work!	outlined in the above dialogue.	establish the Socialist Republic, where	himself, but walked over to the Gover-	Winter got out a manifesto on the con-
where the immense charcoal filters	would be discharged. The poor fellow	Good Lord, man, he never did a stroke	Brought here to toil for a pittance	workers won't starve and be kined	nor and shook hands and publicly pro-	ditions of this county; 10,000 were printed .
ated. These filters are fifteen feet	stayed and in an hour he fell in a fit,	of work of any sort in his life. He	without a thought of revolt their condi-	while idlers riot in debauchery.	claimed him the "best friend labor ever	THE SOCIALIST LITERATURE.
and about three feet in diameter	was carried out and I expect to hear of		tion is indeed deplorable.	ALOTSIUS.	had." This was done on account of the	The section was long under the bane-
thent three feet apart. They are	his death at any moment."	and a couple of his college chums. point	The only thing they learn is to Reep		Governor pretending to be a little seutral	ful influence of the literature circulated
charcoal through which the	"What is his name?"	Contraction of the second s	Havemeyer and the other trust mag-		in the war that was raging between the	ny the aforementioned agent. Its mem- bers were very much muddled; their
These filters	"I don't know. We don't know the	then go away on his naptha launch."	nates on their back so that they can	Keep an eye on your wrapper. Gee then	miners and operators in 1897.	general conception of history was a
whole of the top floor.	names of any of the foreigners here.	"Have you any remedy to suggest that	twang harps in Paradise, although to	your subscription expires. Renew in time ; it	The political battles are fought out on	conglomeration of the theological and the
through the lane of filters on a	When they are put to work they get a	would alleviate the sufferings of these	do so they must live in an earthly hell.	will prevent interruption in the mailing of the	those lines (capitalism for all time), and by appealing to the self-interest of the	(Continued on page 2.)
plank walked the reporter	number, and they are placed on the	menT	They must toil twelve hours for fifteen	I babe. and metitiste main fit the amed	I nh abharma th the sele inferene it the	
	provide the second s					



(Continued from page 1.)

ideological, though there were a few more advanced students in it. But the bulk were "Direct Legislation" men, "Cloverament Ownership" of any kind was what we were mostly after. Violent denunciations of the existing things, no matter what was its object, was all that we indulged in; and every freak and fraud had in our opinion "good intentions"

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and was "coming our way." The PEOPLE .- following the Party's policy and motto: "never compromise truth to make a friend, and never withbold a blow at error lest we make an enemy,"-a policy that has made it respected by the respectable, and feared and hated by every traitor and fraud in the Labor Movement,-opened and established a new era. As THE PEOPLE was in the thick of the fight, having to deal at close quarters with that venomous reactionary element within the Party that was trying to side-track it from its revolutionary mission, its work told on us. The way THE PEOPLE handled that element, without kid gloves, hammering the philosophy of the materialistic conception of history into the masses brought light to us. The principle makes Socialism a science; it makes it a class struggle; it takes away that virulence and hatred directed at the individual oppressor of labor and directs it to the class that upholds the system of oppression. The struggle then becomes one for the overthrow of the system, and becomes humane. Before that we little realized that the emancipation of the working class would have to be the united action of the class-conscious working class; that only an identity of interests could bring on identity of object; and that only homogeneous elements have cohesive power and can progress. Nearly every member, being permeated with ideas from as many different sources, had a little ntopia of his own about the brotherhood of man, and the Socialist Republic, THE PEOPLE'S clear-cut' class-line arguments were Greek to them; so the cry was raised against it that it was "driving men from the Party." So it happened that when Section Chicago started its "official" organ with its "soft" flowery language, it. was heralded as a lightning express to

the promised land. The Section subscribed for twenty copies for three months; some of the comrades went it six copies at regular rate and some five copies at the five-copy rate, and distributed them broadcast, and appointed an agent who sent in thirty-six subscribers from as many different people. But the Section's literary agency was by that time doing a thriving business, and the Section was collectively grasping the class struggle, and the "Workers' Call" slowly lost its grip. When the Kangaroo raid was made on the Party, Section Jacksonville immediately passed resolutions not recognizing them in any way. 'The "Workers' Call" then published that infamous editorial declaring the Party in a state of anarchy. Taking the stand that paper did in the matter, the Section's agency was forthwith withdrawn from it. At present there is not a single paying subscriber in town that we know of, though some, whose subscriptions have long since exwired, still get it.

The "Class Struggle" never had much of a following here. About twenty-three subscriptions were sent it at one time by the Section's agency. Some were those of sympathy for its former editor (Wilkins), in answer to his pitiful appeals to keep that paper alive-and likewise him. Others were sent when some sympathizer with the cause wanted to take a paper and learn something of socialism. in a way that "was easy to digest." In this we made a sad mistake for very listle impression was made by it. It now is also a "has been" in this locality. The WEEKLY PEOPLE has gained seventy subscribers in the last year. The DAILY PEOPLE has ten subscribers here and a good future ahead of it here. Section Jacksonville has a readingroom in the Trades and Labor Assembly building open at all times. The DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE are on file. "Capital" (Marx), "Socialism, Its Growth and Outcome" (Morris and Bax), "The Religion of Socialism," "Value, Price and Profit," "History of the Commune of 1871" (Lissagary), "Woman in the Past, Present and Future," "Socialist Aimanac," Government and State statis tics, etc., and many other books and psimphlets. The Section once had fifty names on its book. Twenty-one still remain, and every one of them a bona fide worker, a class conscious revolutionist, and a loyal member of the American wing of the international militant prole tarian army of emancipation-the fighting S. L. P.

distorted mind and run through a print ing press; he is one. Another, an ersemi-parson and ex-school teacher, a parasite upon his working sisters, who had studied (?) and mastered all the stock carried by his colleague (the above agent) and knew about as much about socialism as a hog does of religion. When he joined the Section he remarked that h where his knowledge of social now saw ism would benefit him-he expected pay for his speeches and, as a matter of course, we were not liberal enough for him. Another dropped out because the Party "abused" the "Appeal to Reason." and said that the publisher of that sheet was the only editor in the country that had the nerve (!) to ask Bryan if he was a socialist (!!). Another had no figures in our ledger, but "Out of work" appeared opposite his name as long as it was there. It is a mystery why he should wish to abolish the system that supports parasites. And a number of the C. M. I. U. (cigarmakers), who has just been locked out at one of the largest factories and completely discharged at the largest factory, and their places filled with nonunion women; they were very much impressed with the truthfulness of our speakers when they stated that the class that owned the means whereby the workers exist own the workers. Such an object lesson being before them, they became interested and joined the Party. But all their spare time being used playing cards, going fishing, and systematically from saloon to saloon buying drinks to boom the "blue label" and threatening to withdraw their patronage and influence if any others were handled; and fighting (with physical force) the employer that had filled their places with women. . They had no time to study or read. Their long connection with pure and simpledom made the class struggle more than they could grasp; moreover

they were under the tutorship of one Hering, more familiarly known as "Organize" on account of Mis partot-like repitition of that word, interlinked with a few phrases in the interest of pure and simpledom, also a beneficiary of the Cigarmakers' Union. The Party, by taking the sugar coating from its attitude toward that fakir-ridden organization, and the Alliance making such great strides in that industry, he store

had to be thrown out of the Party. One of them remarked about the time of the Davis knockout that he haped God would forgive him for ever joining the Party. We hold no animosity against him and his ilk for leaving us. All the above are leading lights of the

Debserie which was recently organized here. One of the above said he did, no believe in a monopoly of anything, and his socialism did not need to be branded "De Leon." as he read the United States Treasurer's reports and Labor Commissioner's report, and made his own socialism. Abother lot were those that lost their importance when they declared themselves and became partisan, so when the capitalist politicians began fattening those that were to be slaughtered, with promises of jobs, drinks, cigars, and perchance a few shining coins in their palms, and the excitement of a capitalist rally with its drummers, shouters and marchers was on, it was more than they could stand, and they fell in time to share the bones that were

thrown at them. There is ever present that element that "jine to be jining." Some others have left the city. The last to drop was swered muny questions which were asked an old time socialist from Germany who claimed to have been connected with the ence. movement in this country fifteen years. but could not read English, and was a reader of the "Volkszeitung" and "Ci-The discovery of abuse on a Chester garmakers' Journal." being a member of the C. M. I. U., So when the Alliance captured the Davis shop in New York City and routed the fakir forces, he kangarood after being in the Section some months.

NEW EUROPEAN FLAG. As It is Suggesting Itself to Europe's

Workers

Hears Malloney on Presiden tial Issues.

HAVERHLL

Position of Working Class Defined-Gauntlet Thrown Down to Democrats and Republicans-The Gauge of Battle Still Lies Before Them Unheeded-Gigantic Crowds, Great Enthusiasm.

1900

HAVERHILL, Mass., July 25 .- The Prosidential candidate of the Socialist Labor Party, Joseph F. Malloney, addressed two monster open-air meetings in this city-the first one Monday evening, July 23, on Washington square, the second at the corner of Primrose and Lancaster streets, Tuesday evening, July 24. Notwithstanding that Haverhill is a freak town in many ways: notwithstanding in this small city of 40,000 persons one finds all the crookedness and crime of which capitalism and pure and simpledom are together guilty-on

top of all this we are here engaged in a hand-to-hand conflict with "Armory' Socialism, which combines in itself all the vices of both capitalism and pure and simpledom, with none of their virtues, if they ever had any. In spite of all these obstacles, the speeches of Malloney left in the minds of his hearers an impression that will not be obliterated, but will in a marked degree help to increase the Socialist Labor Party vote on next Election Day. He poured hot shot into the magazines

capitalism, and scathingly exposed e crookedness of Harrimanism. He subjected the career of the labor fakir and his pure and simple abortion to the scalpel of close and scientific reasoning, and proved to the entire satisfaction of every honest man who lis tened to the irrefutable argument irrefutable arguments which he offered that the Socialist Trad Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party were the only organizations of the working class that could, would, or even attempted to do anything for that class which would in the least benefit it. He showed up the false god of Bryan De-mocracy and its middle class ice trust following to such an extent that in tohight's issue of the evening "Sun" that sheet, which is a mongrel by the way, of a cross between Bryan Democra and Harriman Democracy, took occasion to print about one column ostensibly a report of the meetings which candidate Malloney addressed but which in reality

was a "soak," for our Presidential candidate. This mongrel sheet, like all other coy-ottes of its kind, scented danger in those meetings for the class which it represents meetings for the class which it represents and therefore it was forced outside the domain of truth in its report to such an

extent that it stan is before its readers a self-convicted liar. Mr. Malloney on both occasions went deep into his subject and drove home to the minds of his working class audience the necessity for the working class to cast their ballots for the party of its class the Socialist Labor Party. He went into the science of wealth production and by illustrations that were the embodiment of lucidity, he showed the parasitic characters of the capitalist class which lives upon the wealth plundered from the working class in the shop, mine mill, on the railway and the farm through the capitalist system of wage slavery The class nature of the struggle which the working class finds itself engaged in, with its capitalist exploiters was made

clear to all who were present and who were not as incredulous as St. Thomas The speaker showed by many illustra-ions which he made why the working tions class as a class must organize and take of the political of public power and overthrow the present wages-system. He further showed that the only way that that could be done was by the working class joining the fighting S. L. P., which

(From the Paris, France, "Le Socialiste" (From the Paris, France, "Le Socialiste") In matters of colors and tastes there should be no discussion. This should surely be a maxim regarding flags. Victor Hugo some time ago planted on the island of Guernesey the standard of the United States of Europe. Other folks are now seeking to raise upon the walls of Pekin the collective flag of the not present the super-

the nations of Europe. It would be a curious sight to see the different colors recoil at being found along side one another; and the animals that represent the several nationalities, protest by their growls against such a forced proximity and alliance. The lion, and the bear, and the several eagles-single and double headed-are not likely The lion to make up a happy family, even tho in effigy only.

in emgy only. In fact such alliances have almost in-variably produced bitter wars. Prussia and Austria united in 1864 against Denmark; and two years later war broke out between the two. Napoleon III. also had dreamed about joint European armies. In the Crimea the French and English could not get along, and the armed demonstration against Mexico ound up in a lamentable fiasco.

Likewise will the European alliance against China wind up in war. All th dications are that way. Russia, faithful to her ancient traditions, plays the oll of the dog in the manger, and com plains through the columns of the Novosti" that there are so many par ticipants in the game that she meant to play alone. She succeeded, with the aid of France and Germany, to prevent the armed intervention that backed by the United States and Eng land, meant to march into Pekin, and the arrival of which would have preserved the lives of the Europeans' who were massacred. England, hampered by her war in

South Africa, can furnish neither troops nor cruisers in adequate numbers to counterbalance Russia

Japan, who would gladly have interrened, now demands guarantees for her safety, seeing that there would be nothing to prevent Russia's profiting by the departure of the Japanese armies and eets to attack a competitor who begins to be dangerous.

The monomaniacal partisans of harmony, in music as well as politics, will ever be found opposed to the creation of a European concert, whoever be th orchestra director. They still have ring ing in their ears the discords of a few years ago, when the Armenians and the Greeks were sacrificed to the policy of the German Emperor and his sympathies with the Sultan.

Apart from all this, it is curious to bear the advocates of intervention and alliance prate about the "interests of civilization." Some time ago, in his "Chatiments," Victor Hugo gave an imaginary description of the pontificial tiara. Following the hint one could now paint upon the collective flag of the European nations the names of the nations that they have oppressed and rushed

Russia could symbolize Finland, that province that she accorded a constitu-tion to, and which the Tsar now violates and tramples under foot.

France, England and Germany could appear as deploring the exploits of their olonial troops. Such a composite picture of the Powers

of Disorder could rival the exquisite paintings that sprang from the brains of Emperor William; it could not fail of roducing a deep impression upon the Boxers.

And yet-there are just two Alliances ossible at this season of the close of capitalism.

One is the alliance of the large capitalist and exploiting concerns who have pre pared the war with China by means of their depredations and their conquests in times of peace, during which they fur-nished the Chinese with the guns and rifles which the Boxers are now using against the Europeans. The other alliance embraces the whole

class of the exploited, whatever t race or color of skin-the whites their Europe and America as well as the blacks of Martinique or the colored people of the United States and Aus-tralia. It is the united proletariat that will solve the Yellow Question, that will remove the peril created by the cap-italist speculators, by their piracies and their greed for gain. Not until the victory of the proletariat is won, then and not before, will it be possible to frame a flag bearing the image and symbol of solidarity, capable of uniting the peoples of the world.



W. A. CLARK.

Hours to His Miners-Was Forced to Grant Demands of Men-Laid Off a Shift and Cut Down Force One Third-Has Been Claiming To Be a "Friend of Labor "-- Was Always an Enemy.

BUTTE, Mont., July 26 .- The facts just received from Jerome, Arizona, relative to the reduction of the hours of labor in the United Verde mines, owned by W. A. Clarke, rob Mr. Clarke of the credit he has been assuming in the matter, and leaves him with very little glory.

The facts are that he was forced to grant the eight hour day by the miners themselves, and after having been compelled to grant their demands, Mr. Clark laid off one shift of men, by which the miners lost actually more than they gained by their enforced demands. Mr. Clark had been working three shifts of men, each shift for ten hours, but as soon as the eight hour system was put in operation the shifts were reduced to two. The United Verde miners had long contemplated action to compel Clark to pay more than two dollars a day, which he had been paying, or grant a reduction in the hours of labor. When he arrived in Arizona recently a committee of miners waited on him at his hotel, but he refused to see them and they became threatening in their attitude. Mr. Clark's superinendent stood the men oft with the promis that their demands would be considered. and that a final answer wou'd be give them at noon on the following day. Th The men waited for Mr. Clark at the ap-pointed time, but he did not appear, and every man in the mine quit work, and in a body the miners called at Clark's hotel and demanded a reply to their grievance The superintencent and Clark held a con sultation and it was determined best to do something, and the superintendent announced to the men that the hours of would be reduced from ten to eight abor The next day, after Clark had departed, it was announced at the mine that here after but two shifts of men would be worked and thereby the number of men employed would be reduced one-third. In a New York interview, credited to Mr. Clark, the statement is made that he employs in Montana between three thousand or four thousand men. That is a misstatement. Mr. Clarke does not employ over 350 men in this state. 'His own pay rolls will show that. It has always been recognized that Mr. Clark was never a friend of labor until his political bition made a pretense of friendliness necessary. Years ago, before he beam rich or ambitious, he favored a reduction of wages in Butte.



The Socialist Labor Party of Seattle lost one of its brightest and most active members by the death of Bert Linscott on Saturday morning, July 14. He leaves a widow and two children.

Linscott had been suffering for some time from heart troubles, brought on by exposure and overwork, and he succumbed to them at his sisters's home at Auburn, a suburb of Seattle.

The body was taken to the S. L. P. hall before burial, on Sunday afternoon. where a short meeting was held. Walter Walker, one of the pioneers of the S. L. P. in Seattle, delivered the funeral oration before a large audience of relatives, friends and fellow-workers. He said in nart

IN FRENCH CHAMBER DELUDED. Young Man From the West Comes to

contempt for republican institutions, had

a man of him.

of wor to Mrs. Sullivan.

that he had thought long

duced his father to give him \$60.

that he was one of a guard of

upon her should he ever visit this city.

A Hell on Earth in Everett.

About two years ago there appeared in

the Boston and Everett papers glowing

accounts of what was to happen in

Everett. The New England Coke and

Gas Company was to erect a very large

plant that would employ thousands of mechanics for three or four years dur-

ing its construction. The great benefits

to the working class were fully illustrated

gas would be sold for fifty cents per foot. Everybody could have a gas stove free of charge—why gas would be so cheap of charge—why gas would be so cheap

that we would burn it altogether; three

thousand men would have steady

in the usual capitalistic manner,

would not sell at any price.

she got transportation for

farming.

came East to call upon her and she won

over

Have Helen Gould Help Him. The Debate On China Brin Miss Helen Gould is now paying the penalty for her attempt to whitewash her family name. After the cable had re-ported that her sister Anna, to show her Out Bitter Truths.

thrown rotten eggs at the soldiers of the Republic in France, Helen found it neces Deputy Marcel Sembat Traces Bask a Iniquities of European Comine Exposes Republican False Pretra the Question of Religion, and Count His Hearers' Attention.

PARIS, July 23 .- On the third of the month, the Chinese question came a before the Chamber of Deputies, a a motion from the Ministry for an en appropriation of 3,053,000 france on count of the Chinese imbroglie. On the occasion the Socialist Labor Party De uty. Marcel Sembat, in opposing h motion, delivered an eloquent speech. the course of his speech, he said:

"At least, if you wish to express puindignation at the excesses committee by others, you should not forget that is ourselves, we European nations, be terrible responsibility in the atrockie complained of.

note other than a war whose infinese object was to compel that people to be opium, to open its ports to a poime. What do you imagine we would do, if a foreign nation, under the pretence of be foreign nation, under the provident, as ing more civilized than ourselves, as sumed to impose upon the French providents To her he said that while Miss Helen

Gould was in his town he had held her carriage horses. She told him if he ever 'And are we now to turn against them wretches whom our own mercant wretches whom our own mercantle pa-icy has bereft of sense? And has the Europe which, after forcing oplum use them, cannons and rifles, builds the arsenals—has this Europe the right a be indignant at the ferocities that a herself has contributed in preparing? "Gentlemen, the present situation her profound causes, causes which emgive him a start in life. Jackson said Gould's proposition and had finally in-Asking the direction to Miss Could's house he went there, he said, and rang the bell. When the door was opened he asked for Miss Gould, explaining to the butler profound causes, causes which emp body has long foreseen. One of a members of this Chamber, who aim a why he had called. He told Mrs. Sullivan with tears in his eyes that he was sent away. Young Jackson then, he said, told his the extreme right, M. de Cassagnae, cently stated in an article that now, a least, the missionaries could not be story to a man he met on a street car, who advised him to go to the Soldiers' onsible for what was happen "Myself and my colleagues have to Relief Association and-seek assistance in returning to his home. Jackson said quently warned against the dangers the attend the conduct of the misisonaria which accompanied her while she was visiting his town. He said that when We have proved our assertions with deniable facts, showing the conflicts the her carriage stopped and she was about arose in the wake of the missionar to alight he stepped up and seized the Above all, we protested because we fall horses' heads, which so pleased her that to understand that famous maxim to the she asked his name and told him to call effect that "anti-clericalism is not a article of exportation." This maxim

Mrs. Sullivan placed the young man in which proceeds from bourgeois diplomagies an insult to truth and to intellect the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association until a few days ago, when rectitude. A government must beha abroad as it does at home. It is sha hi home and sent him back. He will probful and tactless to have recourse to a pocrisy. Such conduct may seem we skilful, but in the end undermines a ably don the overalls again and stick to

rnment. "The only government that has a to derive advantage from its missic the government that sustains the religion at home as well as abro religion at nome as well as ancoad, government that ignores their religion a home, as you bourgeois Republicans pa-tend to, puts itself into a ridiculous in when it seeks to protect these missis aries abroad in their trade of "couver ing heathens." [Applause.]

Socratic Wisdom.

ingmen in Everett talked of nothing else As a result of the following letter written to Judge Foster by a man and were again buncoed, as I shall show later. The middle class, property owners, grocery men and store keeper in general were elated. the name of Henry Smith, awaiting the in the Tombs on a charge of assault, lunacy commission has been appointed People previous to this that were examine into the man's sanity "New Prison Cell 23, July 25, 1908. anxious to sell their property, suddenly turned a handspring, so to speak, and would not sell at any price. These are

"Honorable Sir: With your period sion, a few words. The people's Ge against me has about been terminate by a decision to land me finally at Management the simulation of the Vision of the Similard Lange some of the things that the great W. M. Whitney Company were going to de for the people of Everett; after the plant was erected and in perfect running order

"No one has eviced any desire of away Prison for the Criminal In position to do me justice by listening

my case against the people. 'I have sufficient cause for action damages, and evidence to support sustain my case. Why can't my can't my can't my can't my case investigated while it is partly for Keep me 'here under lock and key

there isn't any other way, and appe

sary to go on a junketing trip distributing money to charities, especially governmen-tal ones, besides giving mony and promises to individuals. One of these promises came home to roost, but didn't roost long. Helen, after inviting William Jackson of Phoenix. Mich., to come to this city under her patronage, now says she has a very misty recollection of the boy, "Miss Gould has heard of this st story. said the caretaker at Miss Gould's Irvington house yesterday. "She left word that if any one called and asked about this Jackson, to say that she remembered a boy in Michigan who held her horses an

om she refused to tip. She says that it is not true that she invited the boy t come East, nor did she promise to edu-cate him or do anything else for him." Jackson came to New York from his Western home imbued with the notion that Miss Gould was intent upon making

Jackson told Mrs. George Robert Sullivan that upon his arrival in this city "You should bear in mind that among the first war waged against China was noue other than a war whose infamon e went at once to Miss Gould's residence Instead of being received, as he expected. with open arms, he was thrown out by a butler. Jackson, sick at heart and discouraged, was directed to the Soldiers' Relief Association, where he told his tale

Those who have fallen by the wayside may be grouped as follows: The aforemontioned agent found the Party "too narrow" when it stopped him from using its meetings for a market place for all the curiosities that ever came from a out praits for a bges." -

spring and places it where it is certain to be maltreated, if not murdered, does not indicate a very high state of civiliza-tion. Why not do away with the farm and institute a Ganges? Let the children We now have a full ticket in the field for the coming election-County, Congressional, Sepatorial and State, and are float down to instant death instead of having excellent success getting signabeing brutally murdered in one of these tures for them. The Section now has traps of death and infamy. two speakers visit the outlying districts

From out the sombre recesses of the "Journal" office comes the unnounce-ment that Jones, Toledo Jones, will sup-port Bryan. He cannot help it. Jones and towns every Saturday afternoon and evening, to keep the Suzz-Saw whizzing. The Section meets first and third Sundays of the month at 2 P. M. in Trades

The "Workers' Republic," of Dublin, Ireland, reads this lesson to the so-called "patriots" in that country:

and Labor Assembly Hall

"You' rear your child up to love his country, and you support a social system which declares that the child has no right to the country, but must pay for permission to live on it, as it is the property of private individuals.

"You shout for liberty, and you surrender your children to the mercies of capitalism, which will selse them as soon as they leave school , and will devote their little bones, muscles, and unped brains to the task of grinding

ed many questions whi h were asked him during the course of his addresses and to the entire satisfaction of the audi Brockton is the next town that our Presidential candidate visits. He will speak there to-night.

baby farm has led to an investigation of the state of affairs there. It is safe to assume that where you find a baby farm you will find abuses. The very fact that a woman separates herself from her off-

favors the income tax. Bryan favors it. The income tax plank in the Democratic platform was stored in the lumber attic. But Bryan and Jones favor it., What t'ell? Is not the voter a sucker to be ceancht with green cheese, and pink heads? Jones favors the building up of the family. Bryan is also willing to be a carpenter and joiner in this respect "Journal" swears by family and Mr. Hearst owns the 'Jornal." It is the same Hearst who was modestly called the Yankee Hog by the French. It is the same Hearst who hangs around stage entrances to entice the innocent ballet girl away. Hearst loves the family, and as a consequence he does not give a sultry cuse how many he has. There is nothing ilke living up to ones convictions, even if it does cost money. The sight of Hearst playing the part of Atlas is holding up the family-with his paper bludgron-is a sight to make the gods weep an extra weep.

Mr. Dowie who is to found Zion City has already the sum of \$5,000,000 in hand. He collected this from people in all conditions of life, but mostly from the poor. The ineffacacy of law and restraints is shown by the fact that this

schemer still continues his collecting. The lamented passing of the fool killer is shown by the fact that people con-tinue to give. Divine healers, salvationists, restoration of Palestine plans, and this Zion City have drained countless dollars and measureless energy from the people, and yet they have the sanc-tion of the law. The purveyor of gold bricks is an honest God-fearing man compared with them, and yet the strong right arm of the law would seize him unless he first palzied it with a suitable contribution.

The latest gubernatorial candidate to be discussed by the Republicans is Leather Belt Charley Schieren. This man, when Mayor of Brooklyn in '95, caused the trolley men who struck for the enforcement of the 10-hour law to be shot by the National Guard, and have their heads stove in by the police. He also distinguished himself by rethe anso distinguished himself by re-ducing the wages of the poor scrub woman who received the princely sum of \$1.25 per day. He failed, however, to reduce his own salary of \$5,000. By all means let him run, he is the best type of the Capitalist in politics of whom we know. know,

"We are here to pay our last respects to our dead comrade. He was a valuable member of the Socialist Labor Party, a tender husband and a kind friend, while at the same time an untiring fighter for his class, and a strong and vigorous enemy of those who seek to bind tighter the fetters of wage

slavery upon the people of this country. "Our heart throbs in sympathy for the family that he leaves behind, and altho his place in the S. L. P. will be filled. alth the ranks will be close ed up, yet we cannot but feel keenly the loss that we, collectively and individually, have sustained. His last words were, "Give my regards to my comrades of the S. L.

"To-day I remind you of the hone that we Socialists have, that our comrade Linscett had, that by our united efforts we may most of us before we die, see the ending of the suffering and degradation of our class, and the upbuild-ing and uplifting of the working class erected. and all of society with us, to that glori is something detestable. Clothes that are hung out to dry in the vicinity are ous Socialist Republic, which it is our great privilege and duty to fight for. Our dead friend did not fear death, he blackened and fumigated at the same time. That part of Everett is a hell in felt that there was nothing to fear. stead of the heaven it was expected to be. This gigantic gas machine, for machine He died as I hope to die, feeling that I have done my duty to myself and my it surely is, can produce as much gas with the aid of 300 men as did the locals fellows. He is at rest. He knows no more waiting, no more striving. It has been truly said that the proletarian's only resting place is the grave. Then with about 6,000 men, but gas is no lower and where are the 5,700 men who were displaced? Wage workers they are let us all live as he did, striving, workon the market to compete with you, and will continue to do so until the Socialist Labor Party puts an end to the Whitney ing fighting for our right to the products of our toil, for our right to freedom from the fear of want, for our homes and gang. He has interests in Canada, and he is families, for the rule of the working class, for the Socialist Republic." About 60 of the comrades and friends

one of the men at the bottom of the Belle Isle strike. The workers in Evereti took part in the procession from the Hall, and thus closed the funeral of one feel the effects of that strike far away as it is. The men there are more for who was done to death before his time, overworked so that the idle capitalist tunate than we are, for we dare not strike, as there are ten men after each of our jobs. class may feast and joy.

ployment at first class wares. In fact, Everett would be a little heaven; prosperity would be realized. I do not under that the midd at such visions, especially here where the Republican-Democratic politicians have had perfect control so long. But the working class had been told enough about trusts and large plants to know better. If they did not know it before they know it now. Everybody thought that they were to get a good job. In fact, they named the plant Klondyke. But let us see what happened. Land was purchased at a very low figure and paid for partly in cash and mostly in bonds; about fifteen hundred men was the greatest number employed in the erection of the plant, of which two or three hundred were mechanics, who received fair pay; the rest were given \$2 per day at first. In about three months came a cut to \$1.75 per day of ten hours. Men came from everywhere for a job; then came another cut to \$1.50; still they came, so another reduction was made e hour in pay fifteen cents; that is, \$1.35 per day of nine hours. This all happened while the plant was being

"One or two days quict invest and not too pointed and direct q ing about town and of persons can approximately design: and loss will easily verify statements that I already made and additional species tions, etc., that I will furnish and st stantiate when I am assured that stantiate when I am assured that case will be taken up and process vigorously. But after this quiet inst tigation may have been successfully co-ducted and proven to be correct, as have stated—if, then, a small sum money could be raised—not less the \$2,500 and paid ever to me or the terest on that sum guaranteed to me life-without the necessity of the ity, inconvenience, notoriety and i penase of a public trial by a judge jury, such a course would be most ceptable and agreecable to me and p naps to others. "What can be done? Anything?

spectfully yours, HENRY SMITH "One hundred dollars a year paid or assured to me would be a triffer the cost of my maintenance in either jail or the poor house. Why would be as well and as cheap for social haln me outside a science for social The stench that arises from the plant help me outside of prison walls? and peace of mind and scif-respect. and satisfactory ending of my life, etc. "Somewhere in the State recruit monthly allow ,nee of a pauper was ati y

directly to the pauper in person necessity of the degradation and tion of the p-house avoided.

on of the p-house avoided. "If you can't do anything else for Indge, send me my lawyer again I am shipped away. (I never] is name.

"HENRY SMITH. "23 New 1

Smith is charged with assaulting a in a Bowery restaurant who ref pay for his food.

THE CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY.

By Alexander Hume	Russia's Through Line From St. Petersburg to Port Arthur-	Copyrighted 1900 by the S. S. McClure Company.
Ford. & s	When China is Partitioned, Russia and Her Railway Will Be	Republished by courtesy
	On Hand,	of "McClure's Magazine."

Tadivostok and Port Arthur on the Pa- miles.

minent will then be in easy communicathe with the whole breadth of the Rusdan dominion, a reach of nearly 8,000 arross an empire which ten years ago the most imperative despatches could not tawarse in less than half a year, loaded trains will be making the journey in ten ÈLTD.

THE PROGRESS OF THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

The Russian Government began to meditate a railroad connecting the westm with the eastern boundary as early as 1860, but with so little definiteness that seven years later, in 1867, it sold Alasks to the United States for \$7,-016,000, because it was felt that Rusma America must forever remain too fat sway. If this sale had not been nade, we might to-day be anticipating the early completion of a Russian railread, not to Vladivostok, 4,500 miles then our neatest seaport, but to Fort Wrangell, almost at our own doors on Paget Sound; while England would turn her ever-watchful eyes from Russia at the gate of Herat to Russia within a dar's march of Vancouver. Indeed, nearly thirty years passed before the enterprise took really positive form. 'The of actual construction may be said to have begun on May 30, 1891, when present Emperor, then Czarovitch, his way around the world visited ladivostok and drove the first spike. At st, 1905 was named by the engineers the time of the completion of the ad; but up to 1895 the work progressed . slowly, and finally it was said that the line could not be opened before 1907 t'the earliest. Then came the Japanese-Chinese war, and the concessions from a year after peace had been declared China to Russia as a reward for the lat- between China and Japan, Russia ener's friendliness to China throughout tered into a contract with China to build that difficulty, especially the concession a railroad through the Chinese province of an outlet for the Trans-Siberian line of Manchuria, guaranteeing that the

Within a year at most the great Trans- St. Petersburg, where immense iron port of Vladivostok is not. And as soon Russia, the president of the Chinese were encountered. Although Mr. Priede many were practically driven from the England or Germany. It is but about an Bailway will have been com- steam barges, similar to the ferryboats as Port Arthur was acquired, it was de- Eastern is always to be a Chinaman. carried a passport vised by the Viceroy field in the first round. Orders were 6,000 miles from Portland to Port Arsted, and trains will be running over used at Detroit, but larger, take the cided to make that the main terminus It has throughout its own separate offientire line from St. Petersburg to trains across the lake, a distance of forty of the Chinese Eastern (and, consequent- cers and management. It has a flag of document of brilliant red, fully three feet, and material, but for American-locomo- from competing Europe by rall.

To the general public this may Work was then commenced on the last of ice-bound Vladivostok. i bold statement; but from obser-, section of the road toward the Amur rations I myself made on a journey dur- River. For one-third of the 600 miles the past summer over uncompleted from Lake Baikal to Stretinsk, on the and covers, like a hand, the whole 400,- part Manchurian, and they are no longpartions of the line, and from informa- Amur, tracks are already laid; for an- 000 square miles of territory comprised given me by persons perfectly fa- other third the work is well under way, in Manchuria. It begins at Kidalova, Manchurian Ochana (guards). millar with the work, I feel that it is while from the Pacific coast barges with in Siberia, fifty-three miles cast of Chita, THE INTEREST OF THE UNITED it was little use to ask for information labor-saving device, the advance was nors than justified. The Russian Gov- construction material for work from that where it leaves the Trans-Siberian road end are beginning to arrive at Stretinsk, and runs southeast in a straight line the head of navigation on the Amur, and 600 miles to Harbin. . There, 500 miles now to be the terminus of the Trans Vladivostok, it crosses the Sungari Rivor more than twice the distance Siberian Railway, strictly so called. As er, and what is now really the main line nem Boston to San Francisco; and originally projected, the road was to turns almost due south, and continues have been continued along the Amur. on (50 miles to Port Arthur, while southwhich is here the boundary line between eastward from Harbin runs the line, or Russia and Manchuria, to the Pacific, branch, to Vladivostok. From the main In fact, it had been surveyed 1,600 miles line, south of Harbin, a branch will be

> from Stretinsk to Khabarovka, the ter- constructed southeastward to Girin; and minus of the Ussuri Railroad, running another, farther south, is about comnorth from Vladivostok and already pleted southwestward to Newchwang. built. Put all intention to utilize this And the latter branch-to the final triis even now considered practically com- to Tsitsikar, however, the country is pleted, and the \$150,000,000 thus far ap- repeatedly crossed by rugged mountain

finish the work. THE PRESENT CENTER OF IN-TEREST IN THE FAR EAST.

now is not the Trans-Siberian line prop-

record for rapid construction. In 1896.

northern route was abandoned more than umph of Russian diplomacy and the pertwo years ago, when Russia first began fection of Russian dominance in Chinato absorb Manchuria. At Stretinsk, gov- is to be pushed on, when the poad will ernment steamers take up the journey connect with Pekin, the capital of China. and ply up and down the river buring the A year and a half ago the very locations open season, so that even by next spring, of the various lines of the Chinese Eastwhen, the railroad will be completed to ern were in doubt; to-day the road is all Strefinsk, St. Petersburg will be in di- but completed. Through the great wheatrect full communication by rail and boat growing valleys of central and southern with Vla.livostok and the Pacific prov- Manchuria, the engineers had an easy inces. In fact, the Trans-Siberian road way prepared for them. From Kidalova

propriated to pay the cost of construct- chains. But for this inhospitable and ing it will, in all probability, suffice to almost insurmountable section, trains would be running through from St. Petersburg to Port Arthur before next Christmas.

To finance this undertaking, the ex-The center of interest in the Far East pense of which no man's brain could compute beforehand, the Russo-Chinese er, but the Chinese Eastern Railway. Bank was organized, with headquarters that shortened way by which, through at St. Petersburg. It now has branches the complacency of China, the Trans- in every city of the Far East, and hon-Siberian line is to find its chief outlet to ors all requisitions of the railway offithe Pacific. No railroad has had such cials for however large a sum. The ena remarkable history as this Chinese gineers have orders to build the road, Eastern; and no railroad has been built and draw money as it is needed. 1 1 under such seemingly insurmountable

SENSIBILITIES.

prise, and the final section of the Transthrough Manchuria, to the saving of 700 president of the line should be a China- is taken to keep the two companies out- means of following them, so Mr. Friede miles of distance over going along the man, and that at the end of eighty years wardly, at least, separate and distinct. determined to go to Newchwang and prosorder of that province; and thereupon the entire ownersip of it should pass to Thus the docks at Vladivostok, built at ceed northward in the hope of meeting the work began to be prosecuted with the Chinese Government upon payment, enormous cost, were originally the them. On reaching Newchwang, he fita seal and energy beyond anything in all. Then, in the spring of 1808, Russig terminus of the Trans-Siberian Railway; ted out a cavalcade at his own expense, the previous annals of railroad building. leased Port Arthur and the entire Liao- but now they have become practically and then set off with his compass and in-By the beginning of the spring of this tung peninsula from China, thus secur- the property of the Chinese Eastern Rail- struments, to cross a section of country Fur (1809) the line had been completed ing a Pacific port that is free from ice way. We have already seen how, under the never before entered by a white man.

ly, of the Trans-Siberian) road, instead its own, half Chinese, half Russian; and

the Cossacks who guand its lines have The Chinese Eastern Railway runs been compelled to adopt a uniform through the richest section of all Asia" which, like the flag, is part Russian and er even known as Cossacks, but as the

> STATES IN THE CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY.

The Chinese Eastern Railway has a peculiar and special interest for America If it is building with a ramidity never before approached in railroad construction, the fact is largely due to American ingenuity, trustworthiness and energy, for the tools, machinery and materials with which the work is done are largely of American production; and the promptitude and skill with which these distance separating the United States it was soon recovered. and Manchuria, are not the least of the many wonders that have marked the whole enterprise. Naturally, we did not secure so eminent a part in the work without effort on our own part; and the story of how our abilty to serve them was first brought convincingly to the attention of the builders of the line is nothing less than wonderful.

As the Trans-Siberian line drew nearer to the Pacific, Mr. Sergey Friede, a member of the Engineers' Club of New York city, became convinced that, if the matter were property managed, a market for American railway machinery and materials could be found in eastern Siberia and Manchuria. Being thorough-

ly conversant with affairs in northern Mr. Friede soon after began his home-Asia, and also familiar with the Russian language, he decided to try to effect such a relation in those localities himself. In the spring of 1897, therefore, he set out for Vladivostok. On arriving there, however, he found that the engineers would not listen to what they regarded as his fabulous tales of American supremacy in the manufacture of tools and machinery, and the chief engineer was difficulties. And yet it holds the world's RUSSIAN REGARD FOR CHINESE off in the wilds of Manchuria, somewhere on the Sungarl River. The coun-

try was at that time unexplored by any While practically the Chinese Eastern white man, and engineers were setting Railway is altogether a Russian enter- out for the Sungari River to find and survey a route through Manchuria to Siberian Railway itself, the greatest care the Siberian frontier. There were no I Lake Baikal, nearly 4,000 miles from through the entire year, which her own original compact between Ching and The greatest and strangest difficulties

himself in Pekin, a formidable-looking placed not only for construction tools. long, he found the local officials ex- tives and equipment. tremely suspicious and fearful of him; and often in the villages and towns he came to it was difficult to get accommodations for himself and his party.

party?" They were dumfounded at the finally made, and the coolies returned sight of a stranger, and a white man, to their labors. Now they enjoy nothemerging from the forest, and could not ing more than watching the drills pickbelieve that Mr. Friede had crossed the joing a way at the rocks, firmly believing country they were about to penetrate, iliniither work solely by the power of A friendship was at once struck up, and the white man's "devil." the engineers proved more than willing To round out the store of our own

to listen to arguments in favor of machinery and railway supplies that could ward trips, to inform American manage ward trips, to inform American mana striktashet spending several months in facturers that Siberia and Mascharfa Americal' discially reported that of the were open to them.

A NEW ERA IN ORIENTAL RAILROAD BUILDING.

With the arrival of the first invoice of American tools a new era began, in raff- "to hn American firm, and they have now way construction in the Far East. tont bit rossed tha 866an, and are on their way was found that the American pickaxes, in sections overland to their various hammers and shovels were of better destinations in Siberia and Manchuria. Manchuria, while at Vladivostok and are encouraging the establishme

All winter long belated material was sent from point to point over the ice on sledges, and early this spring the great Property speaking, there were no roads, road commenced. Now, thoroughly about to run for a short distance on the only rude, uncertain trails. As a rule, equipped with American tools and every about the way. Occasionally, if a prop- rapid; but the Americanizing process er bargain was struck, some marvelous ... caused one difficulty, the first of its kind tains of construction material, each piece adventurer who had actually traveled ever known in Siberia or Manchuria-a bearing the stamp of some American twenty miles from home, would hazard strike. Tens of thousands of coolies were some uncertain directions as far as to at work along the line of road, this spring the next village. In the latter part of when the American rock drill was in- had been there for months past; he will the journey there arose much anxiety troduced by Mr. Friede. The Manchus remain until the last bit of material is regarding highwaymen, who were re- dropped their chisels, ceased chipping ported to abound and operate rather rock, and watched the drills thumping boldly in those parts. And once, when away hour after hour, apparently withhis cash wagon got away from him, Mr. out motive power, drilling deep into the Friede thought he had really fallen into rock; they saw dynamite used, a sheet are familiar with Western towns that their hands; but the thief proved to be of thame burst forth and the rock fly in spring up in a night, as it were; but to have been supplied, despite the great the man who was driving the wagon, and great fragments-then they struck. Such In spite of all obstacles and hardships, ditions, and nothing could induce them the party got through, and one day, at, to return to work. Even the-Russian a point near the Sungari, a body of Rus- laborers caught the contagion and joined sian engineers, intent on their surveying the strike. The entire line was locked instruments, were astonished at hearing up and inactive for three days. Howsome one call out in excellent Russian, ever, the Cossacks did not go out with "Is this Engineer Ingowitch's surveying the strikers, and an adjustment was

> prosperity in this great enterprise, the representatives sent around the world reach them in weeks instead of months. this past summer by Chief Engineer Ingowitch to find the best market for mamillions yet to be used to complete the AMERICAN TOOLS INAUGURATE Chinese Eastern Bailway, more than 75 per cent. can be spent to the best advantage in the United States. Moreover, this last summer a contract for all the bridges still to be placed was given

quality than those of European make, From now on most of the material will and were capable of heavier work. New go to Port Arthur after trans shipment orders for American material on a larger at Nagasaki; but sometimes a whole scale were given, and before the close cargo of tools sails direct from New York of navigation in November, 1898, Amer- via the Suez Canal. With the approachican rails, locomotives, hand-cars, and ing completion of the road, the Russians even cross-ties were delivered in central terminus of the Trans-Siberian Hailway; Port Arthur supplies from America were direct steamship line between San Franarriving by the ship-load. It was real- cisco and the ports of Viadivostok and ized that America could not only deliver Port Arthur, for, with the road combetter goods at a lower price than Euro- pleted, a rich country of 10,000,000 pop- by the way, ever celebrated in this thoupean countries, but deliver them in half ulation, to start with, will be brought the time. England, Belgium and Ges- nearer our entire western country than

thur by water, and nearly twice as far

3

RECENT JOURNEY OVER THE NEW ROAD.

When I arrived at Port Arthur in the final superhuman effort to complete the . summer of 1809 the first train was just section between that city and Harbin. Everywhere on the wharves and along the line of the railway were piled mounfirm, and on each pile sat cross-legged a Cossack guard, musket in hand. He used.

And what changes have taken place I Port Arthur during the few months of Russian occupation! Many Americana see a city of stone constructed before your performances were against all their tra- eyes is an unusual sight. All day long an army of coolies, thousands strong, marches from over the hill made historical by the Japs climbing over it to enter Port Arthur during the war. Each half-stripped man carries two small open baskets suspended from either end of a pole which he beas on his shoulders, Nature has prepared the little rocks with which the baskets are laden-the hills are literally composed of them-and they are used to fill in the low ground behind the breakwaters which are being constructed day and night by this line

of two miles of humanity. Each jostling the man in front of him and the one behind, they can be seen marching over the mountain eternally. In the 'Crevasses of these hills, made by sammer rain, these coolies are also building their villages-of either fint rocks, picked up everywhere, or sun-dried mad bricks of native manufacture. The source, onestoried houses rise up on the sides of the ravines in terraces, the roof of one serving as the veranda of the one above, or as the roadway for a village street. And in all this mass of humanity a woman's face is never seen. Even in the homes of the officials of the railway the sight of a woman's face is rare; indeed, so rang that among all the 20,000 workers and as many soldiers in Port Arthur, it is doubtful if there are two-score women. Everything gives first place to com-

mercial progress; there is not a temple of any kind in the city; the Chinese joss houses have been turned into offices for the employees of the Chinese Eastern nt of a Railway and the Russo-Chinese Bank; and the pretty little Greek church, lately built, stood dull and unlighted during the gay Eastertide (the first Eastertide,

EKIN: The Capital of the Pig Tails.

emarkable of the sights of China. crowded dwellings interpersed here and the Chinese as sacred ground on which garded as of priceless value. It is in every respect a contrast to the there by temples fronted by open spaces, none but the elect may tread. This holy Returning to the Tartar City, the visi- with the Pelbo. eleven miles from One of the most remarkable of the Tung Kung or Hall of the Chantles, ho ther capitals of the world, and stands is well depicted in the panoramic view of holies is of considerable extent. It is for caunot but be struck by the activity algue among the cities of the universe, which forms our double-page. The walls strongly enclosed, the walls having a cir- everywhere visible. The streets, which Figue among the cities of the universe, which forms our double past ten miles cumference of six miles, and contains a are for the most part very wide, but ables. The first, known as the in circuit, and the whole of the enclosed series of palaces and Imperial temples blocked up with booths and temporary

City, lies to the south, while space is a level plain.

hich, and strongly guarded; and it Russian, German, Spanish, Japanese, matic body in Pekin. that, if the gates be closed and French, and Italian legations; while the a besieging force.

supert of the Chinese and Tartar ings of Pekin is the French Roman Cathis partially inhabited, much or appen

at intervals of sixteen gateways, accredited to the Court of Pekin by the from his sectusion was Tangcho, who in pulation of close on a million people, is

imposing of all, is situated just around the corner. Prominent among the build-ings of Pekin is the French Roman Ca-tholic Cathedral, of which a view is also appended. Imperial Palace and the Imperial Por-thing, the danger which would otherwise occur to health and life is obviated, and the population seems to thrive notwith-standing its unsalubrious surroundings. Tungchow, where forty Christians, at-and the heaps of mud and filth every-standing instrumes gate to the challent meet of the population is a superior. Tungchow, where forty Christians, at-and the heaps of mud and filth every-bearing insertiptions in memory of the and the apple is the dampling, has never and which the challent meet of Chinese set is been relyed. Tungchow, where forty Christians, at-and the heaps of mud and filth every-teched to the American College ware where visible, creates an impression meth. The estrumes gate to been relyed. The estrumes gate to been r

protected, the forcing of such British embassy, the largest and nost Purple Forbidden City are the Great tion of the dust, which envelops every- and the contrast between the gilded shop however, built at a much more recent and out with inscriptions from the as these would entail heavy imposing of all, is situated just around Imperial Palace and the Imperial Por- thing, the danger which would otherwise fronts and signs, the gaily-attired people, period, and is a remarkably fine speci- Buddhist outras in Chin

considerably. The former is tholic Cathedral, of which a view is also Chinese learned from the Mongols in standing its unsalubrious surroundings. 'or kneeling in the dost itre wa the by given ever to cultivation. The Imperial City lying in the centre med with the choicest specialeus of Chi- tached to the American College were where visible, eventes an impression such sage Conte

The city of Pekin is by no means the The appearance of this city, with its of that above described is regarded by ness art, the china and laquer being re- recently murdered, is a small town at as is not easily forgetten by the visitor this tample is also earloss the junction of the Ullang River who enters Pekin for the first time. . . Another remarkable bufiding in the Pi

The main street of the Tartas City of famous observatory, which is reached classical books which constitute the Pekin is one of the quaintest thorough. after a picturesque walk along the main alpha and omega of Celestial learning. and buildings, most of which have not stalls for the sale of goods, teem with fares in the world. It has the appear- wall, which commands a fine view of the The texts are engraved on a series of Miolaing it is the larger Tartar City is planned on a more been explored by Europeans. Indeed, people, while the constant passage of ance of having been built in the aight, efty and affords a glimpse of the rellow- 182 pillared slabs of granite, ranged in is the larger Tartar City, The Partar City is planned on a more been explored by Europeans. indeed, people, while the constant passage of and the general aspect presented is bas "tiled notes of the Imperial Palace. The two corridors round the building. Turple Forbidden City" containing the many fine buildings and gorgeous temples the Emperor has granted an audience to witness to the commercial importance of of incompleteness, partially concessed in collection of astronomical instruments is front of the Pi Yung Kung is a hand the and Royal demesse. Though have mostly fallen into a state of ruin, the foreign Ministers in Pekin, the China's capital. The sights of Pekin are, dust. This thoroughtare, known as the double. The more ancient lying in a state of ruin, the foreign Ministers in Pekin, the China's capital. The sights of Pekin are, dust. This thoroughtare, known as the double. The more ancient lying in a state of ruin, the foreign Ministers in Pekin, the China's capital. The sights of Pekin are, dust. This thoroughtare, known as the double. The more ancient lying in a state of ruin, the foreign Ministers in Pekin, the China's capital. The sights of Pekin are, dust. This thoroughtare, known as the double. The more ancient lying in a state of ruin, the foreign Ministers in Pekin, the China's capital. The sights of Pekin are, dust. This thoroughtare, known as the double. The more ancient lying in a state of ruin, the foreign Ministers in Pekin, the China's capital. The sights of Pekin are, dust. This thoroughtare, known as the double. The more ancient lying in a state of ruin. The sight is commanded by a main of decay in an old garden, were con-Point in 1421, Pekin possesses a his- in this enclosure is the Tanugli Yamen, trodden by "barbarian" feet. It may be tage, owing to the clouds of dust which gate, possessing three entrances of im- structed during the reign of Chitaou, fasest specimens being located in the sandy, unpaved ground and posing design; but passage through it is betted known as Kubia Khan, in 1278. back, and its antiquity is evident ratification of the Trenty of Tientsin in was captured and sacked by the Allies in permeate the atmosphere so as to give necessarily slow, owing to the heavy The more modern installation was raised Bell Tower on the western side of the in faded grandeux and deceased Istil-a one-storied building resembling 1860, lies outside the city to the north. the effect of a slight mist. This dust, traffic which flows along throughout the by a Jesnit priest one Father Verblest, Tertar City, and the Ta-Chung-Su, of a temple rather than a Government office The first Englishman to penetrate the though extremely trying, has its use as entire day. All the gates of Pekin are who made the globe sextant, astraiobe Temple of the Great Beff, Leyond the The whole of the Chinese and Tartar in appearance. In the south-cast corner sacred precipets of the Imperial City a deodoriser, and probably to this cause closed from sunset to sunrise, but from and sodiacal sphere, by the order of the city wall. The latter contains the great an encircled by walls of from 50 of the Tartar City are the foreign lega- was Lord Macartney, who was received is due the possibility of living in the city sunrise to sunset they and the main Emperor Kanghi, in 1674; and the effect bell of Pekin, cast by order of the Emthe fort high, and possessing a width tions, clustered together, each surrounded by the Emperor Keen Lung in 1783. In at all. For the whole of Pekin, with its thoroughteres are blocked with uncess- of the huge brenes instruments standing peror Yong Lo in 1415 and hung in the test at the top. These walls are by its wall, where reside the Ministers recent times the first Emperor to emerge twenty-six square miles of area and on the sommit of the great wall is ex-Intervals of sixteen gateways, scoredited to the Court of Pekin by the from his seclusion was Tungcho, who is pulation of close on a million people, is camels passing to and from the great themely quaint. In the same quarter is in 1573. This gigantic object measure ounted by a tower one hundred Powers. Legation Street separates the 1873 granted an audience to the diplo-without drains or any attempt at sanita-overland trade routes which radiate by the noteworthy Kwo-tze-chien, or Con-15 feet in hight, is 9 inches thick, and and strengt guarded; and it Russian, German, Spanish, Japanese, matic body in Pekin. The principal buildings within the such as to defy description. By the ac- Western China. The effect is bisarre, sthirteenth century. The main hall was, It weighs 5314 tons and is covered ins

Pekin is rich in remarkable bells, the

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For Vice-Pr VALENTINE REMATEL, of Pennsylvania.

system that says to Labor, "You shall the what I offer you without a word of rerance, without any conference as to its ice; you shall take it or you shall move mily two hundred miles before you can oarn a dollar," is as real a system of slavery as anything that was ever endured in the North or any of the Southern States, for the man is utterly unable to resist his circum-Wondell Phillins.

THE ASSASSINATION OF HUM-BERT.

The New York papers assume that Humbert was killed by a malcontent workingman, who was "an anarchist and a revolutionist." The theagre details given out do not allow of any definite conclusion. The king may have been shot down in a general melee or he may have fallen by the bullet of one of the madmen produced by the recent bread riots.

The Crispi government, sustained by King Humbert, really prepared the way for the murder. When riots on both the Peninsula and Sicily commenced, the Italian government repressed the uprising with ferocity. There was a lack of food, and the people, maddened by the fact that there was plenty in sight, but none for them, arose and struck blindly at their enemies. Everything was against them. The soldiers, police, deputies, and courts, all took part in the slaughter of the workingmen and subjected them anew to the conditions which had pro duced the famine in the first place.

A murder of necessity causes a shock to all people. Yet those who have followed events in Italy for the last two years could not but see that attempts or the life of the king were inevitable. He was the head and front of the oppression of a great class. It is senseless to speak him free and throw the blame or the "government"--If the "government," outside of himself, did the wrong, he was willing to profit by their misdeeds.

The Socialist deputies have raised up

as the ruling class use them to-day for their advantage The cause of the emancipation of the working class has gained no ground by this murder. While it was so more horrible to fall by a pistol shot than to be mangled in a machine, the fact remains that an excuse is given to throw back the real and telling work of political agitation.

The capitalist class cared no more for Humbert than did the man who shot him, but dead he will probably become an excellent pretext for further outrages and oppressions in Italy.

WASTE NOT YOUR THIS!

The Pittsburg "Dispatch" is undury gracious to the Socialist Labor Party. which, with that paper's usual ignorance, is referred to as the "Social Labor Party."

But the display of ignorance on the part of the "Dispatch" is nothing peculiar; the peculiar thing is the willingness of the "Dispatch" to offer advice to the Socialist Labor Party, including the candidate for Vic-President, in their and the Party's appeal from the decision of the police magistrate who decided they were guilty of violating some sort

The "Dispatch" would not offer advice did it not feel certain that the agent of the capitalist class, the chief of police, has put his foot in it, and the so-called police magistrate has, if anything, made a greater fool of himself.

Very often the lesser lights of the capitalist government, in their eagerness to ingratiate themselves with the greater powers, overstep bounds and violate the law in such foolish fashion that. upon appeal, their superiors cannot but overrule their action; not because the upper courts would not like to violate the law as much as does the local Dogberry, but they have more dignity to maintain, and, above all things, must not be brought into ridicule.

The Pittsburg Dogberry who fined the Socialist Labor Party speakers, has placed his superiors in a very uncomfortable position. A case which should have been very quietly thrown out of court without much ado, is now to come

before the higher courts and cause the judges thereof worry. There is no law preventing the holding of public meetings in Pittsburg, and if there was such a law it would be, on its face, unconstitutional. The Socilaist Labor Party knows the taw and, knows its rights, and, knowing, will maintain them; therefore the appeal. The "Dispatch" should save its advice for, the judges of its class; they will need it and more. The case is now up to the higher courts. It rests with

them to say whether the police shall obey the law or whether file police cital violate the law with impunity. Save your advice for the judges of the higher courts, O Dispatch; the Socialists need it not.

"NEVER FORGET !"-YES, IN-DEED.

In the "Evening Journal" under the caption "News for Workingmen and Women" one J. N. Bogart, a local labor(?) leader, has the temerity to take upon his unclean lips the words of the immortal Wendell Phillips who said when talking to working:uen in Boston: "If you want power in this country;if you want to make yourselves felt; if you do not want your children to wait long years for the opportunities in life they ought to have-if you don't want to wait yourselves-write on your banner so that

Idaho, Ohio, Colorado, Georgia, Alabama, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Illinois, Maryland, New York and Montana-Republicans AND Democrats, Bryanite and Clevelandite, have rufflaned it upon the men, women and Cchildren of the workers, and no man, unless he be a fool or knave, can deny it.

Upon the memories of the wives and children of the men who died in the Bull Pen are indelibly stamped the Steunenberg, the friend of Bryan who in the interest of the Standard Oil Trust, declared martial law and built the

stockade; and of McKinley who supported Steunenberg's violation of law and wining out of the constitution by sending troops to assist.

The name of W. A. Clark of Montana, the copper-trust delegate to the Kansas City convention which nominated Bryan, is held in utter detestation by the men who have been forced to work for two dollars a day in the mines of Clark, and who just now have again been jockeyed by this capitalist knave.

The name of Stephens, the Governor, is held in contempt by the men in Mis souri, who going on strike against the street, railway company of Gov. Stephens, find rowdies hired to engineer

of regulations made by the police for the dynamite outrages, so that a chance conduct or non-conduct of street meetmay be given the company to accuse the men and by working up a fraudulent case, perhaps, hang some of the strikers and thus terrify the rest. And the Bryanite Governor Stephens does not remove the judge who lets the scoundrel off with a paltry fine.

In Colorado the miners in Hearst's mines are cursing him loud and deep for using the Populist Chief Justice to knock out the eight-hour law; and the newsboys of New York have not for-

gotten how he imposed upon them. In Georgia the man who is convicted on trumped-up charges and sent to the penitentiary, there to be sold to a mine owner as a convict contract laiorer at 11 cents a day, is hurling threats at the head of Clay and Pettus, the Bryanite Senators from that State.

In Alabama the cry goes up for vengeance against the Bryanites who refused to pass bills in the interest of the workers. If New York State and city the wail

of the widow and fatherless goes up against both Ice Trust Tammany and the Ruffian Roosevelt. Against the one for its readiness to breed crime and its willingness to kill strikers, against the other for his haste in supporting all forms of oppression, and seeking to debatteh the workers through the Weiss-

mans, the Derflingers and other labor fakirs. From one end of these United States to the other crime, misery, degradation. want and woe hold high carnival, and wherever it may be there is found the

Republican AND Democrat looking on with ghoulish glee, each accusing the other of being the cause, and both profiting by the misdeed. The record of the Republican AND Democratic parties is written in blood

and he who runs may read. The Judaslike fakir, given a pet of ink and some paper to dirty, may, as Mr. Bogart, conveniently forget. But there is in New York City one paper that cannot forget. The DAILY PEOPLE, the mouthpiece of the working class, blood of their blood and flesh of their flesh, says to Mr. Bogart and the other hired men of the Bryanite oppressors of labor as it says to the hired men of the Hannaite oppressors of labor, "YE have forgotten, but we have not."

No more can the dailies of the capitalist class poison the minds of the workers and turn into their own chan-

nels the righteous indignation of the pro-

letariat. Armed with the DAILY

. Minister Buck's report well illustrates capitalist government is but a committee of the capitalist class, an instrument of the capitalist class and only stands for and fosters the interests of that class. The workers go through the farce of voting, but as they always elect capital-

ists or their lackeys, and always vote to continue the capitalist system, the government remains in the control of words Steunenberg and McKinley: of that class, representing that class only, and safeguarding no interests but those of that class.

So the government will be used to find good places abroad to invest capital, and it matters little whether the withdrawing of that capital hurts or helps the work ing people at home. In a few years the wage slave here will be told all about "our" railroads in Japan, just as he is to-day told about "our" government in

the United States. The railroads built in Japan by American capitalists will belong to the "whole

people" just as much as the government of the United States to-day belongs to the "whole people."

WE BRING THE JUBILEE.

For years past in this country a conflict has been going on between the capitalist class and the working class, fought on the part of the capitalists, with skilland cunning, on the part of the working class with varying degrees of assininity, leading invariably to defeat.

That the working class had, not alone right, but also had might, so far as numbers are concerned, cannot be gainsaid yet that they have failed to accomplish any results can also not be gainsaid. Why is this so?

When two opposing bodies of men engage in conflict it is for the gaining of comething desired by each, and when'so engaged each side ordinarily has within its ranks and as leaders only those who are true to each other, and true to the cause for which they fight. Witness any war between two nations, tribes or factions.

The working class has, in its attempt to get more of its product, i.e., increase wages or decrease hours of labor, pursued the policy of blindly hurling its forces, ill-disciplined and poorly led, against the capitalist class, while the capitalist class, with its smaller numbers well disciplined and well led, has met them and time and again hurled the workers back and put them to utter rout.

In ordinary warfare the larger army is usually victorious unless led by incompetents or traitors, or armed with weapons inferior to those possessed by the smaller one. Added to those causes may he lack of cohesion and discipline. Under such circumstances the larger body is forced to consider why and how it was defeated. So it must be in the case of the battle between the capitalist class and the workers.

The working class are many, the cap italists few; so likewise are the savages of Africa many, and the white men few, yet the many are invariably defeated despite their bravery and numbers. That is caused by the fact that their fighting resources are limited.

The working class in the past has suffered defeat because it has used the weapons of the savage, and also because it has been led not alone by incompents but by men in the pay of the enemy, who have placed them in such positions as to impel defeat and rout. The organizations of labor, so-called, have in reality been organizations of savages using the methods of the savage. and being caused to use such weapons

by the leaders who have fought all attempts to align the forces along proper

that against labor organized and discithe truth of the Socialist contention that, plined, all opponents must go down in utter hopeless defeat. It has been the voice of one crying in the wilderness of defeat "Prepare ye the way," and has brought into existence a knowledge of the fact that it is a war to the death that must be waged, with the working class standing for right, truth and justice on one side, and the capitalist standing for wrong, untruth and injustice on the other. It has pointed out that the weapons the capitalists use, the powers of government, were made by the workers themselves and must be used by the workers. It has called for a union of forces not alone on the field where the enemy is strongest, but also at the ballotbox where we are all powerful. The Socialist Labor Party has kept

ever before the working class the goal to be reached of perfect peace and happiness within the Socialist Republic, and is now begining to gather the fruits of its work as noted in the news columns of this paper last Monday.

The downfall of Tobin the fakir at Salem is but one of a series of such happenings to take place, until at last organized and desciplined under the dual banner of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, freed from traitors, using modern weapons and led by men-the working class shall march singing their peans of victory on the stronghold of capitalism, the government, and, throwing the usurpers down and out, enjoy the earth and the fulness thereof. We bring the Jubilee.

THE FIRE OF THE FIRING LINE

Since the murder of Lovejoy by a proslavery mob in Illinois, there has 'been no outrage perpetrated on the apostles of freedom that could prepare in highhanded brutality with the arrest of Valentine Remmel, Vice-Presidential nomineee of the Socialist Labor Party, and two other Socialist Labor Party speakers, for addressing a public meeting in Pittsburg, Pa., on July 27.

To prove that there was no mistake. and that the capitalist class in Pittsburg is prepared to go as far in their attempt to suppress that free discussion which they instinctively feel bodes ill to their rule, as the slave-holders went to suppress the abolitionists, Valentine Remmel, Paul Dinger and William Cowan were imprisoned, tried and fined for addressing an open air political meeting of an official party in that state.

Of course a protest was made when the fine was paid, and of course an appeal was taken. At the trial it had been shown that no law had been violated; that there was no disorder at the meeting. The Socialist Labor Party will fight this attempt at suppression of free speech and make the criminal capitalist class show just how far they dare go. It requires the fire from the firing line to make the enemy reveal his position. The capitalist is a notorious bully. Wherever he has a weakling to deal with, bluff and bluster and threats of going farther than he really dares is the order of the day. But the Socialist Labor Party, the firing line of the working class army of revolution, is not to be bluffed. This appeal is taken to see if the brutal tyrants are prepared to tear their own laws and array themselves against the Spirit of the Age.

This outrage, like every attempt at su, pression, will strengthen our forces. On our side fight all those whose vision is clear enough to see the oncoming triumph of the proletariat and who line up within our ranks. On our side battles the Spirit of the Age, and the man who is animated by that spirit but who has not yet clearly discerned the

LAW AND LABOR. J. BY POLLEXPHEN.

A very interesting decision was handed down recently by a Massachusetts Court, fixing the status of the bicycle.

The Massachusetts case was that of Lowrania Richardson, who sued the town of Danvers. Mass .. for injuries received by being thrown from her bicycle by an imperfection in one of the highways of that town, and received a verdict for damages in the lower court. But the town having appealed from this verdict on executions, the full bench states its opinion that a bicycle is not a carriage within the meaning of the public stat utes of Massachusetts, Chap. 52, Sec. 1 and that cities and towns are not bound by law to keep their highways in such a

state of repair and smoothness that a bicycle can go over them with safety. The following, which includes the material part of the opinion, is practically a judical treatise on the bicycle. "The question, then, is whether a bi-

cycle is a carriage within the meaning of this term in the statute. We have no doubt that for many purposes a bicycle may be considered a vehicle or a carriage. It may be lawfully used on the highway, and is subject to the law of the road. . . . So, under a law prohibiting a person from riding or driving any sort of carriage furiously. So, under laws or ordinances prohibiting driving on the sidewalk. Under a law (in Pennsylvania) permitting the collection of tolls on a turnpike, a bicycle was held to be a carriage. The opposite was held in Eng-

land and in Michigan. And in Scotland in an action on a policy of insurance, it was held that a person riding a bleycle was not "traveling as a passenger in an ordinary vehicle."

"The statute in question was passed long before bicycles were invented (in 1786), but although, of course, it is not to be confined to the same kind of vehi cles then in use, we are of opinion that it should be confined to vehicles, ejusdem generis, (of the same class or kind), and that it does not extend to bicycles. This view is favored by the provision in the Public Statutes, Chap. 52, Sec. 18, which provides that no damages shall be recovered by a person 'whose carriag and the load thereon exceed the weight of six tons. The words last quoted were first added by the statute of 1838, Chap.

"It seems to us that the legislature, by use of the 'carriage,' had in view a vehicle which could carry passengers or inanimate matter, not to exceed, with its load, six tons. "A bicycle is of but little use in wet

than a carriage, and it is defined in Murray's dictionary. It is also so considered in the statutes of 1894, Chap. 479, whic is an act to regulate the use of bicycles and similar vehicles, and in the amendatory act of 1898. "A bicle is of but little use in wel

weather or on frozen ground. Its value consists in the pneumatic tire, but this is easily punctured, and no one uses a wheel thinks of taking a ride of any distance without having his kit of tools with him. A hard rut, a sharp stone, a bit of coal or glass, or a tael in the roadway may cause the tire to be punctured, and this may cause the rider to fall and to sustain an injury. It would impose an intolerable burder upon towns to hold them bound to keep their roads in such a state of repair and smoothness that a bicycle could go over them with assured safety.

"It is because ordinary roads are not considered, suitable for bicycles that cities and towns are given the power by the statutes of 1898, Chap. 351, to out, construct and maintain paths for bicycles. And the statutes of 1898 Chap. 474, make it a misdemeanor to trespass upon a cycle path by driving thereon with a horse or other animal except to cross the same. "We are, therefore, of opinion that a

Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathen

BROTHER JONATHAN-Dama they workingmen. They are always striking Always up to some mischief.

UNCLE SAM-Do you imagine the trike for the fun of it?

B. J.-It does look that way so times to me; although I know that the don't do so for the fun of it. The foch imagine they can gain by it. U. S.-I admit they are often-

B. J.-Often? Usually, always in error.

U. S .- Even if they were so, the blame is not theirs.

B. J.-Whose is the blame? Mine. I uppose?

U. S .- Yours some times. Other other times. The blame, in short, lies with you capitalists; if anybody is the fool it is you people; and if anybody is to be damned it should be you, the capitalists.

B. J.-Why, we do everything we can to prevent strikes.

U. S.-Sometimes you do, but some times you don't. You know well that when you want to break a contract, or when you want to stop work because your supply of goods is too large you simply instigate a strike. You get the labor fakir whom you keep in your pay to prod the men, and a strike follows Whose is the blame?

B. J.-Well, that is an exceptional case. As a rule, it don't come that way U. S .- If it don't come that way en actly it comes virtually that way.

B. J.-All the other strikes proceed from the stupidity of the men.

U. S .- I have shown you, in the in stance quoted that the strike proceeded from you in fact. Now take this other instance. You keep the labor fakir is your pay to prevent Socialist agitation from entering the union. Socialist and tation would teach the workers hore little there is in strikes. Being kere away from information, and by you doing, whose is the blame if your work

ers act ignorantly? (U. S. turns B. J. around, grabs him by the collar and the seat of his pants and gives him a kick that sends him flying.)

. . .

BROTHER JONATHAN-If only the employers were less greedy, how beauti fully they could get along with their workmen.

UNCLE SAM-And you think a little less greed would solve the Labor Que tion?

B. J.-That's it, exactly.

U. S .- There is John Jones who call has \$10,000 in his factory; do you think he can produce as cheaply as Richard Roe who works with a \$50,000 capital? B. J .-- N-n-o.

U. S .- Each piece of goods that John Jones produces costs him fully twice bicycle is not a carriage within the as much as each piece of goods the Richard Roe produces. Cau John Jone compete with Richard Roe? B. J.-Hardly. U. S .- What is left for him to do but to reduce his cost of production? B. J.-Nothing. U. S .- Won't he be driven to lows the wages of his employees? B J-Hem! U. S .- If he don't would he carry # business? B. J.-No! U. S.-If he does-B. J.-He is safe. U. S .- Nixy. He is busted all the same, although his lease of life mak be a little longer. B. J.-But if he is busted surboth what help is there? U. S .- The help there is for him is that he kick out the labor fakir whom he keeps salaried in the union. The is so much money saved, to begin with Secondly, that he realize that he i Secondly, that the Socialist Labor and wins. Because then competition be abolished. Third, that he aid his employ

their voice in warning time and again but their warnings were taken as threats, parliament was dissolved by Humbert's own orders, and the deputies were cast into prison. If there is blame to be fixed on anyone, we must trace the Italian troubles through all their windings.

Whe is the Italian government which wrought the people to the pitch of blind insanity? The working class? No. The Italian government is the capitalist class, the same as the government of this country is the capitalist class. In India we have the spectacle of millions dying from want, because those millions have been deprived of the product of their libor. We find in the wheat belt of Russia a similar state of affairs. We also she here that evidences are multiplying that we, too, have the identical problem to face. In every instance the means used to lighten the already heavy burden have increased it and made it more galling. Every act of capitalist society proves its incompetence. Every new item in its histoory is another argument for us to end forever its rule.

No workingman, surely no intelligent workingman, surest of all, no product of Socialist agitation, struck the stupid blow. The murderer is a legitimate product of capitalist "philosophy," of that "philosophy" that denies the classstruggle. The striking down of Humbert is not a blow at the capitalist system, because one man, a score, a thousand men not the cause of the prevalent misery. The work can be done only by takinto our own hands the powers of ent and using them for our own, government and using them for our own, the working class', advantage, the same

er can read it: WE NEVER FORGET!"

Then follows with this,

and ends up with what? With reference

to the numerous outrages committed

upon the working class by the Repub-

licans and Democrats? Oh no! He ig-

nores altogether the party of the man

whose decoy duck he has become and

accuses only the Republicans of commit-

ting the Idaho outrage and numberless

The spectacle of a multi-millionaire trast-owner like Hearst calling atten-

tion to the outrages committed upon

labor, and hiring Bogart to back him up

with the burning words of the great

agitator Phillips, is a sign of the times,

which if read aright will show how

thoroughly alarmed the capitalist class

is when it will descend to sham attacks

upon itself for the purpose of warding

The words "We never forget," should

be seared into the brain of every worker

with the heated iron of stern and vigor-

ous language, so that once burned in.

nevermore could it be gotten out, but it

should be, aye and will be, a never for-

getting of ALL the foes of labor,-the

From one end of this country to the

other, Democrats have stood shoulder to

shoulder with Republicans against the

workingman. Armed with the police.

militia, injunctions and regulars,

off attacks from other quarters.

Democratic Hearst included.

others of like character.

PEOPLE the forces which make for "Will the organized workers of the progress can nail all the lies of the United States remember this fall what has been recently said by them, or for enemy, and prove to all that-"WE NEVER FORGET." them, concerning your treatment by the present national administration?"

GOVERNMENT, FOR WHOM?

United States Minister to Japan, Buck, closes a report to the government about railroads in Japan with these words: "The above may interest business men in the United States who may be inclined to invest in railroads in Japan."

It is contended by the opponents of Socialism that this is a government of, by and for the people. Over two-thirds of the people in the United States belong to the wage-working class. Does the government represent them? Is this Minister to Japan guarding the interests

of this vast majority? * We are told by the same folks who maintain this to be a government of the people, that without capital the country, would be ruined; that capital must be

lured here from its hiding places, in Europe in order to quicken enterprise here. Is this Minister trying to divert the golden stream so that it may flow American capitalists to put their money into railroads in Japan. He is trying to lure the money, which his class claims

the country can not get along without, from America and thus deaden and obtract onr. "hausen life." It certainly help the working class in America cannot to have railroads built in Japan and American capital diverted from America.

lines, and bitterly resisted any attempt to use modern weapons of attack and defence.

The chief among these so-called organ izations has been the A. F. of L., which has taken the position that it was not a battle between two opposing forces with interests diametrically opposed but rather a family scrap between brothers "Capital and Labor."

Under the leadership of Gompers and the other fakirs the workers have time and again been led to defeat because it was meant they should be defeated; that is why Gompers and the others are leaders (?); they are placed in that position by the influence exerted upon "brother labor" by "brother capital" for the purpose of bringing to naught the efforts of the workers.

Most men of ordinary common sense know it is a fact that labor organiza-

fions of the old stripe are a failure, and consequence thereof many men have become pessimistic and hopeless of ary thing being done by the working class, claiming we are incompetent. Against this hopelessness and pessimism the Socialist Labor Party has been hurling its ammunition of hope. Against the failures it has hurled its shells of enlightenment to America? No. 'He' is encouraging | showing clearly that the working class are not savages doomed to eternal defeat, but men and mighty men when properly armed, disciplined and led. It

has torn from those in the pay of capitalism the uniform of labor and stood them in the pillory in all their naked foulness for the workers to gaze upon and know. It has been slowly forcing into the mind of the workers the fact gations don't materialize

forces of tyranny, will be drawn to us by just such outrages as this. Whether the capitalists, coward-like, shrink from completing their crimes in the higher courts, or, criminal-like, complete them and thus blazon to the world their defiance of the working class and their contempt for the "law," of which they affect to be the guardians, it matters little. The Socialist Labor Party will march on steadily, smashing the false pretenses and exposing the dastardly schemes of that class who answer arguments with policeman's club and fines, and who seek to stifle the voice of the apostles of Freedom in a dungeon's cell.

Hot as the Beast of Private Poperty is now from the first shot, much hotter will he get under the unremmitting and ever increasing fire from the firing line.

In Lowell, Mass., the weavers and the loomfixers are engaged in a little civil war which may end in a strike. Both rides claim that the trouble started because of a dispute between two operatives. The probable cause of the trouble is that some foreman is carefully fomenting trouble in order to give the manufacturers a cause to shut down or a cut down. Workingmen have too many other things to attend to on hand to attend to quarrels of their own.

Positive information from Canton McKinley's Canton, not Ching Fu Chu's Canton-justifies the statement that Mc-Kinley's porch is sadly empty. The dele-

meaning of that term in the Public Stat utes, Chap. 52, Sec. 1. * * * Excep-tion sustained." The prevailing rate-of-wages

which has recently been upheld by the appellate division will be of little benefit to the wage earners, and only a source of revenue to the politicians and lawyers, who have purchased the back-pay of certain workingmen who have been em-ployed by the city. It is well known that all municipalities in this state pay the prevailing rate of wages independent of statute, and the politicians usually s to that, in order that they may keep in the good graces of the workingmen among their constitutents. It is only when the contractors, doing work fo municipalities, will desire to bear the prevailing rate or the men employed by the city will attempt to bull the will come the tug of war and trouble to

the union. It will drive more men out of the unions the next two years, and make more "scabs" than have joined the unions the past two years. The men who work for the city are the politician in the unions, and they will force up the union rate above the point where the employers of the men who do not work for the city will accede to. Consequently the union men who do not work for the city will either have to quit or become "scabs" and leave the unions. While the prevailing rate-of-wages law as a piece of legislation attempting to limit the law of supply and demand is all right, if it could work in favor of the

wage earner, yet as it will only put an-other tool in the hands of the "labor fakir" to hoodwink the union for his own benefit, better for the union that it be repealed.

The only legislation in conflict with the law of supply and demand fixing rates of wages that can be of service to the wage earner and accomplish that which trades unions seek. Is such legislation as will apply to all wage earners, whether they work for the city or private CORCEPSE.

calize their class interests and the proceeding upon those class int they must conquer the public y and thereby overthrow the ca

Finally, join his workers and to shoulder with them march banner of the B. L. P. The of the capitalist system would from the mill-stone of small that now, tied to his neck, is a him, and he would become particular that him and he would become particular that he had be had in and enjoyer of the m

in the Co-operative Comm Thus, you will see, the tion is no guestion,

POSTPONED.

Trial at Pittsburg of Socialist Labor Party Candidates.

Bertiler in a Hole-Can Find No Ordi-Bequiring That a Permit Should Be Secured for Helding Meetings on the Public Highway-Answer of Police Impector.

PITTSBURG, July 30.-Attorney nas Lawry of 411 Grant street, repting the Socialist Labor Party, in rter Sessions Court on Saturday made application for an order for appeal in the case of Val Remmel of 75 Arlingin arenue, and William G. Cowan of 1710 Sidney street, and Paul Dinger of Cleveland. Application was granted and hearing set down for August 24.

Remmel is the party's candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States, Cowan for the Pennsylvania Legbisture from the Fifth Dictrict, and Dinger candidate for Congress from the Twenty-first district, Ohio. They were arrested on the Southside Thursday sight, on charges of violating a city ordnance. At the hearing before Magistrate David J. MacGarey each was find \$25 and costs.

The story of the case is told in this wise by Attorney Lawry, William G. Cowan, and other members of the Socialist Labor Party: On June 29 there was a picnic of the Twenty-sixth ward. Among those who attended were Inctor William Bradley and Cowan. The men have known each other for years. When Bradley said that Socialist meetings would have to be disstinued unless a permit was secured, Cowan laughed and thought it was a joke. But it was no joke.

Cowan, nevertheless, notified W. J. Eberie of Allegheny, an organizer of the party, and Eberle consulted Mr. Lawry, who represents the party and is him-mil a member of the organization. Lawry made investigation. He went to the law library and examined the codifed list of city ordinances brought down to within a few years of the present time. There was no ordinance in the best requiring that a permit should be secured before the holding of a public meting on a public highway, or none and he could find. He then went to City Hall, visited the City Clerk's office, the city clerk, or one he took for the clerk, and asked for a codified list ordinances up to date. The clerk there was no such book but said was familiar with all the ordinances ed within recent years. When away stated what he was after he was hid that there was no such ordinance. the attorney told his clients to go a with their meetings.

On July 5 meetings were begun again. five meetings were held on that night, h different parts of the town. Three thers were held on different dates after that. The third was on Thursday night. how all this and much more is men-tioned in the petition presented to the court. It, is mentioned that Remmel, Cowan and Dinger were subjected to the istignity of being searched and locked the despite the fact that the necessary fordest of \$15 was forthcoming within Steen minutes; that Inspector Bradley caceded the orderliness of the crowd, and that the arrest was simply made because of neglect to secure a police perand costs, which they paid under pro-The attorney draws attention to- the het that there was no copy of the ordisance on hand at the hearing in the Registrate's court; that he asked for the misase of his clients on that ground, and Mance of a copy was a brief statement in the permit, which was not a copy at If the Court refuses to have the here returned to the petitioners on this reand, then the petitioners claim that the ordinance is a violation of the State matitution. And, 'furthermore, they that if the ordinance is good law. The ordinance under which the arrest made was passed by City Councils ember, 1897. It is entitled "An orace regulating street parades, procesand street assemblages,' and rethat the police shall be notified any such function shall take place. ther gives the power to the Superdent of Police, subject to the apal of the Director of the Department Public Safety, to designate the route parades and the place of assembly. the Socialists declare, gives the Sudent the power to stick them in back alley where they will never be much the people, and this propothey propose to fight. Sector William Bradley said: "The " treated just the same as any In. They were searched and I have known Cowan and a long time, but we know no-

body after he has been arrested and lodged in the station house. The men were arrested for hold-ing a meeting without having a permit. There was no disorder at the meeting. I mentioned the the meeting. I mentioned the t at the hearing. I had a at the meeting. I had a fact at the bearing. I had a copy of the ordinance in my pocket, and I read it to them at the hearing. It wasn't a permit; it was a copy of the ordinance. They're going into court, are they? Well, we're all cocked and primed, and we're ready for them."

WILL ENGINEERS KICK 1.

No ! P. M. Authur Is Paid to Keep the Men From Kicking.

The following circular, issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway, furnishes an excellent illustration of the methods by, which the capitalist class manages to further mulct the workers whom they have robbed. As much of the charitable funds used to alleviate the miseries caused by the capitalist system are wheedled out of the working class, so onw the costs of the capitalists' wars to be levied on the working class. The circular reads:

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, VOLUNTARY PA-TRIOTIC RELIEF FUND.

VANCOUVER, B. C. It is impossible for us all to go to the front and fight for our flag and Queen in South Africa. Some of our fellow coun-trymen, have, however, volunteered to do so, and we feel there are many among the employeees of the Canadian Pacific

Railway who would willingly show their loyalty if given an opportunity to do and to this end the undersigned committhe is issuing an append to those of their fellow employees, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, who wish to subscribe to-wards a fund to provide necessaries for the families and dependents of those Canadians who have gone to the front. and compensation for the men or families suffering through casualties. THIS SUBSCRIPTION IS ENTIRELY VOL-UNTARY. Will you join us in the patriotic work by subscribing one-half of one day's pay for this purpose? If so, ease sign the form below and send or

hand/it in to your timekeeper. Names of Committee-Operating De partment: Conductors, A. B. Forrest, A. McDonald, E. Bongard, D. McKay, E. Chesley, C. H. Lee; brakemen, G. Strevens, J. J. Porter, L. Anderson, J. Kenny; despatchers, J. Goodfellow, J. D. Fraser, A. H. Lewis: agents, E. Goulet, R. Barker, A. C. McArthur, E. R. Redpath; operators, J. H. MacHaffle, D. McManus; yardmen, B. Gorman; bag-gagemen, J. Barnes; bridge department, C. Wellington, W. Miller, W. Wall; road department, A. Douglas, T. McManaman, J. T. Sullivan, J. Armstrong, F. Colarch, J. Shaw, S. Stephens, J. Stap-Colarch, J. Shaw, S. Stephens, J. Stap-pard: extra gangs, E. Farr, T. Flann, E. Ender; freight handlers, G. Cum-E. Ender; freight handlers, G. Cum-mings; C. & K. steamers, J. C. Gore, H. loe, C. H. Crandon. Mechanical Department: Engineers, E.

Hosker, W.H. Evans, H. Creelman, Mouat, A. McNab; firemen, J. Callin, Crick, F. C. Newitt, H. Edwards; shops, H. Burgess, H. Miller, J. H. Low, H. Greatrer, J. McLeod, D. Inches, H. Ingram, T. F. Patterson nmercial Telegraph Department-J.

Fletcher. M. E. WILKINSON. Canadian Pacific Railway Employees

Voluntary Patriotic Relief Fund. To the Paymaster:

This will be your authority to deduct from the salary payable to me one-half of one day's pay, amounting to \$

and hand the same to the treasurer of the Canadian Pacific Railway Em-ployees' Voluntary Patriotic Relief Fund, as a voluntary contribution on my ac count.

Name...... Occupation...... Residence...... Division......

NOTE .- Be sure and fill in amount of your half day's pay as nearly as you can figure it, and be sure and hand or send it in with your time. Trainmen and engine crews should attach these slips to their trip tickets.

HATCHING CRIMINALS.

TEXAS SOCIALISTS. State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party.

It' Meets at San Antonio-Nominates a State Ticket Including Electors at Large-Issues a Comprehensive Address on the Situation, Especially on the Periodical Appearance of Freak Socialist Parties.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., July 24 .- The State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Texas met here on July 22. It endorsed the Presidential ticket-Malloney and Remmel-nominated by the National Convention of the Party, held in New York, June 2, and nominated G. H. Royal, of Lampasas, for governor; Edmund Bellinger, of San Antonio, for lieutenant-governor; and J.

B. Webb and S. Silverman for Presidential Electors-at-large. The following address was unanimous-

ly adopted: "Recognizing the fact that much misapprehension exists in the public mind concerning Socialism, largely due to the machinations of a pretended 'socialist' organization that, as the residuary legatee of moribund populism, has become an asylum for labor fakirs and fleecers, economic imbeciles, intellectual eunuchs, and traitors expelled from the Socialist Labor Party, we issue this note of warning to the wage-workers of Texas, in the hope that it will arrest the attention of those who really desire to know the truth.

"Organized by fakirs for the benefit of fakirs, the Social Democratic party can never have any other status in the political world than that of an auxiliary, ever ready to furnish capitalist parties with trained fakirs to mislead the workers and betray the cause of labor. Finally, this bogus socialist concern, like a house built of rotten timber on a quicksand foundation, will tumble and fall to pieces It will perhaps serve as a 'good enough Morgan' until the fall election is over, and then it will go into quarantine until apitalist exigency and fakir necessity demand its resurrection as a brand new 'labor' party. It affects certain phrases stolen from the literature of the Socialist, Labor Party, and by this means it has no doubt enticed a few honest men into its ranks, but these will desert it when its true character becomes more fully developed.

"Middle aged men can call to mind dozens of these 'labor parties' that. starting off with a great flourish of trumpets, have had mushroom growth and then disappeared, swallowed up by

the capitalist parties. "The reason for this apparently contradictory phenomena in the political field is not far to seek. These various attempts had no solid foundation; in a word, they have been based upon ig-norance. They ignored the class-struggle. They accepted as truth the

false philosophy that 'capital and labor are friends,' and are only prevented from falling upon each others necks, like long separated brothers, by the persistent ocialist agitators. "In contrast with this dismal record of

folly folly and treason, ignorance and super-stition, we invite the attention of all wage workers, organized and unorgan-ized, to the unshaken solidarity of the class-conscious Socialist Labor Party. Organized ten years ago, it has never sought rapid growth by catering to this or that interest. Its platform states with precision the causes of the ills that crush the wage workers; and with equal learness it points out the remedy. Moreover, understanding clearly that its revolutionary program can never be crystallized into law except through the conquest of the public powers, and that to accomplish this a highly disciplined party is necessary, it organized such a party-the Socialist Labor Party-and so thoroughly is that Party guarded at every point by its uncompromising tactics that from its inception to the present day it has withstood every assault from without, while with equal vigor it has crushed every attempt at treason within its own ranks. A striking illus-tration of this occurred at the National Headquarters in New York City July. A conspiracy of crafty fakirs and traitors covering several cities, in-stigated and backed by Tammany attempted to "depose" our Na-tional Executive Committee, and by burglarious methods sought to capture the party machinery, including our of-ficials organ, THE PEOPLE. But the conspirators had reckoned without their host. Instead of being met with the feeble protest of milksop reformers, they ran up against the knock-down ments of militant Socialists. Our National officers demonstrated that they the right men in the right places by the extraordinary energy with which they administered the uncompromising tactics of the party. Throughout the country wherever treason reared its head, it was promptly throttled. Traitors were expelled and sections were suspended and reorganized and the loyal membership throughout the loyal membership the nation enthusiastically endorsed this prompt and vigorous display of integrity and courage by the National Examittee. There was no parecutive Committee. There was no par-leying with fakirs, no concessions to traitors, and the Party is all the stronger to-day by the reason of this effective house-cleaning. And in the future, if the fakirs and traitors sneak into the party and attempt to disrupt it, the same fate will overtake them that befell

cialist Labor Party is wholly different from all other political organizations, and one of its chief merits is that it has the courage to be unpopular. It pro-claims its mission in no uncertain language. Everywhere it declares its purpose to overthrow the capitality operative and substitute therefor the Co-operative Commonwealth. It will make no compromise with capitalist parties or their middle class adjuncts. It will steer clear of even the semblance of affiliation with the various bogus 'socialist' and 'labor'

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4. 1900.

parties. It distains the art of the demagogue. It does not feed the workers on taffy, but dares to tell them that they are slaves; that while their labor power is a marketable commodity like grain and pork, and subject to the same iron laws of supply and demand, their boast of being 'free and independent Americans' is claptrap nad a soul blistering lie. It tells them moreover that they will main slaves, subject to ever-increasing misery, unless they have the courage to enlighten their minds and dispel, their ignorance and superstition with which they have been stuffed by the economic statisticians and sweat-shop theologians

in the service of the capitalist class. "The Socialist Labor Party seeks to educate the workers, coafident that when they once clearly understand what their will soon find the proper rights are, they method to attain those rights; That method-and there is only the class-conscious ballot of the Socialist Labor Party. "It must be apparent to the dullest

mind that the workers of the nation, constituting a vast majority of the population, united under the banner of Socialist Labor Party will form an irrestible power, under whose class-con-scious blows the entire capitalist system will soon be ground to powder, thus, for the first time in American history, making the wage-slaves absolute masters of themselves, with full right to enjoy all the wealth they create, without yielding up three-fourths of it as is now the case to a felonious class that revels in splendor and luxury on the surplus values stolen from labor.

"Animated by the spirit of the class-struggle, which thrills every fibre of its being, the Socialist Labor Party, ever true to its high mission, and distinguished for its courage and capacity and integrity, as demonstrated throughout its his tory, feels that it is justly entitled to the respect and confidence of the wage-working class wherever dispersed. So the last paragraph in our Nato quot tional Platform:

"We therefore call upon the wageworkers of the United States and upon all other honest citizens to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class-conscious body aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers, so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class-struggle, we may put a summery end to that bar truggle by the abolition of barous classes; the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production,

industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all modern factors of civilization."

THE DRAMA IN THE SOUTH.

Scheme to Distranchise the Labor Vote.

The campaign in North Carolina which ends on August 2 is the most open of all attempts yet made to overcome the effects of the labor vote. There have been no equivocations and no attempts to hide the reality of the contest. It is

a decided and open move to restrict the suffrage in such a way that the middle and capitalist classes shall have absolute control of the powers of governnent.

It has been a common phrase for many years that the respectable elements in North Carolina were lined solidly on the side of Democracy. There has been a slight change in the contest, and many new phases come up. The Democrat have taken the negro and poor white side of the question, and stand "solidly" for extension of the suffrage. On the other hand the Populists, the once lamenters for the working class, have joined with the Republicans in the scheme of general disfranchisement. They have formed a coalition to control and divide the offices, to take away the vote of the negro and to smash once for all the remnants of the once powerfu Democracy. It is the last struggle of the party, and the unclean birds of the social world are in at the death. Aside from the disfranchisement as pect, there is another which shows the unassailable truth of the Socialist's position. The Democratic party represents dying class, and in the stronghold of that party, where for years everything seemed to favor it, we find that the development has been of such a nature class having lost its standing that the the party comes crashing down. bourgeois political revolutions in this country it is characteristic of a new party-and in North Carolina the Re-publicans may be looked upon as new-that they unite, not with the party most like themselves, but with the one that seems most antagonistic. The Populists. one that ranters, tricksters, and "mouth radicals," set themselves up in oppo outhing tion to both Democrats and Republicans but they were in reality only a perver-sion of Democracy. The Republicant stepped over their friends and joined with a party which had declared itself in the most open manner an 'enemy of the Republican party. This fusion means not only the death of the Democratic party, but also of the Populist party in North Carolina. It means that open war has been declared upon the working class of the South As it is, the capitalist class through the Republican party becomes the instru-ment of the repression of the suffrage it cannot be long before they will make similar attempts in other parts of the country. We are ready for them!

The Chinese Eastern Railway. (Continued from page 3)

sand-year-old town), because the engineer could not spare any of his 20,000 workmen from the railroad to put or the finishing touches. In addition to the 20,000 coolies at work building fortifications and filling in low ground where massive stone piers are being constructed, there is another army of 20,000 stationed here-Cossacks, encamped in the various walled barracks that a year ago were Mandarin palaces. And in the harbor are a score of warships; and there are always a few hundred sailors ashore for a spree. It was in June of 1899 that I traveled

on the first locomotive to turn wheels on the completed section of the Port Arthur branch of the trans-continental

railroad. Everywhere were great changes. It was an American locomo tive, as were the rails and cross-ties over which it ran, while on every piece of construction material lying about was to be seen the trade-mark of some enterprising Yankee. In the cab, too, with the engineer was the American who had brought this marvel to pass. Mr. Friede was again in Manchuria, an honored passenger on the first train to start from the southern terminus of the longest railroad in the world. We had started out for Chulanchen,

originally the central meeting-point of all the trans-continental systems; but upon arrival there we discovered that the city had been abolished several months previously. The extremely low water in the Sungari River last summer a year ago prevented the larger steamers from making their way to Chulanchen. So the 'engineers decided to take the city to the steamboats; and machine shops, round-houses, offices, banks and residences were moved thirty miles down the river to deep water, and the new location christened Harbin. It is not to be found on any printed map, yet Harbin is destined to become the Chicago of northern Asia. Already it

is a city of magnificent offices and dwellings, to say nothing of broad avenues lit by electricity by night, and patrolled during the day by American steam-rollers crushing rock and building asphalted roads. A Yankee-imported ice plant is now being erected, and everywhere about the railroad is seen the evidence of American commercial supremacy.

The trip down the Sungari and Amur. rivers again revealed the wonderful revolutionizing methods of Russia's mighty hand. Two years ago the trip was possible only by Chinese junks, and weeks were consumed, while now palace steamers run regularly for nearly 2,000 miles to Khabarovka, where direct railroad, communication with Vladivostok is maln tained the year round. At Nikolskoy, sixty miles north of Vladivostok, where the Chinese Eastern Railroad to Harbin makes connection, a sleeping village has suddenly grown into a town, and this summer it was officially advanced to the station of "city" with full privileges. The word Vladivostok signifies in Rus-

sian "The Glad Far East." but, alas! I found that its glory had departed. Three years ago the Government at St Petersburg was appropriating millions upon millions for the improvement of the port. A granite pier nearly a mile long was constructed. Immense floating drydocks have just been completed at an enormous outlay; and last winter colassal ice-breakers kept a channel to the port free from ice, so that Vladivostok or the first time in her history was not shut off from the outside world during the coldest months. Speculations in real estate reached fever heat. Then came the acquisition of Port Arthur, and in a twinkling, officially, Vladivostok was deserted. Side-tracked, she became a secondary port, a mere military outpost The fleet sailed away to occupy Port Arthur, the railway offices were removed to Chulanchen, and are now located at Harbin. The supremacy of Vladivostok has vanished, but around her is springing up a population that may yet redeem her withered hopes. So near is the completion of the railroad that connects her with Europe, that rates for passenger travel have already been established. They will be extremely low-\$102 from St. Petersburg to the Pacific, first-class fare, with third-class fare much less, At present the fare by rail and camel, or troika, is advertised as \$160 for the entire distance from ocean to ocean. One of the possibilities of the closing days of the Paris Exposition is a half-Cossack, half-gendarme guard, who will call out at the railway station, "Tais way for trains from Paris to Port Arthur"a distance bordering on 10,000 miles, through France, Germany, across European Russia via Moscow and the road now building to Perm, where the great trans-Siberian road may be said to really commence. One change of cars would probably be necessary, for the Russian and trans-Siberian roads have a gauge of five feet, which is, with one exception, the widest in the world. But for this, it will be a ride straight through and a ride of what novely and wonder in landscape and products and people!



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Hob

Who Should Be Promptly Cashiered.

NEW YORK, July 27th, 1900 .-- In the Yorkville Police Court to-day Magistrate Mott, who is desirous of bettering his position, and hopes to earn promotion by being considered a terror to criminals, delivered himself of a fulmination against a nine-year-old boy that would do credit to a bandit chief, instead of a so-called civilized judge, civilized judge, who in such cases, should be expected to aid in the protection of children instead of throwing them into contact with criminals, and thereby debauching them. Leo Lieberman was the small boy, tear-

Leo Lieberman was the small by, tear-stained and woe-begone, who stood be-fore the Magistrate on a charge of stone-throwing. Leo is nine years old, and is one of the eight children of Solorion and Ida Lieberman, who live at 21.8 East Seventy-third street. He was arrested Thursday evening for throwing stones in Second evenue. The how stoutly denied Second avenue. The boy stoutly denied the charge when he was arraigned in

"He has been a good boy," his mother said, in German. "If you will let him go home with me I will see to it that in the future he is kept out of trouble. in the future he is kept out of trouble." "I won't do it. I don't care about your boy, and I'm going to fix him," thundered Magistrate Mott. "I always fine boys \$5 for-throwing stones. I'm going to send him to prison if he doesn't pay his fine." Mrs. Lieberman said her husband was

out of work, and that the family had not a dollar. She asked that he be sent

not a dollar. She asked that he be sent home in her care. "Boy was throwing stones," said the Court. "You can't pay his fine, so I'm going to send him to the Juvenile Asy-lum for ten days." The woman made a tearful scene in the court-room at parting from her child. Agent Simond, of the Gerry Society, finally led her away from the presence of the Magistrate.

the Kangaroos. There are no factions in the party now, and none will be tolerated in the future. "In its principles and tactics the So-

OFFICIAL.

8

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Heary Kuba, Secretary, 2-6 New Reads street, New York

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS. Thomas Curran, Serretary, 64 Hanover street, Providence, E. L.

A TOVIGENCE, R. L. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-ADA--F. J. Darch. Secretary, 119 Dun-des street, Market square, Londen, Ontario. SEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY-2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's liter-ary agency.) Nortes - -At the last meeting of Section Erie, July 17, the following officers were elected for the next six months .- Organizer, J. F. Gingenbach, 345 East 12th street.

6.11

PENNSYLVANIA.

J. F. GINGENBACH. Organizer.

County Convention.

City, on Saturday, July 28, 9.30 p. m. George P. Herrschaft, Jr., chairman

and Henry Schreck, secretary. The fol-lowing candidates were nominated:

For Members of General Assembly

Charles Schraft, Max E. Fackert, Ar-

thur Mende, John Hossack, George P. Herrschaft, Jr., John Morhart, Henry Schmid, John Sweeny, Hugo Wurstorf,

For Members of Board of Chosen Free-holders: John E. Dietrich, Jr., Peter

Congressional Convention.

William Doran, William Chuemmel.

Frazee:

vention.

fill vacancies.

Notice .- For technical reasons, no Farty sunouncements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTE.

The regular meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party was held on Monday even-ing, July 30. Sauter in the cahir. Re-cripts for the week, \$39.80; expenditures, \$20.03.

\$2003. Correspondence from various parts of the country showed that the forces are being lined up for the campaign. Police persecution in Pittsburg is having its effect. Malloney is doing good work in Massachusetts, and the Pacific const, from Seattle to Los Angeles, is ham-marine away it. mering away. " was received from Lucien San-

ighthat the campaign document orders the convention was nearly prepared. JULIAN PIERCE.

Recording Secretary.

CALIFORNIA.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY CONVENTION. At the County Convention of the S. At the county convention of the B. L. P. of Los Angeles County, Cal., held Sunday, 2 p. m., at head-guarters, 2054 South Main street, Los Angeles, the following ticket for county offices was nominated to be voted for at the ensuing election in November of the present vort

the present year: For County, District Judge, James Hurley; Assemblyman Seventieth Dis-trict, Ferdinand Tetzlaff; Assemblyman Reventy first District, Joseph Wittum; Assemblyman Seventy-second Dis-trict, B. Jansen: Assemblyman Seventy-third District, S. J. Coop-er; Assemblyman Seventy-fourth District, August, Roberty; Assembly-man Seventy-fifth District, Wilman Seventy-fifth District, Wil-liem Skinner; Sueprvisor Second Dis-trict, Ben Anderson; Supervisor Fourth District, Alex Muhlberg; Supervisor Con-Fifth District, Peter Casterino: Con-gress Sixth District, Fred N. Tuttle. The following resolutions were unani-

RESOLVED. That we endorse the platform of the Socialist Labor Party as adopted at the last National Con-veption held at New York city, June 2, 1900, and the Socialist Trade and Laboy Alliance, as the economic factor in he class struggle. RESOLVED, That we pledge our sup-

et and allegiance to the Party pres the DAILY PEOPLE and the WEEK-LY PEOPLE.

The Convention adjourned with three rousing cheers for the standard bearers of the Party-Malloney and Remmel. LOUIS REUKLMANN.

JAMES HURLFY. Secretary.

ILLINOIS.

EAST ST. LOUIS-The county ticket of the Socialist Labor Party of St. Clair County, Ill., is as follows: Representative, M. Yochum, of Belle

ville: recorder, George Wagner, of Belle-ville: coroner, Joseph Rittly, Lentz Station: circuit clerk, H. R. Bloemsma, ty, Wm. F. Meyer. of Bellerille: State attorney, George Specht, of Bellerille: surveyor, Chris. Carl, of East St. Louis.

die ...

SECTION NEW YORX

CENERAL COMMITTEE

Regular meeting Saturday, July 28 1900, 8.30 p. m., 2 to 6 New Reade street Manhattan. Chairman, H. Ehrenpreis; vice-chairman, George Luck.

Seventeen new delegates were seated. Twenty-five new members were admitted.

The following officers and committees

The following officers and committees were elected for the current term: Organizer and Finnoial Secretary, Lazarus Abelson: Recording Secretary, Alfred C. Kihn; Treasurer, Eber Forbes; Crejfential Committee, Irving H. Weis-berzer, J. Seidel and Max Gensch; City Executive Committee, S. D. Cooper, Adelf Klein Frederic Fullbar Www. A

The National Executive Committee literature at an open-air meeting of the Party, nd the City Committee was in-s ucted to instigate legal proceedings for a reversal of Judge Mott's decision. will issue subscription lists, to be sent to the State Committees, these to send them to their Sections, and in order to avoid duplicate lists from being circulat-The meeting then adjourned. A. C. KIHN, Secretary. d by the State Committees, thus complicating the work of collecting funds, the State Committees are to retain one half

I THE PROPERTY

of the proceeds, on such lists, the other bail to go to the N. E. C. Friendly organizations desiring to lend helping hand, can obtain lists from the In view of the grave importance of the situation, we ask that you do/all that

Recording Secretary, Herman Spittle, 1020 Cascade street; Financial Secre-tary, Fred Uliman, 656 West 19th street; is in our power, in stop, mine, factor, wherever you meet those in Treasurer, Charles Hirsch, 817 West 20th street; Agents for the PEOPLE, whose interests we are, all of us, engaged in battle. For National Executive Committee, S. HENRY KUHN, National Secretary, L. P.,

Fred Uliman, 656 West 19th street; Alfred Black, 715 East 7th street; Agent for "Sozialistische Arbiter Zeit-ung," R. Elsasser, 2842 Pine avenue. 2-6 New Reade Street, Box 1576, New York City. P. S.-Bubscription lists can be obtain-

ed and members who have a chance to collect funds should not fail to send for HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.-The regu-HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.-Ine regu-lar County Convention of Hud-son County, Socialist Labor Party, State of New Jersey, was held at the club house, 548-550 Newark arenue, Jersey HENRY KUHN, Se'cy. them.

DAILY PEOPLE GENERAL FUND. Previously Acknowledged....\$13,715 91

Received from Ninth Congressional District, N. Y., part pro-1 80 ceeds of theatre performance. Received from Section Hudson County, N. J., proceeds of festival on Decoration Day..... Received- from S. L. P. of R. I. 25 00 and L. A. 206, Providence, R. I., and L. A. 200, Providence, R. L. part proceeds of fair...... Received for Minor Fund, from: Section Bethlehem. Pa., \$5; Paul C. H. Jesse, Provi-25.00

Rooney, Wm. J. Dooling, Julius Eck, Christian Degele, August L. Fricke, dence, R. L., \$3.50; J. A. Leach, Phoenix, Ariz. \$10; Carsten Hansen, St. Paul, Minn., \$3, 50; Wm. Flynn, Jacob Schwenck, John H. Brown, Oscar For Coroners: Charles E. Herrschaft. New York city, \$1; Section Frank Campbell. Max Fackert, E. F. Wegener and Carl Pittsburg, Pa., proceeds of auction, \$5: Comrade Black-Zimmermann were elected committee to burn, Pittsburg, Pa., \$1.... 29 00

HENRY KUHN, pancial S Total. Financial Secretary-Treasurer.

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SEVENTH NEW JERSEY DIS-TRICT .- The Congressional Convention DONATIONS TO THE DAILY PEOPLE. of the Socialist Labor Party of the Seventh Congressional District of New Jer

enth Congressional District of County So-cialist headquartres, 548-550 Newark av New Haven, Ct., week ending 'July 21: C. Sobey, 50c.; T. Sulenne, Jersey City, on Saturday, July 28, 1900, 9 p. m. E. F. Wegener, chairman livan, 50c.; M. Feldman, 25... Week ending July 28: C. Sobey, 25. . and Henry Schreck, secretary of con-50c.; T. Sullivan, 50c.; F. S. Werle, 50c.; F. Serrer, 50c.; Dr. W. Mayer, 50c.: M. Feldman and L. Kienzy, 50c.; I. Areta, 50c.; T. Maher, 50c. C. Pfirman,

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New York, 6th and 10th A. D.s.:

Thomas /Jacob, of Jersey City, was unanimously nominated as candidate for Congress. 50c.; T. Maher, 50c. C. Phrman,
 50; M. Stodel, 50c.
 Albany, N. Y.; J. B. Waldbillig,
 50c.; G. Else, 50c.; C. Mahr, 25c.;
 Br. 2, 35c.; E. Schreck, 10c.; F.

Richmond Socialists Elect Officers,

RICHMOND, Ind., July 25 .- Section Richmond, S. L. P. (Ind.) elected the following officers for the last six months of 1900.

Organizer, Jos. Brunner: Rec. Cor. & Fin. Secretary, Wm. H. Singer; Treas-urer, Paul Junglans; Literary Agent, Malcolm Ritchie. Grievance Committee, Fred Velke, Wm. Meyer, John H. Lich

Agent for the PEOPLE, Joseph Brunner, 911 S. A. street. Correspondent for the FEOPLE, Malcolm Ritchie; Assist. Correspondent, Wm. H. Singer. The following nominations were made

for the S. L. P. local ticket For Congressman, Sixth District, Joseph Brunner: For Electon Sinth Dis-trict, John H. Lichtenfels; For State representative, Wayne County, Fred Velke; For State Senator, Wayne Coun-

S. L. P. Congressional Convention. EAST ST. LOUIS, July 31 .-- The So-

cialist Labor Party Congressional Con-vention of the Eighteenth District of Illinois nominated Gus Jennings, of East St. Louis as candidate for Congress.

Election of Officers.

ber, 50c.; I. Jezewski, 25c.; K.
Sturegyk, 25c.; A. Reinstein, 50c.; B. Reinstein, 50c.;
Uaion Hill, N. J.; A. Gofferstepper, 50c.; H. A. Schoeps, 5c.;
A. L. Fricke, 10c.; W. T. Memmel, 10c.; C. Lindvall, 25c.; J.
E. Dietrich, 5c.; O. Becker, 10c.;
C. Bettech is. 10c.; ROCHESTER. N. Y .-- Organiser, C. A. Luedecke, 326 Joseph avenue; Re-cording Secretary, Charles A. Ruby, 801 Clinton avenue: Financial Secretary, An ton Metzler, 196 West Maple street; Treasurer, Robert Wetzel, 67 Vernon avenue: Anditors, B. Bauml, John With-G. Betsch, jr., 10c..... Jersey City, N. J.: E. F. Wegen-er, 50c.; M. Fackert, \$1..... ers. Literary Agent and Agent for the PEOPLE and "Abend Blatt. C. A. Luedecke; Agent for the "Socialistche Zei-tung, Anton Metsler.

AUGUSTA, 'Ga.-Organizer, Charles, Keel, 1737 Ellis street: Recording and

New York, 28th A. D.: F. Brauk-man, 50c.; Mrs. Braukman, 50c.; A. Rosenberg, 50c.; M. Rosen-berg, 50c.; Rosenblueth & Benke, berg, 50c 50c.; M. Heyman, 50c.; M. Halder, 50c.; B. Singer, 50c.; F. Hertz, 50c.; H. Deutsch, 25c.. 30th A. D.:A. Gillhaus, \$1; W. 4.75 Heyman, 50c.; D. Klein, 50c.; 2.50 Barthel, 50c. 32d and 33d A. D.: J. Lederer, \$9. E Siff. \$2: M. Steinperg. \$1; F. C. Fulling, \$1; C. Vander leith, \$1; S. Fristenburg, \$1; S. b. Cooper, \$1; N. Zucker, \$1; H. Simpson, \$1; N. Zucker, \$1; H. Simpson, \$1; T. Swanson, 50c; M. Neumaker, 25c; M. Swanson, 25c; P. Geibel, 40c; I. Feldman, 20c; K. Wallberg. 50c.; H. Joseph, 10c.; M. Weill, 13.45 10c.; Grant, 15c.... 34th and 35th A. D.; J. J. Kin-neally, 50c.; W. Gajewski, 50c.; H. Hermansen, 50c.; K. Johan-

sen, 50c..... Brooklyn, 5th A. D.: S. Levin ... 2.00 6th A. D.: 7th A. D.: A. D. Rasmussen, 50c.; P. Murphy, \$1..... 10th A. D.: A. C. Kihn, 50c.; T. 2.00 1.50 Walsh, 50c.; W. D. Peck, 50c.; J. T. Keveney, 50c.; G. Grange & W. F. Hills, 50c. Brooklyn, 12th A. D.: F. Leise, 50c.; S. Mummery, 50c. Brooklyn, 13th and 14th A. D.: L. 2.50 1.00 Wise, 25c.; C. Andersen, 50c.; J. Belopolsky, 15c.; I. Book-man, 25c.; T. Christiansen, 25c.; T. L. Comstock, 25c.; H. Weiss, 10c.; N. Rasmussen, 25c.; J. A. Larsen, 25c.; C. Nelson, 25c... Brooklyn, 21st A. D. Branch 2: S. Dunne, \$1; S. Roesenfeld, 50e 1.50

Total\$410.65 NOTE L-In the last issue of the WEEKLY PEOPLE a typographical error made the donation of H. Carless sex County, N. J., appear as 0 cents; it should have been 50 cents.

NOTE II.--Twenty-eight Assembly District, New York.--The donation of 50 cents by Mrs. Brauckman was entirely omitted, but the total given for the Assembly District (\$4.50) was correct.

NOTE III .- The total amount sent by Section Chicago was \$52.75, not \$2.75. These typographical errors did not affect the grand total given in last issue as \$303.55, and that total is correct.

HENRY KUHN, National Secretary.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS. Los Angeles Cal., July 25, 1900. Comrades of the Socialist Labor Party and Socialist Trade and Labor Alliarice

We have hesitated for a long time to come before you with the below request. We know that your assistance is re-quired anywhere and everywhere and 3.10

for various different purposes. But the peculiar conditions we are facing here 75 in California forces us to make the fol-lowing explanation and appeal for aid. 2.00

The Kangaroos are attempting to steal 2.75 the name of the Socialist Labor Party of California, and we are obliged to fight

or our rights before the Secretary of 2.00 State and maybe the courts. This envolves considerable expense, as you all

well know; but it has got to be met. All through the straight comrades of this state have proven themselves loval and self-sacrificing to the extreme so far. We are of the opinion that this new burden thrown-upon our shoulders through the dishonesty of crooks, trait-ors and freaks of all kinds, mainly of 5.75 the Kangaroos who, after voting for the name "Social Democratic Party" and endorsing Debs and Harriman, they now attempt to have their so-called state committee recognized, and get on the primary ballot under the name of the Social Labor Party. Comrades, it remains for California to give the Kan-garoo the last kick, and let it be so 7.25 mighty that the Kang will never recover. The fight is yours as well as ours, and

- if you want to help us to keep the hon-ored name of the Socialist Labor Party in this state from disgrace, and give the 1.25 class-conscious vote to a genuine "Social-ist Labor Party" ticket show it by 1.50 sending in whatever you may be able to spars in money to the undersigned, Or-
- ganiser for the Socialist Labor Party A. KRUSE, Secretary California State Committee. 2.00 20516 S. Main Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

to the Convention.

PRICE, \$1.10.

Owing to their large size these photo

graphs can be shipped more writer putter titles. 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-

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY,



In New York there is a newspaper. is a daily newspaper. It is a Democratic newspaper.

is a capitalist newspaper It is owned by W. R. Hearst.

Hearst is a" friend of the workingman.'

He is such a persistent friend of the workingman that he skins profits out of the workingman's children. How?

Oh, the usual way. Hearst is one of those precious people who thought war with Spain would be a good thing. So with Spain would be a good thing. he told his employees to egg on the dis pute. Then he sent his correspondents Cuba, and they sent back great and glowing tales of battles and Roosevelt 2.50 and the "Journal."

Result No. 1 .- Great demand for the 'Journal.'

Result No. 2.-Hearst puts up the price of the paper on the newsboys, and thus makes a prifit out of the war he thought he helped to precipitate. Great Hearst.

Hearst's Sunday "Journal" has an "editorial section" consisting of advertise ments, summer resort news, freak editorials, and freaker contributors. Every thing but the advertisements is "Copyrighted, 1900, by W. R. Hearst."

Last Sunday the star freak contribu-tion was by William Jennings Bryan. He wrote an article on the income tax, and tells us what a blessing it would be. Inasmuch as both the tax and the bless ing are copyrighted we cannot reproduce either; for which we are devoutly thank-

....

And the "Journal" has a cartoonist Davenport by name, who acts as illustrator for Bryan's articles and makes a cartoon per the order of his employer, W. R. Hearst.

He gives us a peiture of a giant named "The Trust." In one hand the giant holds a sack labelled "Taxes," while in the other he carries a whip. (When Hearst evolved this idea of the whit he probably thought of the way whipped the newsboys into line.) A proession of workingmen is passing along all dressed in tattered clothes and whis kers a la Peffer. As the poor devils pass they drop their money into the sack. Below the cartoon appears this



Trades' & Societies' Directory Of Organizations Represented in S

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., MEETINGS at Headquarters, No 481 Smithfield street, meets every 2d and 4th Saturday, 8 p. m. Mixed Local, No. 191, meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday, 8 p. m., at 14 Ley street. Allegheny, Ta. 13th Ward Branch of Allegheny, meets every 2d and 5th Sunday, 8 p. m., at 14 Ley street, Allegheny, Pa.

SCCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADQUAR-TERS of 34th and 35th A.D.a. 451 Willis ave. Business meeting every Friday even-ing. Free reading room and pool parlor open day and evening. Free lectures every Sunday evening. Subscriptions for this paper taken. 449

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meets every Monday evening, S p. m., at Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, New York. Daily People stamps may be purchased by delegates from L. Abelson, Assistant Organizer, 177 First avenue: E. Siff, Financiai Secretary, 342 Canal street: Julius Hammer, Recording Sec-retary, 304 Rivington street. 410

SECTION AKRON, OHIO. S. L. P., meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's stall. 167 S. Howard street. Opganiser, J. Koplin, 307 Bartges street. southwest corner of 11th street and Ymavend.
southwest corner of 11th street and Ymavend.
15th and 17th-1st and 5d Friday, 5 Methods and 17th-1st and 5d Friday, 5 Methods.
16th -Every Tuesday, 8 p. m., Club Brand 2018 - 2d and 4th Thursday, 8 p. m., Club Brandway, 2010 Broadway, 2010

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S.L.P., meets 1st Sunday of month, 10 a, m., at Bendquarters, Esser Co. Socialist Ciub, 78 Springfielr ave., Newark, Address communications to John Hossack, secre-tary, 105 Princeton ave., Jersey City, 444

SECTION ESSEX COUNTI, S.L.P. The County Committee representing the sec-tion meets every Sunday, 10 a.m., in hall of Reset County Socialis: Club, 78 Spring-field avenue, Newark, N. J. 485

SECTION LOS ANGELES, L.P. Head-guarters and free reading room, 205 ½ So. Main st. Public meetings every Sunday, S p. m., Foresters Temple, 129 ½ W. First street, corner Spring. 435

28th 22 and 4th view, 2 p. th., Cal 242 East 80th street. 30th-2d and 4th Friday, S p. th., Cal ourn-2n and 4th Friday, 5 p. fa., Cal Rooms, 1706 First avenue. 32d and 33d-Every Thursday, 8 p. m., Ca Rooms, 169 East 100th street. 8th and 35th-Every Friday, 8 p. m., Ca Rooms, 481 Willis avenue. Branch 8 (Bohemian)-1st and 3d Wetn day, 8 p. m., Club Room, Als East Th street. YEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274 8 T. & L. A., meets every ist and 3rd Wed T. & L. A., meets every ist and 3rd Wed-nesday at 8 p. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Secretary, K. Wallberg. 408

SECTION BUFFALO, S.L.P., BRANCH 4, meets at International Hail, 251 E. Gen-esce st., near Michigan st., upst. Public lectures and discussion on questions per-taining to Bocialism every Monday, 8 p. except 4th Monday of month, which is a perved for business meeting. Everybody welcome. Bring friends along 461

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SCCIALIST LABOR PABTY meets every 2d and 4th Friday, 5 p.m., S.L.P. béadquarters, 853 Grand av, Westville Br. meets every 3d Tuesday at 5t. Joseph's Half Visitors welcome, 423

SCANDINAVIAN SEt JN, S.L.P., Br. 1, meets 2d and 4th Sunday of month at 10 o'clock, a. h., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, Arbetaren. 429 SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, BRANCH 2 meets 1st and 8d Hunday of month, at 10 a.m., at Linper Hall, 319 Atlantic ar-enue, Brookiyn.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meet-ing every Tuesday evening, 8 p.m., at Ciub rooms, southwest corber 11th street and First avenue. Pool Parlor open ev-

ery evening SECTION, PHILADELPHIA meets month, 2.30 every second Sunday of the month, 2.30 p. m., headquarters, 1304 Germantown Ave. BRANCH No. 1 meets every Tuesday evening same place.

7th District (Polish)-1st Wednesday in month, Kowalski's Hall. 65714 Third and BOSTON SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY Headquarters, No. 45 Ellot St., room 4 and 5. Free reading room. Open every evening. Wage-workers



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Directory

tion New York, S. L. P.

General Committee meetings, 3 4th Saturday, 8 p. m., at Daily Part Building, 2-6 New Rende St. City Executive Committee meeting 1st and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m. at Daily People Building, 2-6 New Rende St. Office of Section New York, at Daily People Building, 2-6 New Rende St.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAR

ASSEMBLY DISTRICT MEETINGS. 1st, 3d and 5th-9d and 4th Monay, a p.m., at 261 Hudson street. 265 East Broadway. 285 East Broadway. 4th-2d and 4th Thursday, 8 p. m., In-colory Hall. "25 Sast Broadway.

celsion Hall, 235 East Broadway, 6th and Tenth-2d and 4th Wednesday, p. m., at Club Rooms, southwest mene of 11th strets and First avenue. 8th-Every Wednesday, 8 p. m., 26 Delane

street, 9th-let and 3d Mónday, 8 p. m., 349 Ninth avenue, 12th-Every Friday, 8 p. m., Club Research

Bib-Int and Sol Fridar, 8 p. m. C. Booms, 441 West S9th street. 14th-Every Tuesday, 8 p. m. Club Borney outbwest corner of 11th street and Fr

street. Italian Branch-Last Surday in month, 1 p. m., 335 East 106th street.

p. m., 335 East 106th street. BUBUUGH OF DRUDSLINN. 26.-Every Thursday, 8 p. m., at Hall, Pro-pect and Juy streets. Ath-is and 36 Wednesday, 8-p. m., 20

Greene avenue 5th-2d and 4th Thursday, 8 p. m., 83 Bart

oth-Every Monday, S p. m., at 18

Throop Avenue. 7th-Ist and 3d Thursday, 8 p. m., 125 Third avenue. 10th-2d and 4th Thursday, 87 St. Edwards

12th-1st and 3rd Friday. 8 p. m., 421

12th street. 13th and 14th-1st and 3d Wednesday, p. m., 555 Gruham ävenue. 15th-1st and 3d Saturosy, 8 p. m., corset 412 Bushwick avenue. 13th, 17th and 18th-2d and 4th, Thuss days, 8 p. m., at 1/66 Fulton street.

at 244 Bleeker street, corner of Knick

erbocker avenue. 20th-First and 3d Wednesday, 8 . m. Club Rooms, 244 Bleeker street. uruss

Club Rooms, 244 Bleeser street Grass Kalckvröcker avenue. "A:r District, Branch 1--20 and 4th Friday, 5 p s., at Schellein's Hall, corner Ver-mont and Atlantic avenues. "Ist District, Branch 2--Brery Friday, p. m., Washington Hall, 93 Thatford av-sone

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

10th

19th

12th street.

avenue. 2th-Every Friday, 8 p. m., Club Ress. 235 East Broadway.

Adelf Klein,	Frederic Fulling.	Wm. A.
Kelley, Josep	h Scheurer, Freder	ick Olpp.
Owen Diamo	nd and J. Seidel.	

Grievance Committee, William Ken ney, A. D. Wegman and J. Bernstein. Entertainment Committee, Joseph H. Sauber, Ephrain Siff, Mrs. Brauchman, J. Gullen, A. Machauer, M. Bracker and Fred Fulling.

City Anditing Coramittee, II. Ehren preis, J. Seidel and Louis Weiss,

State and National Auditing Commit-tee, C. Petersen, E. Diederich and L. Eckstein.

Sergeant-at-Arms, Ernest A. Gilhaus, Delegates to D, A. 49, S. T. & L. A. J. J. Dunn, J. Seidel and George Luck. The Organizer reported the engage-ment of Sulzer's Westchester Park for the bicnic on Saturday, August 25, 1900, to be conducted under the auspices of Section New York, S. L. P., and the Daily People Conference for the bene-fit of the DAILY PEOPLE. The manner in which the Assembly Districts have taken hold of the sale of tickets, and the splendid program arranged by the entertainment committee, consisting, as it does, of popular out-door games and sports and such in-door entertainment as is suitable for the warm summer weather indicative of nearly as signal a success financially and otherwise as the en-tertainment of March 25, 1900,

A committee of the Women's Auxila commutee of the women's Auxi-iary. Daily People Conference, was given the floor on Daily People business, and delegates were particularly urged to bring before their Assembly Districts the suggestions of this committee, as well as other matters relative to the distribuas other matters relative to the distribu-tion and sale of the DAILY PEOPLE.

Corresponding Secretary, E. S. Cranfell, P. O. Box 534; Financial Secretary, Herman Bottjer, 1742 Ellis street; Treasurer, Thomas H. Miller, 1743 Ellis street; Literary Agent, Gordon C. Wil-liams, corner of Hicks and Tuttle streets. MILWAUKEE. Wis .- Organizer, Frank Wilke: Financial Secretary, E. M. Rubringer: Recording Secretary, John Vierthaler; Treasurer, Theo, Horn

To the Section of the Socialist Labor Party and its Friends and Sympathisers:

COMBADES .- The National Convention of the S. L. P. has met; the Na-tional ficket of the revolutionary pro-letariat is in the field, and the campaign s on.

In order to conduct the campaign with vigor and carry an understanding of our principles into the dense masses of the principles into the dense masses of the wage-slaves of this country, to arouse them to a clear perception of their in-terest as a class, and to align as many as possible with the revolutionary movement of their class, as represented by the Socialist Labor Party, and by it alone, we call upon you to aid the Na-tional Executive Committee by contributing, as liberally as possible, to the GENERAL AGITATION FUND, for which subscriptions are herewith opened.

The trying struggle of the past year with reactionary elements who someth to derail the party, has engaged much of our attention and nearly all of our means; that is now past history; the Party is done with it, and will go on its way, but to conduct an energetic measure to a to conduct an energetic compaign, to send our candidate for pre-filent. Comrade tion and sale of the DAILY PEOPLE. The Organizer was instructed to call a general meeting of all Sections of the Socialist Labor Party in Greater New York within two weeks from date. It was also decided to reimburse Com-rade J. Cook for the fine of \$5 imposed upon him by Judge Mott for distributing the DAILY PEOPLE and S. L. P. we need funds and we have none now.

New York, off and 10th A. D.s.; J. Scheurer, 50c.; L. Weisslo-witz; 50c.; P. Megging, 50c.; H. Lipschultz, 50c. New York, 12th A. D.: Director, 50c.; B. Rothstein, 50c.; Finn, 50c.; A. Weinstock, 50c.; Sol-comer 50c Meinstock, Joec.; Sol-omon. 50c.
 New York, 18th A. D. G. Luck, 80c.; P. Luck. 50c.; J. Holler.
 50c.; C. Oest, 50c.; J. Donohue, 50c.; C. Oest, 50c.; J. Donohue, 2.50 50c.; C. Oert, 50c.; J. Donohue, 50c.;
50c.; Mew York, 14th A. D.; A. Steinherz, 50c.; E. Vogt, 50c.; J. Seidel, 50c.; J. Posner, 50c.
New York, Sixteenth, A. D., I. I. Wohl, 25 c; H. Ehrenpreiss, 25c; M. Stark, 25c; H. Gotherer, 25c; S. Moskowitz, 25c; J. H. Lefkowitz, 25c; I. Eckstein, 25c; M. Blank, 25c; M. Schonfelt, 25c; P. Jos. 2.50 2.00 27c; M. Blank, 25c; M. Schonfelt, 25c; L. Perl, 25c; P. Joseph, 25c; A. Honick, 25c; M. Frey, 25c; D. Bear, 25c; M. Kleinherger, 50c; W. Goldstein, 25c; Roth, 25c; J. Gross, 25c; R. Brandstaedter, 25c; S. Zimemerman, 25c; A. Frueh, 25c; M. Lederman, 50c; M. Goldenberg 25c berg. 25c.... New York. Nincteenth A. D., E. 6.25 Vew Jork, Nineteenth A. D., E. Koch, 50c; J. Rosenkranz, 50c; W. Widmeyer, 50c; A. Franck, 50c; B. J. Brandes, 50c; W. Ort-lieb, 50c; H. Mahland, 50c; H. Mittelberg, 50c; J. Weisenflu, 50c; C. Ahlers, 50c; C. Rohde, 50c; J. R. James, 50c; R. Doual, 50c; F. Eller, 50c; Rasmussen, 50c; F. Eller, 50c; Rasmussen, 50c. 50c. New York, Twentieth A. D., M. Bets, \$1; J. Bets, 25c; S. Wina-wer, 50c; L. Isaacson, 50c; shop collection, custom shoemakers 7.50 collection, custom shoemakers at 301 East Twenty-ninth street, 5.55

New York, Twenty-third A. D.: New York, Twenty-third A. D.: Tzemakh, 50c: Larsen, 25c: Westerberg, 25c: Planoncon, 25c: Twoney, 25c: Russin, 25c; Pollock, 25c: Bama, 10c. New York, Twenty-sixth A. D.: O. 8. Mandel, 50c: E. J. Moonills, 50c: J. Klein, 50c: H. Luderer, 51: I. Cocke, 50c: W. Evidwase 2.10 \$1; J. Cooke, 50c; V. Feldman, 25c; S. Schonfeld, 15c...... 8.40

the second second second preserve and the second second second second second second second second second second

PAY THE TAXES? The capitalist papers say, Yes; the S cialist Labor Party says, No.

Photograph of the Delegates It is one thing to make an assertion but it makes the cerebrum twitch to prove that assertion, and the Socialist Labor Party has proceeded to demon-strate that its position is impregnable by publishing a pamphlet treating com-prehensively of Taxation as it effects the working class. Lucien Sanial is the an thor, and he proves conclusively that, whether taxes are high or low, all the working class gets out of life is a mighty poor living. The title of the parchlet is

TAXATION.

Its contents are as follows:

All Wealth Produced by the Working lass

How the Capitalists Get the Wealth. The Power of Taxation. The Theory of Equal Taxation. The Evolution of Taxation. The American System of Taxation. Wages and Tazation: 1. Taxation does not Reduce Wages 2. Taxation May Increase Wages.

Prices and Taxation. Retail Prices of Necessaries Not Af-fected by Fluctuations of the Wholesale

Market. Amount of Taxes on Commodities Con-sumed by the Working Class Is Toe In-significant To Deserve Notice. How Socialists Will Wield the "Weapop" of Taxation.

FIVE CENTS A COPY.

TEN COPIES, THIRTY-FIVE CENTS

hausted a short time after the convention adjourned. The supply for the present con-vention may be run out pretty quickly. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO Nos. 2 to 6 New Beade Street, 2 to 8 New Reade Street, New York. NEW YORK CITY.



Read the DAHLY PEOPLE