

inches to his stature over nature acreasing the productivity of his The same instinct that led man the first tool pushes him on

It is not over nature alone that the tools adds inches to the individual; it also adds inches to him over the toolless man. This pregnant socio-economic fact does not from the start manifest itself. So long as the tool is slight and simple, he who wants it can readily bring it forth by the direct application of his labor to nature, and thereby place himself on a par with whomsoever is already in possession of its equal. But the tool develops. Its development is not from within, like organic matter. The feature of its development is the need and increasing neds of other tools; besides increased powers of steam and electricity, to carve it out of nature with, and thus render it more poten by ren-dering it more fruitful. The tool used in production presently needs two, three, four other tools to bring it forth. Even then its acquisition by individual man, to the end of enabling him to compete with those already in possession of its like, may not be impossible, though the process becomes harder by degrees. When, however, the tool has finally reached that individual perfection of a Northrop loom, a Mergenthaler typesetter, a hydraulic, press, a steam plow, reaper and binder, a Westinghouse electrie engine, a cotton harvester, etc., and even long before that, - none can

mprove it. The more perfect the intranent of production, the more abund stilization is to render the product or so abundant that the burden of ations toil, together with want or fear if wast, for the material necessaries of may be lifted from the shoulders and minds of man, and, thus raised above whether and moral faculties may have The rungs of the ladder, up th man climbs toward civilization are ter more perfect tools of production.

The development of the tool, or in ment of production, is twofold. It men power individually; it also gathnoter collectively, by contraling by and gathers power individually by lively step with the discoveri ce, and the maturing genius of a the old handloom becomes a steam Sorthrop loom; the old agricultural its become steam plows, real and harvesters.

lective power, however, of the sathered by bitter experience. course of its growth, the counters a serious obstacle, that it with nutlification. Its aim. of the store of wealth, is me balked. The tool is a weap-nat the foe of the race-POVER-The wastefulness of competition weapon's edge against itself. a long and bitter experience taught Sentration. The discovery the it points and paves the way CARTNERSHIP of two individuals; follows the partnership of two or partnerships - the CORPORAhext appears the partnership of corporations-the TRUST.

at is that doubly developed inhighest individual and the high-

longer conjure forth its equal out of na-ture. When to this individual growth is coupled the collective development or concentration implied in the trust, free competition ceases de facto, whatever it-may remain in theory. The trust is the highest form of col-lective development the tool can reach under the system of private ownership in the machinery of production. But the gigantic powers it wields over nature accrue to those only who hold it; to all others it becomes a scourge. As such, the trust blocks the nation's path

on its march to civilization. Once the tool has reached this stage it stands transmuted into a social-judustrial power that emphasizes the changes which society has been undergoing since highest individual and the high-the privately owned tool first appeared. It carries these changes further and forces to the fore a new social problem.

5. 8. Jappin: 3,000,000 Scarge Blin: 3,000,000 6. 7. Blins (0,000,000 6. 7. Tiffang: 10,000,000 W. L. Strong, L'-Joseph T. Harper. 15,000,000 5.000.000 Andrew Samagit? Stant Samaka. Roger Wolcott? S. d. Eleicher 10,000.000 13.000.000 Runsel Sage ] Jearge Jould : marens a. Harna. Redfield Provetor ; 10, 000:000 10.000.000 15. 000.000 15.000,000 10,.000.000 Le Grand B. Cannon, 1.000,000 Brayton Jula; marcellus Hartley; Lingenard Stewart; 3 3 Widemener. 5. 000.000 1,000,000 60,000,000 10.000.000 adrian Iselin 40.000.000 John Wanemaker. 3.000,000 Henry Babot Lodge: Henry Havemayer. R. J. Sammell ! 25.000.000 15,000.000 20,000,000 R. H. J. Soddard, 10,000,000 ulion W. aldrich . Robert Hnight, feneral Draper, 1 Montgomery Scott. Henry See Biggian. 15.000.000 40.000,000 25.000.000. 35,000.000 J. Perport Morgan ... Gorrelus Venderbill; Willelaw Reid. 50,000,000 10,000,000 Herman O. armora 20.000,000 w. murray brane. 20.000,000

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Senator Gaffey 5 : 000,000 Senator Saffey 5 : 000,000 P. B. Winston, Cloreco. 000 Senator Daniel, 10,00000 Sunator Martin 5,000,000 Sunator Morgan 1,000,000 Sunator Patture 2,000,000 Sunator Harris 5,000,000 5,000,000 Smater Clark, 120,000,000 marcus Daly, b0,000,000 pacot Repure 15,000,000 arthur Secall 10,000,000 25,000,000 James B. Keene! 15.000,000 Joseph Blackburn ; 12.000,000 a. Van Wyck T R.a. Van Wyck) Richard barrole. 500,000 1500,000 40,000.000 w. C. Whitney. Perry Belmont, 35,000,000 0.N.P. Belmoul 40,000,000 (2.6. Worthington; 15,000,000 Adlai E. Starmon; 13,000,000 James X. Jones T . 10 1000;000 Lengrant brown; 5,000;000 Sinaton Tiller, 2,000;000 Sanaton Marlander 35,000;000 Sanaton John P. Jones; 35,000;000 Sanaton John P. Jones; 325,000;000 Strater John P. Jones; 325,000;000 murit Daly hopenestin tid, 18, 000, 000 T. & Shambers, 20,000,000

We love to think that the Revolution-ary fathers give our people political free-ditioned upon property qualifications. This it was easily acquired: and consequently.

on by the development of the tool under the system of private ownership. Competition is predicated upon the

capacity of competitors to sell equally cheap; this capacity depends upon, the power to produce with equal abundance and this, in turn, is in direct ratio to the development of the tool. With the approach and appearance in the country's industrial arena of a tool, privately owned and so far developed that its creation by those without it was no longer feasible, these ceased to be quali fiel for the competitive warfare, and the commonweal began to be differentiated into three hostile social classes:

First, the Proletariat-the wholly toolless class, who, no longer able to exercise their labor function without access to the tools not owned by themselves are reduced to the level of merchandise and compelled to sell their labor power in the labor market for a living: Second, the Middle Class-the class

who, though armed with tools sufficiently powerful to exclude the toolless classs, find it harder and harder to hold their in competition with the more pow ful and ever-perfecing tools held by class above; and. Third, the Capitalist Class-the class,

who, possessed of the prerequisites for successful competition, can shift work from their own to the shoulders of the letariat; can live in idleness upor profetariat; can live in idleness upon "profits"-i. e., upon the difference be-tween what their employees produce and the "wages" paid to them-i. e., the market price of labor; and can with their more abundant and cheaper pro-duction, undersell the class below, and reduce it to the grade of proletarians. These class distinctions-proletarisu dependence, deepening misery and in creasing numbers; middle class precari

tics, gotten up to order, on the condition of the people. But-"Meliose probant, deteriors segments" (they prove better things, but worse follows).

or even deny the existence of such by inundating the country with roay station

The middle class, though itself ready to profit by the dependence of the toolto profit by the dependence of the tool-less proletariat, is up in arms against the trust, whose superior power is crush-ing it. It chooses to see only the inv-ages wrought by the trust. It is weights against "momopoly." while it upholds "capital;" ignorant of the economico-juridic contradiction implied in such a position is chosen for the second position, it clamors for the everth the "monster," or at least, for the elip-ping of its wings; and lawyers who are not jurists, together with economists who are not scientists, encourage the folly with their twaddle.

Lastly, goaded into mental activity by the smarts it suffers from the capital and untrammeled by the class states of the middle class, the class-comed proletariat is pushed beyond the constructionary vatism of the former and the reactionary posture of the latter. Its class interests reveal to it the two loading features of the trust; the development by concen-tration of the tool, which makes for prog-reas, and its system of private owner-ship, which blocks progress; its class interests make it aware of the contradic tion, and direct it to mave the good and permanent feature by stripping it of the evil and temporary one. The class-cou-scious proletariat pushes the revolutionary movement onward by straining fur the public ownership of the trust. . . .

The ladder up which mankind has been climbing toward civilization, the ever more powerful tool of production, is the storm center around which the



2

# To Wage Workers, Young - and Old. of Rockville.

Section Rockville of the Socialist Labor Party Addresses its Fellow Wage Earaers of That Town on Matters That Concern Them and the Whole Working Class-A Calm But Forcible Presentation.

Wage-workers, young and old, of Rock ville, Conn., greeting:

A few words with you, fellow working men of Rockville, will not be out of place at the present time, while you have plen ty of leisure; and, as we somewhat doubt the plentiness of your savings, which would enable you to enjoy your vaca tion at Newport or in the mountains, we hope you'll lend an ear to our words.

The time is again near when we shall be called upon as free citizens of the United States to select our national administrators for the next four years.

· It is needless to recall to your minds the times of prosperity promised to you by the "great" Republican Party four years ago when you were railroaded to Hartford-there to parade and hurrah for the Messiah-McKinley. And he came, and you have lived

through the four "prosperous" years, and your accumulations speak for the good times you have had.

The Socialist Labor Party has, on different occasions, through its speakers and literature, explained to you the reasons why you could not expect different conditions from these you have been treated to for years.

The revolutionized method of produc tion through the ever improving machine, displaces us by the thousands, and that, brings about the condition of a hundred men applying for one job. As a result our labor-power decreases

in value and practically enslaves those happy ones who remain at work.

We, fellow-workingmen, are all at the mercy of our employers, and at the least dissatifaction shown by you, you are told that there are many ready and willing to become slaves in your stead.

Naturally it must be so. Less money in your pay envelope means more more dividendi for the class you are compelled to well your labor power to. More sufferings and misery for you means more pleasure, more enjoyment for your employers.

And then there is another point. It is beyond all possibility to buy back three-quarters of the wealth you produce with ouly the quarter that you are setting in wages. As a result of the above conditions thousands of workmen are idle, though willing to do anything; crime and prostitution are increasing; and you are being ground lower and lower.

And while you do work-you have barely enough to make the two ends

While pointing out the reasons of your present misery we have also pointed out the remedy which consists in the collective possession of the machines and all natural forces needed to our subsistenci'.

You have the power, having the vote, to apply the remedy. Bon't let others administer your af-

fairs. As a result of having done so right along you are down. Learn to at-

# THE FAMINE IN INDIA. Herrible Conditions Over Which Our Ally's Flag Gayly Floats.

Gilson Willetts, recently returned from a journey through the famine-stricken region in India, thus describes conditions there:

"The famine is, above all, a big famine. You can search all the books in the British Museum, and you won't find ecord of a bigger famine. The breadess area covers 350,000 square miles, which is one-third of all India, or as big as all Canada. In this area are 50, 000,000 people. Ten millions are entirely

destitute, and of these the government is taking care of 6,500,000 on relief works and in poor houses. The streets of Bom-bay were full of starving people, while over the million-dollar railway station. and on the university campus, and on the portals of the gorged market build-ing, the British flag floated gayly.

ing, the British flag Boated gays. "Up sprang from the gutter in front of Hotel where I the Great Western Hotel., where I stopped, a dozen brown bodies, with lean forms and robust lungs. They clamored for bread in the Hindustani tongue. They were starving, and no one would them eyen a crumb. To give them money would mean to be surrounded inby a mad mob. Thus famine stantly creeted me at the very moment of my arrival

"Other famine-sufferers; grown-up Hindus, as well as young Hindus, crouched, or loitered, or slept, or awaited death near other grain cribs. I took a train northward from Bombay. At a station I perceived a horrible, hideous night have hisen from the grave. They might have risen from the grave. Brown skin 'covered their bones, leather stretched over a frame. lik The young woman's shoulder blade had burst through the skin. I could have filled the basin-like stomach of the long man on the ground, and in it wash ed my hands. He arose and slapped his hollow stomach with one hand, and, with the other hand, slapped his brow. The womointed to the brown naked mite on her thigh bone. They implored in weak, far-away voices, 'Salam, Sahib; you are our father and our mother. Give us food, and God will bless you with many children.' And from that time on, I saw similar groups, and scenes, heard similar pitiful cries, saw equal distress, on every

"About every ten or fifteen miles there was a relief camp or poorhouse; the starving people have to walk from ten to fifteen miles to get to them. In the re-lief camps people are seldom arrested. They are too busy or too tired to do wrong. Are the people honest among themselves? Yes; for obvious reasons. They have nothing to steal from one anothe

"It seems incredible that so many millions of people can be starving at one time, that so many hundreds of thou sands are dying, that such distress exists among the living. But the scenes I have described are just as true of the stricken district this moment as they were when sailed from Bombay a few weeks ago. The famine will last throughout this rear, and its effect will be felt for more than a year to come.

Additional contributions to the India famine fund in this city amount to \$1,-131.58, bringing the total to \$211,279.03.

### ACROSS THE BORDER. Companies in Canada That Control "Our"

### · Folks. SAULT STE. MARIE, August 19. The industries of Sault Ste. Marie are rapidly becoming important. There are on the Canadian side of Sault Ste. Marie the Algoma Commercial Company, the Canadian Steel Company, the Sault Ste. Marie Pulp and Paper Company, and the Lake Superior Power' Company.

The American power companies are supplying power to the numerous companies above mentioned, and are also suppiying the city of Sault Ste. Marie with two in case of any refusal or failure by him both electric and water power. They have at the present time a capacity for developing 16,800 horsepower by fortytwo turbine wheels of 400 horsepower each. The intention is to construct an additional one of much larger capacity in the near future. The pulp company is turning out 150 tous of pulp per day, practically all of which goes to France, Germany and England. The managers have a large sulphide plant under construction, which will be finished in a very few weeks, and have an output of 75 tons of chemical pulp per day. They also have very large iron works and manufacture a great deal of their ma-chinery, including many electric ap-pliances; and they have made in their own works the iron columns for their new buildings. They have also under way smelting works for the manufacture of pig iron, and, with the addition of the nickel ore received from their own mines at Sudbury, will make "ferro-nickel pig." These companies also control on the American side of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., the Lake Superior Power Company, the Union Carbide Company, American Al-kali Company, and the Michigan Reduc-tion Company. They are constructing a canal on the Michigan side and water-power works which will contain three hundred and sixty turbine wheels with a capacity of 125 horsepower each. The capitaliza-tion is \$3,500,000, and the works will cost that when completed. The water-power on the Michigan side will also be used to run factories similar to those now on the Canadian side, with a carbide now on the Canadian side, with a carbide mill and an alkali factory in addition. The product of the carbide mill is owned by the Carbide Company of Chicago. t and the product of the alkali factory by the American Alkali Company of Philadelphia.



The Company Agrees to Terms Acceptable to the Men-After the Strike Is Declared Off, the Company Substitutes Another "Agreement" Which the Men Sparaed-Company Violates its Charter

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 18 .- On Saturday, August 4, the Erie and Western Transportation Company and the striking longshoremen, after a six weeks tie up, came to an agreement. The agreement Was:

Monthly men, who previous to the strike had been receiving \$50 per month were to receive \$45 for twenty-seven days' work. Hourly men, according to this agreement were to receive 30 cents per hour straight, whereas previously they received 30 cents per hour for ten hours and 35 cents per hour for overtime. It was further agreed that no man was to be discriminated against and all were

to return to work as union men. ' Mr. Keefe represented the strikers and Mr. Payne represented the company.

The work was to be furnished the men as soon as a boat could be dispatched to Erie. On Thursday August 9, a boat arrived, but to the surprise of all the company

again broke their agreement. This was a great set-back to the men, many having obtained employment elsewhere, but having some faith in the company, left their late employment to be in readiness for the first boat. They learned, how ever, that they were to sign the following "Memorandum Agreement," which is

a violation of the agreement reached by Mr. Payne and Mr. Keefe: "The Erie & Western Tansportation Company agrees to pay to --- John

Doe-wages at the rate of forty-five (45) dollars per month for each month worked. making deductions for time when there is no work to be done. Ten hours, between 7 a. m. and 6 p.m. shall constitute a day's work. The Erie & Western Transportation will pay for extra time over said ten hours twenty (20) cents per hour, and will also pay for necessary work

on Sundays.twenty (20) cents per hour. -John Doe --- agrees to work diligently in and upon the freight houses. vessels and docks of the Erie & Western Transportation Company whenever and as required by the said Erie & Western Transportation Company for the aforesaid rates of pay, to comply with all the rules and regulations established by the Erie & Western Transportation Company to govern said work and the employees

engaged therein. The right is reserved to the Erie & Western Transportation Company to at any time discharge the said-John Doe -for failure to comply with the rules and regulations aforesaid, or to fully and diligently perform the work assign-

ed to him. This agreement may be terminated at any time by -John Doe-or by the Erie & Western Transportation Company on two weeks' previous written notice or on two weeks' verbal notice given formally in the presence of John Doe-- further agrees that -John Doe -in the case of a strike or any suspension of work without said

weeks' previous -

notice.

THE DEMAND FOR WORK. Giv: Us Work! Give Us Work! Is the Cry In " Prosperous " New England.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 17 .- The demand for work at the Department of Public Works has been so great recently that the officials have been almost distracted with the stories of hard luck told to them by the applicants and their wives. Evidently the prosperity heralded

about the country by the Republican press has not reached New Haven, for Superintendent Brennan put 150 men to work and at least 150 more have applied.

For one to be convinced of the awful clamor for work it is only necessary to visit the department of public works in the City Hall at 11 o'clock any morning. As an example, the other morning there were forty men in the hallway waiting for Superintendent Brennan. Wives of some visited Director Troup with summary process papers, which showed conclusively that unless rents were paid the people would be ejected. In nearly every case the men say they don't want charity; all they want is enough work to keep their families from Springside.

The applicants are persistent in their quest for work and very often wait about the building for hours evidently with the iden that they will be put to vork in order to get rid of them

Mayor Driscoll, City Engineer Kelly, Troup and Superintendent Director Brennan held a conference on the mat They sat in the Department of Pub lic Works for four minutes and were inerrupted six times by unemployed men. Becoming satisfied that they couldn't make headway with the numerous ap-

licants they adjourned to the Mayor's office and locked themselves in. A farmer from Saybrook came to the City Hall and asked Director, Troup if he knew of a man who would like to go to work on a farm. Director Troup called Superintendent Brennan and the farmer was given his choice of the forty men waiting in the hall.

The appropriations given the Depart-ment of Public Works are rapidly being used up, and unless the Common 'oancil orders some streets paved it looks as if the army of unemployed wouldn't be tessened much by city work.

# TO SENATOR TELLER.

### Questions Asked Him by a Socialist Labor " Party Man.

Will you be kind enough to answer the following questions with cold facts: Will you meet a Socialist in a joint

lebate? If not, why not? Can you tell us of a single measure in the interest of the working class, during the past twenty-five years? If so, what is it?

Have the Democrats passed such a neasure during the last fifty years? If so, what is it?

Can you explain the difference (so Socialist can understand) between the Democratic party, that is controlled by Railroad Trust Belmont, Idaho Bull of it. Pen Trust Gov. Steunenberg, and presided over by Cotton Bale Trust Jan K. Jones, and the Republican party. owned and controlled by the same kind of a gang?

Do you think the working class forgotten how scores of their class were shot down in cold blood at Latimer, Pa. in the fall of 1897, by Martin's gang of Republican sheriffs, and how they (the working class) were treated in a like manner at Buffalo, N. Y., at the hands of the Democrats?

Do you think we have forgotten th part the D mocrats took in the A. R. U. strike of 1894, and the part the Re-publicans took at Pana and Virden, Ills.? Senator, do you think we have forgot ten that the great Trust-Smasher-Free Silver-Democratic-Governor Steunenberg of Idaho, and his bull pen-the blackes ot all blots on American history? I say Senator, do you think we have forgotten that bull pen?



restaurant keeper, but he thought it was a put up job against him. He said the proprietor was a very fine gentleman and a'ways paid his debts. He was also making lots of money, and

moved in good society. It was afterwards learned that the police on the beat got their meals free at this restaurant.

The evidence shows the deep degrada tion to which the working class is sub jected. The man who runs the restaurant does not ent there. He knows the place too well. In the goodness of his heart he takes the money received his villainous food and spends it on races

and on sports. The matter concerning this beat is not yet finished, and evidence is accumulating every day to show that not only is he a criminal, but that the courts are for the purpose of protecting this kind of criminality.

### CHEAP LABOR

### To Be Secured by a "Philanthropic" Tramp Law.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 19.-An act "to give employment to the unemployed," now widely known as the "Dague tramp bill," passed both houses of the California legislature in 1897. It was rendered inoperative by reason of the neglect of the governor to append his signature to the same in the time required by the constitution. It will be introduced again at the next session, and probably will become a law, as it ceives generally the support of the Republican and Demogratic press of It is the intention of the author State. and, others to have the bill introduced into the legislatures of every State in

The chief provisions of the bill are: Each county shall be divided into road districts, to be identical with supervisoral districts, and labor put upon highways shall be under the control of the supervisors, or commissioners, of whom may be roadmaster of his disadult person, upon showing triet. Any to the satisfaction of the roadmaster, or of the board of supervisors, that he is homeless and without means of support and in immediate need of food, clothing and lodging shall be employed by said officers to labor on the public highways, or on the county farm, under the direc tion of the roadmaster, or superintendent of said farm, for which service he shall be lodged, given "three meals" per day, and receive at the end of each week the sumptuous sum of not less than thirtyfive cents per day of eight hours' labor tor each day's service.

But the Board of supervisors may, at its discretion, provide for a greater wage than thirty-five cents, if, in its wisdom, county justifies such increase. The said unemployed shall be designated as the "honorable unemployed,,' and they shall at liberty at any time to terminate said engagement to labor by giving the roadmaster one doy's notice of such intention.

If any able-bodied man refuses this offer, and chooses to be a vagrant and is convicted of vagrancy, then the sentence of the court, shall be that said vagrant shall labor on the highway or county farm, ninety days, instead of being confined in jail in idling or seat adrift as a "fibater." At the end of his niacty days' service he shall be paid ten cents per day in cash for each day on which he may have performed labor. disappears. Just why he fails to eat much as he anticipated he hardly and accomplish his discharge by signifying his desire to join the class of the honorable unemployed.

No man, it is hypocritically stated, would have any excuse for beg-ing or going unhoused or hungry, for he would have the legal right be employed and paid for his labor. Under this law, the state will save large sums of money now paid to justices of the peace and constables as costs. Moreover, our public highways would be improved greatly and men would more

Being Operated on. Gushers Are Sent to the Yough Talley Rone in the Men Into the Faktry Et So that the Dues May be Pleated

Enough to Pay Fakirs' Salaria-Challenged to Debate. BUENA VISTA, Allegheny Co., h. Aug. 18 .- Last evening a massmeeting a

several mines in the Yough Valley held near this place under the anspire of the U. M. W. organization. - Unmately the object of the meeting was more dues for the fakirs to fatten upa whilst the miners get proportionately lean.

"DUES HUNGRY."

Pennsylvania Miners In

It is observed that the daily press have by some means or other obtained in formation regarding the status of the organization in the Pitsburg district. It is reported that there are 0,000 in the organization, but there are not 3,000 in good standing, which means that then is only about \$210 per month paid in in per capitas, whilst the running ex-penses of the district per month are between \$450 and \$500, which mostly goes to sularies; hence the fakir crew are becoming "dues hungry" and are favoring us at this time with their august presear and paying so much attention to the or-ganization of their livelihood. The meeting was a scorcher for the freaks, when facen into consideration the persons who were to address it. There were but eighty-five men in

attendance, actual count. T. L. Levis, national vice-president, and Patier Defan, district president, were billed as "Gas Gushers." Dolan, the plug up, did not attend, but right hand burg Buchan was on hand and opened be meeting with an apology for the dim attendance. Lowis was introduced, and the gusher spake as follows:

"I have not been sent into the district because I know more about organization than the mea you have in this district. They are as well versed as I am on the methoda of organization. But, sign to say, that organization is necessary as a means to better the condition under which we live. Therefore, I appeal to you to belong to the organization of your craft. But mark you, giving you name above does not mean membership. It is only the first step. To be pos-union men we must be able to explain why we are organized, and that we not establish unity of purpose. But we don't claim to be able to accomplish was is impossible. We can not pledge the we can put men on the way to be millenium, but we do demand fair was

the comforts of life," He never ventured to explain the co tradiction of how he or we were gone to have a big share of the comfor of life with his fair wages proposition of the with his fair wiges proposite But he continued and said: "When the organization goes down wages go don also." He did say not a word about the officers of the organization advocate and siving away fourteen cents per in in 1806 to enable the operators to really remating multi- "And, when the operators to really greater profits. "And when the orga-ization increased in membership was increased likewise. Whoever recent the benefits the organization broughts about and he wad did not contribut

thereto was receiving that which he yas not entitled to," Continuing he said: "Questions of he portance will come up for adjustment is the near future. The first is the perfec-ing of an eight-hour workday, through the entire competitive coal fields. That will take up the surplus labor is the land."

At this juncture a miner desired the foor and yelled on that he would never be a United Mine Worker again. The run-of-mine system must be thoronal established upon a fair basis, and a machine question remedied," the speak work on to say. At this time dotter went on to say. At this time dar had set in and a thunderstorm brown abruptly. 'The writer made an attempt to real to the arguments advanced but the di-plosive elements ruled him out, but not until he had challenged the Gusher be debate on the following thesis. "The present pure and simple trades union cannot better the condition of the work ers." He said: "I will debate provide. the organization will allow me come up and debate the subject, but re roust submit it in writing." I tried have him specify the date and arrays for a hall, and he would not agree to h but finally said that I could send be subject of debate reduced to writing a home, Bridgeport, Ohio, It is evide that he wants to shun debate, but down want to make a clean backde W. H. THOMA

# **Restaurant Keepers Who Do**

Not Respect Dead Meats. Methods Whereby Food Is Worked Over-

CHEAP EATING.

time for Months-No Consideration for Sanitary Laws Shown-How the Employees Are Deprived of Their Wages-Complicity of the Courts in the Matter.

The DAILY PEOPLE lately received letter from a waiter in one of the cheap restaurants frequented by workingmen. It save in part:

"The wage-workers who patronize these restaurants are by no means the only people exploited by these little cock-roach business men. Those that are employed by them are in a number of cases cheated out of the small wages they are entitled to."

From the plan upon which restaurants are run the workingman who patronizes

them, not only ought to live on fifteen cents a day, but he should really get his pabulum at a great deal smaller price. The "Journal should open up one of these restaurants and feed its reporters on two and a half cents per diem diet.

A reporter interviewed several cooks and waiters who wo s in these cheap restaurants. We had always thought there was a great deal of mystery em-

bodied in Hamburger steak, Vienna roast and beef croquettes. But when the cooks were interviewed, these mysteries were no longer a secret to gastronomy. These dishes are not only cheap from their trifling cost, but from the number of times they can be served as dishes. As these three dishes are composed of much the same ingredients, and travel

be considered one dish.

enters the workingman's stomach. The only change is the growth of its strength in odor and flavor. They differ, though, in their relative longevity.

The principle secret in this dish is on-These delicate and odoriferous ons. bulbs are used to disguise the flavor and odor of antiquities which hovers over the constituent parts. The meats

tre mostly the ones left over by customers who cat roasts and steaks in their passed by the Republican party for and original shape. One cook said thus dish justice to said unemployed and to the if often worked over and over until it is finally consumed by the last fellow before whom it was set. The last fellow

who partakes the whole dish, has, probably eaten refuse meat that has been rehashed twenty times.

In winter it is often kept on hand for two months. The reason' it lasts so long is that most of those before whom Ice Trust Croker, Copper Trust Clark, it is set have strength to eat only a part

The workingman starts into those dishes with a ravenous appetite. Before he gets half way through his appetite knows. The first mouthful gives rather a pleasant, though unusual flavor. Each mouthful grows more satiating until the eater thinks he has enough. A few mouthfuls generally stops the craving for food and he imagines that he has

received a great bargain in getting such a cheap meal. It is a conflict between appetite and physical disinclination, and This dish not only ruins the digestive

the Union

about the same number of trips between the kitchen and dining room they can It undergoes very little change from

the time it comes into existence until it

the government by intelligently using your ballet, and then your present de-testable condition will vanish as the morning mist vanishes before the rising of the bright sun.

of the bright sun. And you have not to go very far. The Socialist Labor Party is here for you to join it, and to do your bidding. Join our ranks and help us to bring about the emancipation of all the wargework-We hope you have had lessons ers. enough to protect you from, even for a moment, questioning the above state ments, and you will know where you be

The Socialist Labor Party has its arms open to receive you. Join us. There is another and a most vital

point we want to call your attention to: The paper you will be perusing this manifesto in has been established by the incessant work of wage workers, mem incessant work of wage workers, mem-bers of the Socialist Labor Party, and whose property it is. They have given all their energy, time and hard-earned pennies to bring into life this, defender of the workers' rights. It has not been of the workers' rights. It has not been created with the purpose to catch your pennies, with big red-letter front pages, but its purpose is to educate our fellow wage workers, also to expose the shame-lessness and uginess of the system un-der which we live, and to point out the path out of your miserable existence to light and happiness. It contains the latest and most late

It contains the latest and most inter It contains the latest and most inter-esting news of the day. Reading its editorial page your will recognize your friend, and you will confess that it is your own fiesh, your own blood. It costs only one cent. Read it and pass it to your friends who may hapen not to know about it.

#### CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Bockville Socialist Labor Party. The DAILY PEOPLE is for sale at Charles Bakofen's cigar store, corner of Ward and Union streets, Beckville.

to diligently perform the work allotted to him, that all wages due him at such time shall be forfeited by him, and shall always belong thereafter to the Erie & Western Transportation Company." According to the above, "The right is reserved to the Erie & Western Transportation Company to any time discharge the said John Doe," but he has no right according to the agreement, to leave the employ of the company unless he gives two weeks' verbal notice given formally in the presence of witnesses. "In case of any refusal or failure by him (John Doe) diligently and regularly to perform the work allotted to him that all wages due to him at such time be forfeited, etc." According to this, in case of sickness, be it only for a day or an hour, or in case of indisposition of any kind, the employe not being able to notify the company two weeks previous to his sickness, the company has the right to appropriate to themselves that poor' man's hard-earned dollar. , the company is to determine how Again. diligently each employe is to work, but the company's idea of diligence may dif-fer somewhat from the employee's idea of diligence. In such a case, the em-ployee is discharged and the hard-earned dollar again goes to the company. This is one way of increasing profits.

Needless to say the men spurned the agreement. The company are now send-ing their boats to Buffalo and are therebreaking the agreement entered into by breaking the agreement entered their with this city when they obtained their charter. So that, not only are they doing an injustice to the men employed but to the city in general. The authorities have not yet taken

steps, and will not, to enforce the pro-vision of the charter.

Owing to the increased size of the Weekly People, we can no longer accept trial subscriptions hereafter, and including this issue the rate for all three month's subsoriations is 15 ments.

Inasmuch as we are able to trail the Demo-Republican parties in the blood of the American wage slaves for the past twenty-five years, will you explain to us why any member of the working class hould ever vote for such parties?

Why shouldn't we say to h-l with the upholders of such a system?

Why should you stand up before me and ask them to support with their votes a system that is robbing them and their lass (the working class) of four-fifths o all they produce?

To what class do you belong, for what ciass do you vote?

Why shouldn't every member of th working class vote for the party of thei class-the Socialist Labor Party?

There are many more questions would like to ask you some other time. S. B. HUTCHINSON.

### New 10,000 Edition of "The Class Struggle" Now Ready for Shipment.

Orders are now being filled for the ne ten thousand edition of "The Class Stru-gie." "The Class Strugtle" is one of the four Kautsky pamphlets translate the four Kautsky pamphlets translated and adapted from the German by Daniel De Leon. It has been revised by the translator, and is now published in the same form as "The Bull Pen." Subheadings Gescriptive of the text have been added, and the new edition is typical of the Party's aggressive action and ciar ifying tatics of the past year. Five cents a copy. 100 conies, \$2.50.

organs, but it is mixed with such filth that the stomach would rebel in spite of its possessor if it knew the history of its unwelcome guest.

The kitchens where these dishes are prepared, swarm with cockroaches and Those employed are hurried with their work that they have not time to pick out flies and cockroaches, and the kitchen is so dark they generally could

not see them anyhow.

cook said that a big pot of coffee which had stood over night was discov-ered in the morning to be full of cockroaches. The cook was about to pick the cockroaches out when the proprietor grabbed the pot and dumped its contents in the urn, cockroaches and all, "My God, man!" said the cook, "there

is a plut of cockroaches in that coffee. There's no time to pick out cock-

roaches now," replied the proprietor. "Nobody will ever know the difference." The cooks and dishwashers are sometimes covered with sous arising from contagious blood diseases

Defunct fruits and vegetables are hought of peddlers, or refuse of the large dealers is used. Cooking partly conceals the decomposition. Indeed this sort of fruit has a pungent taste.

Another scheme the proprietors of these restaurants have of increasing their profits is to beat their employees out of their wages. If they will acknowledge it, the magistrates of the courts will tell of the numerous complaints made by the employees in this matter. They are able to work but a short time in each restaurant, so the proprietor has em-ployees who leave almost daily. As he beats every one that quits him out of \$1 to \$10 this amounts to quite a revenue. It is said the amount one of these proprietors beat his employees out of aver-aged \$5 a day. Nothing can be done with these brazen-faced robbers. aged \$5 a day. Nothing can be done with these brasen-faced robbers. The amounts are generally too small for which to bring suits. One waiter all over are wild for the bill.

than earn their "keeping" by labor on the county farm.

This bill is advocated in some quarters by its schemers as a plan that opens up the way by which the practical ideas of the "socialist" ' may be put into operation without any sudden shock to our industrial system. Here is section 10 in full:

"Sec. 10. The board of supervisors of each county and city, and city and county may establish and maintain manufacturing and repair shops, dairies, fruit and vegetable canneries and driers, and other industries upon the county farm and county and city farms, and provide employment therein for said honorable unemployed and vagrants under sentence necessary to properly utilize the when labor of such persons.

Under this section, as rapidly as in-ventions and labor-saving machinery displace workingmen, every county can open opportunities for the public employment of the displaced men-at "three meals" a day and thirty-five cents, subject to be transferred from place to place, being provided that whenever there is

not sufficient work to be performed the highways to keep the men busy, they can be transferred to the county farm and vice versa. When the number of men on the farm

is too large for a small farm, the enter-prise can be enlarged in size. If found necessary, manufacturing and other in-dustries are to be inaugurated.

It is expected that by this bill not only the "tramp problem" would be solved, but that the State would save annually many thousands of dollars-not taking into account the advantages to the cap-italists of having reduced larger and ever larger numbers of the unemployed to the pariah level where their individuality will

Second Ten Thousand Edition of Bull Pen" Ready for Shipment

The second ten thousand edition of Bull Pen" was received from the book on June 5, and in spite of the fact the COPIES were shipped the fact was The new edition is especially for the opening of the canonaiga. A emblematic of Labor is ing driven spectively. "Democratic Party" and "he has been by two soldiers inhead spectively. "Democratic Party" and "he has been by two soldiers inhead spectively. "Democratic Party" and "he has been by two soldiers inhead spectively. "Democratic Party" and "he has been by two soldiers inhead spectively. "Democratic Party" and "he has been by two soldiers in the four the been by two soldiers in the socialist Labor Party!" "Temember the Buil Pen" is to for the next five months, and the phile will furnish a goo deal of the and the salient features of the forcibly brought out by means of the set ions.

Bections and State Committee keep on he Pen."

Five cents a copy. 10 copies, 80 cents. 100 copies, \$2.50.

WORLD OF SOCIALISM. 

LETTER CARRIERS.

Ten They Are Mislead, Abused, Swinded-History of Attempted Legislation What Foiled It-Wherein the Men Are Duped-How It Is To Be Avoided. BY ELLA REEVE ODHEN.

National Association of Letter Coniers will hold its annual meeting at his safe to predict that it will not be Apery joyful affair. There will be a big ecurrent of discontent with the agement and open complaints winst the law-makers, who have again d them down at Washington.

Menty 18,000 carriers and substitutes this country had set their hearts upon passage of the "Salary Bill," that ed for an increase of salaries and equalization of pay for all carriers. At present men who carry the mail in ters having under 75,000 population matter how many years they serve. while those in large cities can receive \$1,000 as the maximum salary, after a ertain term of service.

It is easily understood that men who work-in the smaller towns often have tarder conditions than those in the large thies. The Salary Bill provided not on-in that they should receive equal pay, but the maximum salary was raised to \$,200 per year, after a service of three riers. When the hard conditions are known that must be suffered before one an become a full fledged postal carrier. e demands seem very moderate. A the demands seem very moderate. A examination to become a substitute carrer. Then he must wait for the sickthe, absence, or death of a regular perturn. He must buy a uniform, and perhaps only work two or three months it of the year. After this long, weary viting period, if another regular man lespens to die or to be discharged, then be can at last become a mail carrier end seceive \$600 the first year of serice, and \$800 after a longer term.

These carriers are an intelligent body of men and they know that they are en din a work that pays big revenues is the Government.

As the back as the year 1880 the balince on the credit side had reached the of \$2,578,979.92, received by the Covernment. In the past ten years an rease of business has been going on such a rate that during the last fiscal par the number of pieces of mail idled by carriers was 3.085.805.540. notwithstanding this remarkable stat, complaints of delay or error by the carriers sent to the General Office not exceed 300.

It will probably enlighten some of the where who still have faith in Labor entem, to relate in brief the history of attempt of the Postal Carriers to fine better conditions through legisin John N. Parsons who was so corupt as to be ignominously thrown out feven such a body of fakirs as the hts of Laber, has been entrusted with this legislation and like hundreds d other false' leaders, he made prominn, especially when sending for special immediate assessments of 50 cents

to every postman at various times.

slaves, but it was brought out in the his tory of the "Salary Bill" that orders had been issued from the Post Office Department forbidding any letter-carrier from coming to the House of Representatives and importuning the committee or even the Congressman who represents

him, for a hearing upon this or any other question. They are forbidden to make their appearance even when on their leave of absence.

One Congressman, referring to this order of the Department, acknowledged that it was issued in the face of the "Bill of Rights," which gives them the right to petition and remonstrate against the powers that be.

These orders were issued under a Democratic administration and continued under a Republican rule.

Added to this humiliation, they must be discussed in the committee as beggars; while demanding a just salary, by proxies, like Parsons. One Congressman emarked:

"How are they going to be heard except by proxy, and what better proxy could they have than John Parsons?" He just suited these men who repre sent the money power that controls the

entire government. And these carriers who owe their positions in many cases to some kind of a bull with these boliticians must submit to tirades like this when their labor laws are on the tapis. Congressman Lond of California opened the discussion before the committee by saying, "This bill partakes of some of the conditions which are the natural re sults, growing out of the recent war. Reason flies from out the minds of men and they seem to contemplate that there is no end to the money in the public treasury. I am free to say that I have been impressed some years with this con stant and persistent effort on behalf of these postal employees for an increase of salary, and have been willing, and am willing to-day, to bear the odium, if odium there be, in endeavoring to check in a small degree, this constant demand

"My opposition to the eternal cry and the demands of our officials that they shall be continually receiving an increase of salary, is based upon a desire to protect the public treasury, for these offi cials are receiving as much as they did when general wages were higher, and a dollar would not go as far as it does to day."

Plain as these words are, antagon istic as they are to the entire class of workers, the man who spoke them will still be voted for by these very men he has been fighting, as he says,' and will continue fighting in the economic field. When the years of wasted energies spent by the workers in trying to secure labor legislation are thought of. and the reneals of the few laws that

have been enacted are considered, and the fact still remains that the victims of this wasted energy and broken laws continue to believe in and vote to per petvate the capitalist system, it would seem that the words of Montaigne, written three hundred years ago, were true to-day: "We must be made beasts to be made wise, and hoodwinked before we are fit to be led."

The hoodwinking process has surely nearly run its course, and the work ers must be almost fit to be led into th right path.

Parsons, the champion and proxy of the letter carriers, was present when both of that th

hausted that could have been employed down and out, aonther man in the same in preventing any change from taking place, subjected to the same temptations place in the existing law, and their efforts were not relinquished until the burden of proof of the necessity of some change being made in the interest of the public service (as well as in the interest of many of our members, as shown by their requests from different parts of the country that some change would be made) would cause the opposition of

your committee to be made ridiculous and tend to place our Association in a very undesirable and selfish light before both the Department and Congress as well as the public."

Can the carriers not read between the lines the great regard Parsons manifests for the Department and for Congress? About a year-ago at the State Conven tion of the Carriers of New Jersey Parsous spoke of his valiant efforts before

these committees of the House. The member of the committee from New Jersey was present and one of the carriers noted that he frowned and shook his head at some of Parsons statements, at the same time comparing them with the Congressional Record. The carrier

learned that the Record contained proof that Parsons was telling the carriers of New Jersey a very different story from the one he had told the committee, so he determined to ask Parsons some questions. Following him from the Hall, he called him and said, "There are a few questions I'd like to ask you."

"O. I haven't a minute to spare. I must catch the next train." Parson said. The persistent carrier then said, "I'll

take the same train, as I'm done with the Convention." and when he put his pertinent questions as to discrepancies in Parsons' statements Parsons turned on him and said, "See here, young man, we want harmony in our Association. we don't want any kickers, and if you don't like the way things are managed you can get out."

"Harmony" manufactured by Parsons means silence in the presence of lies. blindness when stealing goes on, and dumbness when compacts are being made with our masters to prolong and degrade our slavery

There are some nice, kind, sweet letters to the "Postal Record," which, by the way, is controlled by Parsons, upholding his actions in behalf of their lost cause. One man writes in mournful strain: "The June issue of the "Postal Record" has been received, and the "History of the Salary Bill" has been read by the faithful. That now historic issue of the "Record" in which we expected to read the glad tidings, is laid aside by the boys in gray with drooping spirits and sinking hearts, for

our fondest hopes have suddenly vanished amidst the gloom of, disappointment. The blow is certainly a hard one for us to bear, from the fact that the consensus of opinion among the boys throughout the country was that succes is ours. While we made one of the noblest fight ever witnessed in the history of our organization for a cause that even our opponents in the halls of Cougress admit was just, certain forces were against us that were insurmountable, and success was not to be ours." Then after praising Parsons for his part in the lost cause, he proceeds to soften the bitter feelings that might

arise in the hearts of the carriers toward Congress. "If one takes into consideration the fact that this country is on the eve of a great political battle between the two leading parties and that meny new issues that will figure conspicuously in the

under the pure and simple system of labor organization, where no politics must be tolerated, except as dictated by the bosses to the labor officials, might fall in the same ditch as Parsons. As one postmaster put it to one of the em ployes, "Talk Democratic and Republican politics to the men; I don't care which, but for God's sake don't talk So-

cialism." Yes, there will be a howl against Parons, against the Government and against Congress at the Detroit convention, and the howlers will come home and howl again for either "McKinley Prosperity" or "Bryan Democracy," and to their voice they will add the vote that will again put the class in power that eternally suppresses their every effort to free themselves from their abject slavery. And whether the vote he for the Republican party or for the Democratic narty, the result will be the same

The Republican party to-day stands for privileged class, for a class that will never hold together for the good of the whole people, fo the commonwealth; a class opposed to all the interests of the workers. No longer does the Republican spirit mean, as Jamés Freeman Clarke once put it, that there is faith in a universal conscincee." There is nothing universal, and no conscience but the Republicat party. It promotes the money making schemes of corporations and individuals, and exploits the workers politically and economically.

The Democratic Party to-day pretends to fight for the interests of the working class, but in reality it is manipulated by men who are officers in the huge oil trusts, silver kings, and parasites of the capitalists, men wiidly holding on to the fragments of their fortunes and remnants of little business ventures that will opolies.

It would be well for the carriers to remember in this hour of their defeat that the same thing happened to them when the Democrats were in power.' During the first year of Cleveland's second administration they made concerted and violent efforts to get their bill before the House and Senate. Eighty-five thousand tele. grams from every section of the United States were sent to Speaker Crisp to get him to bring the bill before the House. but the result was only a little harder work for the pages to carry the telegrams off in the waste baskets unopened,

usual. And men like Parsons, knowing full well the utility of such labor legislation. will still goad their dupes to desperate hopes, to expectations that can never be realized, and they stand before the army of workers, dumb to the real issue. They see the handwriting on the wall, they know their days are numbered, they know the time will come when the spirit of rebellion will break out with a fierceness that cannot be restrained. Instead of educating and preparing the people for a peaceful revolution, they are preparing botheds of discontent that will germinate a bitter growth for the future.

To the Letter Carriers of America the Socialist Loor Party bears a message of cheer for the future. It fights the battles of the wage workers on the political as well as the economic field, and ts votes are all given to members of the working class. It fights in the open with

press and ballot-fights that every man should receive the value of his labor. Needs no mediators and proxies like coming campaign, it is not surprising John Parsons. As each man becomes



The Socialist Labor Party of Kentucky, in this, its first national campaign, unquallifiedly endorses the platform principles and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party of America, as adopted at the national convention of that party. at New York City, June 2 to 9, 1900. With that thoroughly class-conscious gathering of militant socialists we hold. that next to organized capitalism, socalled "organized labor pure and simple" is one of the greatest obstacles to the final emancipation of the working-class from wage-slavery. Time and again the socialists have

sounded the cry of warning against the ignorant or corrupt leaders of such organizations only to see the rank and file of the workers regularly sacrificed on the altars of capitalism, as at Hazelton, Homestead, Chicago, Virden, Ill., in the Idaho Bull Pen, and quite recently in the St. Louis street car strike.

Yet, within earshot of the murdered victims of their own rascality, have these misleaders of labor continually reechoed their idotic ery of "no politics in trade unions" and at the same time regularly extolled the virtues of capitalist candidates and platforms, thereby again betraying their deluded followers into hands of the enemy, the capitalist class. Recognizing this deplorable state of affairs, known of only in the English

and American labor movements, the Socialists of America have organized a new trade unionist movement, known as Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, for the purpose of organizing the wage workers of our nation into a compact class-conscious organization, both economically soon be swallowed up by the huge mon- and politically as they are organized on the European continent.

The members of such organizations will strike intelligently at the ballot box, as our brothers in Germany, Fance, Austria, Belgium and recently Italy have done, thereby attacking the capitalist class where they are in a hopeless minority, and the workers in overwhelming majority.

Our impotent pure and simple unions do just the reverse, they attack the capitalist on the economic field where he is powerful, and then show their wisdom(?) by voting for him at election time, thereby providing with the very weapon which regularly smashes them. and the bill died in the committee as

Thus the workers themselves vote to perpctuate the system of capitalist production and wage slavery and are thereby indirectly responsible for the murder of the true heroes of their own class such as Mike Divine in a filthy Bull Pen.

Therefore, workers of Keptucky, be not deceived by the so-called new issues, which the capitalist parties regularly bring forth to delude and divide yon, for just as the socialist truly predicted of such issues as protection or free trade, sound money or free silver, trust or antitrust so we now predict of the new issues of expansion or anti-expansion.

Yon will discover in the future, as you have in the past that the Capitalist Class only will continue to expand enormously, while the midle class will be more and more wiped out, and the working class will look in vain for the "expansion" of their share of the nations product, which the capitalist class now allows them in the shape of wages.

Therefore workers, again ignore all such capitalist issues, and learn that true education-not the systematic perthere is only one issue of any importance version and doggish breaking-in that toto you, the collective ownership of all day is pleased to boast the name of edu-

more, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality. essentially destructive of life, of liberty and of happiness. With the founders of this republic we

hold that the frue theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be oweed and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact, that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics can plainly be traced the existance of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the elienation of public property, public franchises, and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of de mocracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of selfemployment, and by compulsory idleness in ware slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their economitant evils, are perpetuated, that the people may be kept in bondage. Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of producton and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming when, in the natural course of social evolution this sysem, through the destructive action of its failures and crisis on the one hand. and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have work ed out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers 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 summary end to that harbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of protion to he people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial have the free exercise and full benefit

### **Education Under Capitalism.**

modern factors of civilization.

At present education is the privileg of a few, and for this few it is not a training for humanity but a preparation to exercise class rule. The great major ity of the population receive only a shamefully perverted and insufficient education and are systematically hindered in the development of their talents. since an educated people, a truly wellbred, cultured people, would not bear natiently the present tyrannous political and social condition. For education,

Capitalist "Justice" versus Socialist

Justice.

# HOW BISMARCK

3

Tried To Scuttle Socialism in Germany.

As Prince Bismarck, in the '80 want-ed to move the "Acheron" of Socialism, and through the intervention of Brass offered to me the editorship of the "North German Gazette." and then later through Bucher offered to Marx even the editorship of the "Staats Anzeiger," in both cases with full freedom to advocate Socialism unreservedly, clear down to its ultimate consequences, it was, of course, not love for Socialism or knowledge of Socialism that led Prince Bismarck to do this. He understood nothing about Socialism at that time, and never did understand anything about it down to his death: in fact, he

never had any conception of the moving forces of political and social life. There probably never lived at any time in any country a "statesman" who was less scientific, who had less knowledge, and who relied so purely on experience and a sort of half-gambler, half-peddler cunning, as Bismarck. Those offers to Socialists place in the clearest light the untruthfulness of Prince Bismarck's claim that he always regarded the Social Democracy as incompatible with the existence of the State. Bismarck wanted to use Socialism for the purpose of breaking up and dissolving the bourgeois liberal opposition, especially the Progressive party. This, in itself, is the most conclusive proof that he had no conception of Socialism. Of course the fate of

the boy magician was repeated. The elemental force which was conjured up grew over the head of the dabbler, and he did not get the best of Socialism; Socialism got the best of him. The question of tactics came up then

in our party for the first time. Should we, in consideration of certain concessions to the laborers, aid Bismarck against the Progressive and other opponents of his policy in the expectation of being then after that strong enough for a successful struggle against him and against the landlord, police and military State embodied in his person? Or did prudence and party interest demand that we, taking advantage of Bismarck's quarrel with the Progressive bourgeoisie and the other opponents of his policy, contest the Bismarckian policy and organize the proletariat into an independent political party for the purpose of preparing it for the conquest of political nower?

For a while the proletariat wavered, but after a few years the tactics of drawing closer to the Bismarckian policy were given up and the tactics were very where accepted which have ever since been in force for the party down to the present day. These tactics consist in keeping clear the class character of the Socialist party as a proletarian. of his faculties, multiplied by all the party; to train it by agitation, education and organization for the victorious completion of the emancipation struggle; to wage a systematic war against the class State, in whose hands the political; and economic power of capitalism is concentrated, and in this war to draw advantages as far as possible out of the quar-

### rels and conflicts of the different political parties with each other.

Everything that Demo-Repism touches t pollutes-glory among others-with its dollar and cents standard. The uniform of the Rough Riders is now in court as a merchantable article. Colonel Edward C. Young brings an action in the Chic go Courts asking a money indemn. y from a certain organization for using an exact copy of his cavalry uniform. Whatever intelligent people thought of the Rough Birers uniform and the gentry inside of that uniform, these gentry claimed they were the ne plus altra of patriotic abnegation. What the patri-otism and the abnegation really is may how be read in the complaint of Colonel Edward C. Young. If these people were but honest, one would not find any fault with them. On the contrary, like measles and New Eng-land rum, they would have their place in scheme of Nature. But they go about waggering with their "patriotiam" sufficient to cause the unbalanced to lose their center of gravity. Fortunately, however, these swaggerers carry their own poison within them. A lie cannot successfully be maintained: not for a length of time. So now the truth comes out. and enlightens the credulous.

aured them that this year, at last, would succeed and the postman bethe promises sent their money and www.seud.up an exceeding bitter cry be-"Salary Bill," but they have had "sight hour law taken away from tame they have not only failed with

Under the eight bour law men could times get through their work in on hours and forty minutes per day. on other days when heavy came in they could bring undelivered letters at the reand extra pay for extra work. The rintendent of the Free Delivery, Mr. u. and some of the postmasters mied much over this, and finally cona scheme to twist the law, so the men would be supposed to work eight hours each week, ten hours, tance on heavy mail days and sev lighter days. The entire scheme siblaff to get more work from the rs without extra gay. The Bill hin July and already the men have innay cases to work sixty hours reek. And who would answer for rier's position if one should dare tor his rights, forty-eight hours eek. What postman will be wilto make a test case of his own exe-for the beacht of his co-work-And if he should, how impotent wer would be against the force of alist Government, his employer. has been commonly believed , that-

measures, the "Salary Bill" and the killing of the cight-hour was discussed before the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads of the House, and his ardu ous efforts have been much lauded-by himself, in his report, published in the "Postal Record." He tries in every way to make it plain that he has earned his

money, but when it is daly considered that Superint pdent Machen of the Free Delivery, is a good friend of Parsons, roing with him to conventions of the letter carriers in the various States keening take on the men by his confidential communication with Parsons as to men and methods, it would seein, from such indications; that Parsons does quite a lot of work OUTSIDE of the committees that the carriers would not approve. Machen said before the committee: "Mr. Parsons is atraid, as he says, of trolley-men of Brooklyn. He must use the abuses. I believe he is honest in his the crooked and bent machinery of the opinion. We have talked the matter over, and as I say, I MEET tices. It is said that there is "honor AT CONVENTIONS. He among thieves," but in this case they did HIM comes to my office quite frequentnot stand by the arch-thief. He was exly to discuss this matter." And posed in all his schemes to defraud labor the carriers well know that nothing goes of its money and its justice. Now that on in their meetings of any importance the carriers begin to see through some of that is not carried at once by Parsons his machinations, and it has taken them. to Machen. A word from him to Machen will turn a man down at any time. Paryears to see him as he is, he is posing as a martyr. And he even threatens to sons sums no his report as to the reresign as their president, or, rather, not solt of these hearings before the comto stand for re-election at Detroit. And mittee as follows: while it would seem to those who fully

"The position your committee has know the career of John N. Parsons as taken with reference to this change of labor deceiver, that it would be a calamthe law has been one which, we trust, juy to have him in the position where he at employees were treated will meet with your approval, as we becould skin them for aouther year, it is ment employees were treated will meet with your approval, as we be- could skin them for aonther year, it is well as considerable in more fairness than other wage- lieve every honorable means were ex- very like', that, if Parsons should step the part of the writera,

fully class-conscious ha is against us, and for any one to lay the his own battles. There is place in its blame for the failure of this measure ranks for a man like Parsons, no room upon any officer or member of our Asfor men who will talk all the year against sociation is most unjustifiable and abthe terrible conditions that surround the surd." The man who wrote these words workers, and on election day vote for the is no doubt a good friend of Parsons, but class that will perpetuate those condiis he a friend to his class? tions. The Socialist Labor Party does

It is not worth while for men like him not seek to patch up the old system to continue much longer in their praise that has been created by the capitalists. of Parsons to the army of letter carriers. by trying to secure favors from the legislators hired and protected by the cap-italist class, but it will build up an en-Parsons might as well direct his energies in other lines than writing his "Plea for tire new system where no wages will be received, no salary hills needed, where Harmonious Action at Detroit Convention." His doom is sealed. "The mills men will work but a few hours each day, and receive infinitely more than of the gods grind slowly, but they grind charity-the justice of the full value of their labor. There will be a true comexceeding fine." Pasons is being ground in the mills of discovery. His ambition monwealth only when the land and th covered too much ground. He was not nachinery, the means of production and satisfied to delude the carirers alone, but transportation, are owned and controlled by the whole people. Then the workers will come into their rights and the world he must get his greedy grasp upon the will see a true Republic -the Socialist Republic, where there will be a "univer-Knights of Labor for his own dark pracsal conscience" and a spirit of true free dom and progress.

### War Literature

There is likely to be a greater flood of literature concerning the war in South Africa than was brought forth by the Spanish-American conflict. It is said that more than half the British war correspondents went to the front with a contract for a book in their pocket. There is one feature of war literature which is quite likely to be developed in England which was scarcely noticeable here. This is the private letters describ-ing battles, which occupy much space in Many of these le the London papers. ters are written with peculiar force and nevent a keen sense of observation, as well as considerable literary ability on

means of production and exchange, and cation-is the mother of freedom, justhat there is only one party whose mis- tice and equality, and therefore not consistent with the existence of the present sion it is to attain this result, the Socialist Labor Party. class State. Socialism would provide

Down with capitalist system of prothe highest possible education for each duction and wage slavery, workers of all and all, free instruction in the best possicountries unite, you have nothing to loose ble common and high schools (polytechbut your chains, and a world to gain. nical, professional and grammar schools The following are the candidates of academies and universities). . It pro the Socialist Labor Party: ceeds from the position that it is the end of the State to care for the physical

institution.

KENTUCKY STATE TICKET. and spiritual welfare of its members. For Governor, James Doyle, of Louis-The Socialist State is therefore in its. ville foundation a great universal educational

For Congress, First District, P. C. Ford, Paducah.

For Congress, Fifth District, R. P. Caldwell, Louisville.

For Congress, Sixth Congress, Wm. Palmer, Newport.

Sweeney and Richard Duckwall, Louisliterally rightness. But how can there ville: first and second Districts, Chas. Kalor and E. G. Clark, Paducab; third be talk of justice is the midst of coaditions which in whole and in part, in their and fourth District, C. M. Young and W. N. Adams, Fulton; fifth and sixth District, James O'Hearn and Chris nature and in their appearance, strike the smallest demand of justice in the Laudolt, Louisville: seventh and eighth District, James O'Hearn and Jno. Piefice? Only hypocrisy or thoughtless inconsistency can find that punishable in kelman, Newport; ninth and teath Dis-trict, Frank Abner and Henry Schoran individual which either is a recog-

DPSS.

tice as injustice. Is this right? Socialism insists that justice shall become public e hold that the purpose of governrightness; and it creates the essential ment is to secure every citizen in the enpreliminary condition for this in the free joyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, further- democratic State for which it strives.

Whatever a Demo-Rep may seem to enthuse over, the thing he really is after is the coppers.

The gentleman who enjoys the title of "Royal Bootjack" to the Sovereiga In Scotland, and who has the right to pull off the king's boots, is about to visit America. It appears that he is not practising his inherited calling and there are quite a number of leaders of society here who are willing to pay end sums for the privilege owned by this funkey. The Van Alens, Astors, Hearsta, et al., are all agog over this chance to go up higher in funker-dom. It is expected that the bidding will be ware high very high.

The prosperity reports continue to pour in. What can all this music m Have the Republicans dropped all of carrying the Presidency? Or are so bent just now upon furnishing material that will enlist, abandor wife and child to ge "plant civiliant in China?

In the present class State justice is a mockery of the name. Justice means Presidential Electors at large, Thomas

man, Newport; eleventh District, Louis Fleischer, Louiseville.

nized practice and moral in the State and society, or is the necessary result of the neglect of duty by the State (de-The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in Conventon assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty and the pursuit of happi-

fective education) and the wrong social organization (poverty). The present fundamental injustice of the State and society at once stamp what is called jus-With the founders of the American re-

WEEKLY PEOPLE. Published by the Socialist Labor Party, at 2,4 and 6 New Reade St., P.O. Box 1576. Telephone, 129 Franklin EVERY SATURDAY. the family. TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Stagle Copy..... 02 Six months ..... One year ..... \$0.50

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Bundle rates: Less than 109 copies. 1 cent a copy: 100 to 500 copies. % cent a copy: 500 or more, % cent a copy. As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are enclosed. Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, June 27, 1900,

IN THE
2,068



### SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY EMBLEM.



of Massachusetts. For Vice-President,

VALENTINE REMMEL. . of Pennsylvania.

Owing to the increased size of the Weekly People, we can no longer accept trial subscriptions hereafter, and including this issue the rate for all three month's subscriptions is 15 cents.



### ABANDONED WIVES-CAPITAL ISM DESTROYS THE FAMILY.

Among other war news, reports of increased enlistments in the army, etc., comes the story of wives looking for lost husbands in the recruiting offices.

These incidents are distinctly typical of fully-developed capitalism. Generations ago, at an earlier stage of capitalist development, the press-gang was an institution which wives and sweetbearts dreaded. It broke up families by pressing the young husbands into the army. Physically and brutally it kidnapped and shanghaied him.

The capitalist system still uses the

of the workingman: The Republican and Democratic parties are owned and controlled by that class: A vote for Malloney and Remmel is a vote to stave in the heads of the Rep-Dem party and five ALTAN

### MISSIONARIES AS BALES OF MERCHANDISE.

Under the above title, THE PEOPLE of December 19, 1897, commented upon the doings of Germany in China at that time, and what it all meant. A German missionary or two had, been killed, whereupon Germany appropriated Chinese territory, expropriated "indemnity" in tacks, and secured, last not least, rail

road concessions. Since then the Boxer uprising took place, and from the mouth of Dr. Smith, located at Foo Chow, the world has learned how this outbreak is the direct sequel of the conduct of Germany on that occasion. In view of the sequel of the sequel

which is now about to be enacted, the article-"Missionaries As Bales of Merchandise"-, published two years and a half ago is pertinent. Here it is:

No doubt that the German raid upon China in "vindication of Chinese outrages upon German missionaries" is intended to furnish material upon which to base capitalist elections for the Reichstag. - We shall hear much about "patriotism," religion," and the like; and who knows but that outside of Germany similar arguments will be made on the same subject, and with the same end in yiew. These speeches may edify those who find it profitable to be edified thereby: to the increasing number of clearheaded people, the circumstance serves to throw light upon the development of capitalist political methods.

At one time the bale of merchandise was the pretext for "patriotic" outbursts Our own continent, especially below the Rio Grande, was the theatre of such "patriotic" displays. An English, a French., a German or a Spanish adventurer would suddenly turn up and open a shop in some town of Latin America. His appearance was usually connected with some scheme concocted in the Foreign Office of his own country. Sooner or later a revolution would break out in the town he settled in. Thereupon, whosoever's shop remained intact. his own was always consumed by fire Like the bankrupt bourgeois who in the days of the Cownfall of the Commune in Paris, poured petroleum over their places, burned them down, and then laid the blame upon the Communists and got their insurance moneys, these traders always destroyed their own property, and forthwith demanded indemnity from the country of their "adoption." These indemnities were not small. Bales of cheap merchandise, not worth \$10, are known to have become the basis for

claims running up into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, and for armed interventions that subjected the American State, picked out for the purpose, to the pillage of the soldiery of the European nation whose "citizen" had been "outraged." To a not inconsiderable extent, the history of many a Latin American State is the history of these "patriotic" efforts of the capitalists of some European nation, at the time running its government, to "maintain the dignity of their country." The Maximilian Empire in Mexico, backed by French arms, was the most notable instance of these

European capitalist conspiracies. Of late the pretexts of these raids by European States have undergone a change; it must be admitted, an improvement-from their standpoint. Missionaries are now substituted for bales of press-gang to break up the families. merchandise. The bale of merchandise But it has discarded the old form and cannot be claimed to have a religion;

trary notwithstanding, these blood-clotted expansions do not accrue to the benefit of the wage-carning class. When in the ripeness of time the buccancer class will be overthrown, the hands of the class whose mission it is to do the deed will not be stained with the gore that

Capitalism is to-day shedding. "MAKE THEM WORK, BY GOD!" The above is the order that the cuptain

of the steamship La Bretagne gave when the steerage passengers refused to work as stokers in place of the strikers who had left the ship at Havre. And he did make them work. Ralph Waldo Emerson said that an

ocean 'steamship is the microcosm of the civilization of its It reproduces afloat in comtime. pressed form the genius of the age in the arts, technical progress and even government. If Ralph Waldo' Emerson lived to-day, with the La Bretagne experience before him, he would have found material to amplify his brilliant suramary. On the ocean liner of to-day, with its

steerage and its miseries; the second class 'with its shoddy pretences ; the first class, with its idle luxury, and the inhumanly overworked stokers, with the brutal slave drivers, known as officers, one sees a facsimile of the social and industrial life ashore, with this difference, however, that on the ocean there is no lying pretence of equality, no cant indulged in as to there being "no classes." When this brute-lackey of the capitalist class said : "Make them work, by God" and then forced the proletarians in the steerage to labor in the awful heat of the ship's furnaces, he only did that openly which on shore is done sneakingly. The wage slave must be forced to do the work of the world with the whip of hunger usually, but if that fails, then the Democratic-Republican bourgeois throws off the mask of "Freedom of Con-

tract" and resorts to brute force. What a commentary on the social sys tem of to-day lies in that expression: "Make them work, by God !" What a scorchingly bright light it wrows on the fumsy pretences and veils behind which the slave-catcher seeks to hide! .What a lesson it teaches the working class here and everywhere! How it should clear the heads and nerve the hearts of the proletarians the world over to smash to finders that system and that class-under whose rule this dictum of the slave driver. is the rule of life.

Let this inhuman sharl of the capitalist ring in the ears of the working 'class oters until they march to the ballot box and smash the Rep-Dem. capitalist party with the Soc alist Labor Party ballot ; then, under a social system fit for humans, let them answer the whine of the dethroned parasite with the stern command: "Make them work, by God!"

### "SOCIALISM IS THE GOSPEL OF FAILURE."

This is the conclusion with which the "New York Press" winds up its laudations of the arch-buccaneer, C. P. Hunt ington. And this conclusion is not only a logical one from the premises laid down by that paper, but the inevitable one from the standpoint of the class for which the "Press" is a mouthpiece. What is this Socialism which this capitalist editor has in mind? Unlike the freaks who set up a man of straw to knock down, this editor has the correc

idea of what Socialism means to hi class; that clean-cut conception which is forcing its way more and more each day into the heads of the workingmen, and driving out the misty notions onc

tory has a commendable habit of repeating itself. The working class is the Socialist. increasingly lining up under the banner of Socialism. The gang of buccaneers for whom the "Press" speaks will soon be seen taking an historical excursion to join the ruins of thise who got in the way of previous Revolutions.

If the sapient gentlemen who are so free with their conclusions and prophecies.to-day, do not soon bite themselves to death with chagrin, they will be alive to witness the working of "Socialism, the gospel of failure."

### PROLETARIAN JANISSARIES.

The followers of Mahomet took the 'bristian children, whose parents they had killed, and raised them renegades to the faith of their parents and trained killers of Christians. They called these enegades janissaries and formed them into companies to police and protect the palaces. Fierce and brutal, the excesses of this body were forgiven as long as the men were loyal to their masters. And this is how the capitalist class regards the police force to-day. Indeed, "janis saries" is the conception that the Republican and Democratic press has of the police.

they are seeming enemies, they are All the Democratic and Republican pareally parts of one force. They fought pers editorialized yesterday on the riots ont a great gas fight in the Massachuson the West Side and monthed the oretts Great and General Court, and the dinary ignorance of their kind, but legislators waxed tich from it. There through it all, the conception of a powas apparently considerable irritation liceman as a janissary was plainly voiced between the two, but that was only for and the police were told, sometimes in the sake of the little stockholders who as many words, that as long as they must be frozen out. Just now the fight were faithful to their masters and train the possession of a district, which could tors to the working class, from which in any way offer obstacles to either of these two schemers. When the war is they have been perverted, much will be overlooked. Here are specimen gems: over, and the treaty is drawn up, it will be found that Whitney and Lawson were 'He might be a ruffian himself. He was together in reality, if not in appearance sure to be a protector of vice and crime." It will also be found that they were to This editor is speaking of the New York gether enough in reality to control the Great and General Court without a sinpoliceman. "From the street car strikes of last year the 'Tammany Cop,' with his gle possibility of a hitch. whirling night stick, stands out in splendid contrast," etc. "They were janissar-Mayor of Syracuse! After successfully ies to be sure." literally says this editor exercising his brilliancy in queering a As the Mohammedans perverted the children of the Christians whom they division of the workingmen of Syracuse by giving jobs to Fakir Lynch, he next slaughtered, into murderers of Christians. tried his brilliancy on another division of o the capitalist class takes the children the Syracuse workingmen,-the Socialist. of the working class and makes janis-Labor Party, and got badly left. His saries of them. The policemen are bribery of Pellenz with a job furned warned that any leniency toward that into a robust shap on both of his cheeks, working class will be met with swift stingingly administered by the Syracuse punishment. Loyalty to that capitalist Socialists. Who promptly applied their class which has reduced the policeman's square toes to the wretch Pellenz and landed him on the outside. And now, parents to he condition of wage slaves. with the last pipe to the gubernational is the one thing demanded. As long as chair broken, he is sat upon at Saratoga the "cop which his night stick" on the by the Democratic State Committee, who heads of strikers, he will be forgiven if effectively squelch his gubernationa

he falls short in other directions. Perhaps the Rep-Dem papers and their labor-fleecing owners may awake some morning to find that their janissaries have had their eyes opened to the light of the true faith, have dropped the role of janissaries and assumed the role of citizen long enough to vote for the triumph of the working class and enforce its mandates. Policemen there are who have been known to think, and these present janissaries of capitalism have one thing their ancient prototypes did not have: a Socialist Labor Party to teach them their power and their duty to their class. The editor quoted above is himself a

their relations with the United States to be made a provision in the organic law of janissary of the pen and so is well the island. fitted to write about the jamissary of the club. dent, it is natural to see our represen-tatives of "Law and Order" in Cuba in-

### NEOLITHIC REASONING

Says the New York "Sun" at the close f an editorial praising the late Collis P. Huntington to the skies:

The saloon keepers of Guttenberg, N.

dignant at the

beauties of Neelevism?



them to expectorate neolithic chunks of

Mr. Thomas Lawson, who rose from

the proud position of office boy to the

degraded position of millionaire, has en-

tered politics under the wing, the whin,

the foot, or some other part of the an-

atomy of Mr. William Whitney, While

s very bitter, but in every case it is, for

Poor James K. Magaire, the "brilliant"

It is evident that the thinking portion

of Cuba is on to "Law and Order," as

understood and administered by our

carpet-baggers. Their mass meeting at

the Tacon Theatre last Thursday points

quite clearly that way. With the stench

o Neeley in their nostrils, and the sight

of the cormorants from our large cities,

who have swooped down upon them, in

their sight, they have come to the very

sensible conclusion that they do not want

On the other ....nd, besides being evi-

reople." Indeed these Cubans are un-grateful. Can there be greater ingrati-

tude than to fail to appreciate all the

"ingratitude of the

hemes.

Tartar.

"reasoning" as their only "argument."

### Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

UNCLE SAM-I saw you reading the Socialist Labor Party's platform. Ira glad of it. Are you going to join? BROTHER JONATHAN-I don't yet know. There are a number of things I don't vet understand.

-Which one, for instance? B. J.-How they're going to do it? For instance: Here are the Vanderbilds and others owning the railroads: there are the Goulds owning the telegraphs, and so forth. I-understand that Socialists want all these things including the mines, the factories-

U. S.-The whols machinery of production, transportation and distribution. B. J .- Yes, they want to nationalize

all these things; U. S.-Correct.

where

B. J .- But all these things are now owned by private individuals. How are these to be taken from them?. Ato these people going to be bought off? If so, are you going to get the money from? Or-

U. S .-- Bought off! Was King George Did the Colonists raise 'bought off?" noney to pay him? My recollection of the transaction is, and mighty proud of it are our so-called "Sons" and so-called "Daughters of the Revolution" emost of whom now own these railroads, mines, factories, etc.) that, when "moneys were raised," they were raised to knock down King George, not "to buy him off;" he not having shared the views of the not having shared the Revolutionary Fathers that "these Colmies are and of a right ought to be free

B. J.-Why, then, Socialists mean to confiscate all these things! ? ! U. S .- Did the Revolutionary Fathers confiscate" these Colonies?

B. J. puckers up his lips. They belonged to King George

B. J.-They did. U. S.-If the simple fact of taking away a thing from one who "owns" it is "confiscation," then surely these Colwere "confiscated" away from onies King George.

B. J.-I don't like that word "confisca tion. U. S .- But wasa't it confiscation all-

The politician who imagines he the same? can hang the scalp of the Socialist Labor Party on his belt, and by the strength of it sail into power, will find out every time that he has "caught a B. J. makes a wry face. U. S .- Let me come to your aid. It vasn't confiscation.

B. J.-I'm glad you say so. U. S.-You evidentaly feel that the

taking King away of the Colonies ing George has all the outward marks of confiscation, and yet 'you fell you have a strong aversion to giving that name to the action of our Revolutionary Fathers There is a conflict in your mind. The reason is that you are not clear an important legal, historical, and sociologic fact. B. J.-Which?

U. S .- The term "confiscation" implies the recognition of some law. If property taken is owned by a law that s recognized, then the act is confiscation; if the law on which the ownership is based is denied, then there is no fiscation. Now, then, under no sun that ever shone, in no clime, and at no time have peoples ever folded their arms and died by law. Just as soon as a people realize are conscious of the fact, that a sertain law, or system of laws, stands between them and their lives, that law has gone, must and does go. Catch on? B. J.-I do.

earn that \$1 if you vote for us? We have no leaders we wish to put B. I.-I do. B. J.-I do. U. S.-Now, then, the propertyship of U. S.-Now, then, the propertyship of The other day the French Minis The other day the french Minis thes grounded on certain laws; our Revo-lutionary Fathers long felt the shoe weak and tottering, thought of setting the Socialistic solid back to lean on and pinching: their lives becoming more and more precarious: they did not know appointed a Socialist, Millerand Minister of Commerce. Millerand ac cepted and was kicked out as a trainer appointed where the fault lay, and groped about, bowing to that law. Finally the truth from the Party. Just think of the Democratic party kicking out of its ranks a Democrat if h dawned upon them. They became con scious of the fact that the trouble lay in the social system, that is, the system of laws under which they were going accepted the portfolio of Postmaster-General with power and will to divide down. Just as soon as they saw that. flices between Democrats. they kicked the inw overboard-Why, the party would worship him. Do you wish to know more about Se B. J.-Bully for them! U. S .- And took posse on of the coun cialism? try. Their depriving King George of If so, you will find in the DAILY PEOPLE an advertisement of the Har-boldt Library of Science. Start from the top and don't give up till you finds the bottom line of the bottom book. If what he had was not "confiscation cause the Revolution overthrew the law on which his "property rights" rested, and established another system of laws that vested the property in them\_\_\_\_\_\_ B. J.-And high time it was, too! U. S.-Revolutions bring along v will make a man of you. with them their own Laws. By the laws of our first Revolution this territory was The "Daily Evening News," Lynn Mass., publishes a letter from the Ber ours, and, accordingly, we simply took possession of our own. That surely was Samuel Gracey, D. D., American Con sul at Foochow, China, which ought not confiscation. B. J.-That's all right. U. S.-So with regard to the ownership convince any fair-minded man of necessity of establishing an Ameri U. S.—So with regard to the ownership of these, mines, railroads, factories, in short, of the nation's machinery of pro-duction. The proprietary rights of the present owners, the capitalist class, are protectorate over that benighted has He states that "the Celestials will me wear shoes of the Lynn pattern." grounded on a certain system of laws yet there are people so lost to all fe grounded on a certain system of laws. So long as people bow to them they will consider the taking of that property to be consfication. But our people feel pinched and are going down. As our of patriotism and godliness that speak of withdrawing our troops f China as soon as the Ministers Revolutionary Fathers did years ago for quite a while, so do our people now grope about bowing to those laws. But rescued from the yellow journals. that rescue cause the blood heathen to discard the sole-de grope about bowing to those laws. But they will pretty soon discover that these laws stand between themselves and their lives. Soon as they make that discovery. sendal and come into the full light salvation via an order on the Ly factories? Are we not ordained by to scatter shoes along with the Gen and the remnants of those who en it-to the ends of the earth? And the law will be overthrown, and, with that, the proprietary rights of the capi-talist class. Our second Revolution, now st at hand, will bring its owns laws along re with it. By those laws the ownership of the nation's machinery of production and of the Lynn pattern? can the heathen's "blarsted" sole be if he does not wear shoes made

will rest in our people jc intly, and they take possession the y will be taking their own. So long as you m about "buying off" of are precent about "confiscating" the nation's about "connscating the Dation's machinery of product ion, you simply tray the fact that you a have not yet for out that the present social system, system of laws, decrees your deal When you shall ht ve found out that for you will talk differently. See? (A.U. S. chucks B. J. under the chin).

### How to Succeed.

By E. T. C.

a workingman. I write the on top with large letters, for I an an advertising business man, and wish to catch you'; eye, and doubt not, if I pe down that I am a workingman, ru would so oner not bother and skip that I am a successful business man a twenty-eight years.

Young, is it not, to be successful, start ing peraniless only seven years ago? Do you wish to know how to be see

Cessful? Not a few capitalists, or would-be cap Not a few capitalists on "Why I Saitalists wrote books on "Why I Be ceded," or "How to Succeed," and so a They are all lies written for effect.

Now listen,-and to use a sporting parts ance,-I let you in on the good thing. I.-Get men to work for you for nothing or next to nothing. Now, you must be careful in your choice; avail single men or loafe's: get good, steady, sober married men. They'll work like soler married men. Incy it work like h-1 from seven a. m. till eight p. m. and you can knock off half an hour for dinner. Average wage: \$5 per week. If any of them is dissatisfied, kick him out

it is a good policy to change brooms-the new ones sweep clean. II.-?! it is a little bard with you in the beginning, don't give it up. Don't pay your debt. If there is a judgment out against you and the deputy sheriff comes with it, call him in the office and give him \$5.

him in the office and give him \$5. Now, don't let him bulldoze you; and don't give up more than \$5. He will try

tor more and take what he can get. I have been there. Or there is still another way of getting

out of trouble, cheaper yet. Join whatever political party is on to in your district, give a job once in a while to a girl, or young man recommended by your assembly man or alderman (and wages as before) and you need fear to trouble

III .--- Adulterate your goods. No matter how much they are add-terated so that you can do better and indersell.

A word to the wise is sufficient. Now, my friends, outside of bush letters I have never written anythin else in my life. If I could talk to you I would make a better job of it. If I would be single I would fight them all and if I would have to suffer somewhat for the cause, why I would be only a poor pioneer if I grumbled. But I have

a wife and children and I dare not speak my mind in this "free country." Still I would like to share my thought with you, and if the editor of the DAILT PEOPLE will think them worth printing I will be proud to give you a short can

paign talk for every week. Workingmen, I am a Socialist becau

I have a conscience. Daily 1 witness that class struggle, one sided, so opeless through you

apathy and thoughtlessness. What is your life?

The wealth you produce is for the idle few; the pitance returned to you a wages buys Lread made of flour mized with ashes; rents rooms out of which you wife can never dispossess the rats, min and cockroaches; buys beer made d chemicals instead of hops. If you go on an excursion on Sunday you com with diarrhea, brought on by a sandwich or a chemically preserved horse-

sausage, and try to cure it with addterated castor oil or calomel. If you could set your mind aworking for a short time, you would see what b.tterness there is in the life of a Secialist ; to spend a life in the task of trying to talk sense into you; to make you see the hellish, miserable life you had; the tribulation awaiting your daughter, their minds benumbed with darknes, and body overworked and overwrought. Why do you fear us? Are you afraid you will not be able to

methods. No longer does it send out a gang of rutilans to force the husbands lato service in the army. It makes him break up his own family. Instead of the prick of the bayonet, it is the prick of hunger which urges him to abandon wife and children and enter the army, where food is assured him. The place of the old-time shanghaying ruffians is now taken by the labor-skinning Republican and Democratic gentry.

Heart-sore and weary from that mos exhausting of all toil: the vain tramping up and down in search of work; tor jured by the look of hopeless hunger in the eyes of the loved ones when he returas empty-handed; despairing at last of finding help for them, the husband, who would under right conditions be the family's protector, 'enlists and abandons his family. It is for the sparrow brained trifler with words to pass judge ment on him and decide as to the crim inality or otherwise of this act.

The clear-brained lover of humanity the logical battler for better things, will trace this destruction of the family to its source, and, having seen that poverty, fostered and bred by the capitalist class owning the means of production, is the cause of this criminal break-up of the home, he will then join that organization which is working day, and night to smash the capitalist class and system He will enroll his name in that fighting Socialist Labor Party whose triumph will forever put an end to the destruc tion of the family.

The capitalist class destroys the family that, all the capitalist claims to the con-

"sacred" though property may be to the capitalists, he can exploit "religion" twice as well. Moreover, as human life becoming such a drug on the market through the development of privatelyowned machinery, the missionary can be had cheaply: his whole outfit-stovepipe hat, white cravat, umbrella and smirkneed not cost half as much as the average bale of "cheap and bad" merchandise. Thus it happens that with in rage, and find expression in the clatter of arms, not over bales of merchandise,

creased and increasing frequency we now find "patriotism" to bubble, and as used to be the case in days of less developed capitalism, but over the carcass of a missionary, whose life, useless, superfluous, and a drug at home, blossoms abroad into an odorous martyr, the source of "religions" and "patriotic" in dignation that serves as an infinitely better wedge to open new markets with and replenish the coffers of the Gentile, Jewish and Atheist labor-fleecers at home. So now with the German episode in China.

This development in its outward manifestation is instructive. How will it work at home. We shall soon be able to tell.

Under the cloak of religion, the labor skinning ruling class does business. Missionaries bring on "outrages"; these outrages bring on reprisals; and the reprisals serve to goad on fresh "outrages" that serve as a pretext for renewed reprisals, L e., extensions of markets. It is fortunate for the working class.

held on the subject, and that is, the political triumph of the working class and the downfall of the capitalist class, together with its system of private ownership of capital.

This 'spells 'revolution, and in every historical epoch the advocates of revolution have been told by the tyrants. rotten-ripe for destruction, whose thrones they were shaking, that they were preaching the "Gospel of Failure." And the revolutionist listened gravely to the logic of the enthroned oppressor then kicked over the throne, and, over the body of the logician, the revolutionary class marched on to accomplish "the

patently impossible and vain." The gentlemen and the gentleman's gentleman who so kindly inform us that we teach "the gospel of failure" are in good company historically. Charles I. of England had wise and learned courtiers who assured the Commons that the rebellious spirits were advocating the "gospel of failure;" the revolutionary bourgeoisie in France heard the same sort of talk from the feudal lords and clergy. The Tories binted it at the patriots in 1776, in America and the slaveholders sneered it at the Abolitionists. The path of progress of the race is strewn with the chopped-off heads of "Greatest Exponents" of things and sys-

tems that have outlived their day; and the great landmarks of Progress are the "Gospels of Failures" that from their

"It remains for each, by darting forglimpse of honorable opportunity, by redeeming time, defying temptation and scorning sensual pleasure to make him-self honored and happy. Old-fashioned opvious, obtrusive moral advice, it may There are thousands of Bryan ites kicking their heels at station plattorms or rural groceries or groggeries and expectorating discontent. There is no chance for a young man, they say The Trusts and the corporations spoil

all. The rich are getting richer an poor poorer. If Huntington had had this spirit or want of spirit, he might have died on the town farm in his native village."

### Which is like saying:

"Polar bears and the furred elephant once roamed the fields now occupied by the State of New York. Why should they not now? Did anybody say those were the days of a glacial period, ice rose up above the crests of the Mamaronek hills, and the top of Mount Washington just peeped out above a block of ice that extended from Canada to the Long Island Sound? Absurd The chance to be the polar bear and the furred elephant then is open now. It remains for every animal, from purring puss to the growling mastiff, by forward like a greyhound at the slightes glimpse of opportunity, by redeeming time, defying temptation and scorning sensual pleasure, to make himself a polar bear or still huger mastodon." make himself a huge

But this bit of nonsense is not, as it looks, directed toward the equally nonsensical Bryanite. It is not upon that crew that the "Sun" spends its efforts in squeezing such peolithic reasoning out of its frightened brain. The Bryanite calamity howler is himself stuck fast in triumphant perch along the path of his-tory look down upon the wreckage of one-time "Greatest Exponents." His-closed book to him. The "Sun's" neolith-railroads!

J., are up in arms against the weather. It is so hot that the outings are more numerous than usually, and thereby the pennies that used to fall their way are being turned into different currents. Tuese saloon keepers should remember that they stand upon a principle a cardinal motto of which is : "One man's loss is another man's chance." Standing upon that principle themselves, and profited by it by gobbling up the pennies which the workingmen invest in adulter ated, cheap liquor to drown their sorrows in, these Guttenbergers cut a rather inconsistent, not to say enjoyably funny, figure when they get boomeranged by their own social wisdom.

A certain meeting was held up the state last Thursday to determine upon certain things. The following gentlemen were there:

Perry Belmont, railroad syndicate man John McCarty, Sugar Trust minn. P. H. McCarren, Sugar Trust nian. William A. Doyle, Traction Trust man. Edward Murphy, Troy Collar and Cuff

Richard Croker, Ice Trust man.

Richard Croser, ice trust man. What was this meeting for or about? To scheme additional schemes to strengthen the arm of the Trust? No, and yet again, No! It was a meeting-hold your sides-of the New York "Trust-Smashing" Democratic State Committee!

So the envoys are "rescued;" and it turns out they never were in any danger : never were hung up by the heals and quartered; and all the despatches of grave danger unless immediate help comes turn out to have been mere for-

# MILL MEN'S FIGHT.

# The Gage of Battle Thrown By Planning Mill Owners.

They Suddenly Feel a Lively Interest in the Wires and Familles of Their Employees-They Take the Labor Fakirs at Their Word and Maintain They Have the Right to Fleece Their Workingmen.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15 .- In all the planing mills of San Francisco, Oakand, Berkeley, Haywards, San Jose and Santa Ciara there was posted early this month a notice by forty-seven planing that a trades union is supposed to fill owners to the effect that the demand of mill hands for a labor day of eight bours will be denied.

The notice is literally as follows: "Notice is hereby given that, at a ineral conference of the mill owners and manufacturers of woodwork, etc., of the San Francisco Bay counties of California, 1 eld in San Francisco, Satorday, July 21, 1900, the following resolution was adopted:

hay of August, 1900, and until further, ers in order to induce them to join the notice, the undersigned, we and each of as, will continue to run our establishments on the same time as at present or seretofore."

"San Francisco--Wm. Crocker, Commercial Planing Mill Co., Andrew Wil- pay received by the ryen. The unions Lie, California Mill, M. Hansen & Co., Bolander, Perkins & Co., E. J. Hassfurther, Robert P. Dowey, Union Lumber Co., Central Lumber Co., E. C. Pitcher,/ Albert Hansen, James Young, F. H. is Gier, R. Herring, L. E. Emanuel, Fulda Bros., Townlay Bros. L. H. Birth, Dura Bros., Towniey Bros., L. H. Birth, Davis & Laughland, C. Beichling, Frank Huber, W. J. Little & Co., C. W. Burgess, W. J. Ross,

"Onklaud-Excelsior Redwood, Kendell & Co., Towle' & Broadwell, Ingler & Atkinson Mill Co., Barnham-Stand ford Co., Washington Street Planing Mill, Chas. Jonkins, Zenith Mill, Bay City Mills, McCully & Bridgeman, Stancard Mill, Humboldt Lumber Co., Califernia Dor Co.

Berkeley-Nichaus Co., Cayan & Day. G. C. Pape. "Haywards-Hayward's Planing Mill. "San Jose-Santa Clara V. M. L. Co.,

Genwood Lamber Co., Hubbard & Car-michael Bros., S. H. has Lumber Co. Manna Chara-Pacifie Manufacturing Co." This is the first official notice

linked of the determination of the; millpers not to concede an eight-hour day b their employees. The their employees. The resolution of mill hands to work only eight hours day went into effect on August 13th. Woodworkers are now putting in, in many of the mills, nine hours a day and

in others ten hours a day. this notification," "The purpose of this notification," and C. L. Ingler, of Ingler & Atkinson; restarday, "is to give the men a chance to think on more than one side of the subject.

"Many of them have been driven into the Millmen's Union. Some of them we know are not in earnest. We learn from them what is going by among - them. When they learn what we are going to do, what is going by among - them. they may think of their wives and familles and same of them may drop out.

Perhaps many of them may do so. "We do not deny them the right to take the stand they have taken. We also have rights, and that is why we have taken our stand. If they heat us then we will have to stand it. There is so much irregularity in the mill business that it is impossible to put it on the basis the men want. We are subject to competition from outside and from big mills that we could not do otherwise than

we have dene.

# SUICIDAL UNIONISM. The International Typographical Union

Changes Its Tactics for Sake of Dues. In Dayton, Ohio, there was recently

formed à union of the boarding-house keepers. The man who boards is indicative of several things. First, he either does not marry, and therefore can have but a temporary home. Secondly, he-does marry, and his wife must also work, so both of them board. For this reason every industrial city and town must have boarding houses. The existence of these places, which are not inns, hotels, or road houses, proves that the country has undergone a deep and far-reaching change. The pure and simple unions, instead of

inquiring into the cause, see only that the boarding house heepers are numerous. As they are numerous, and the working class is larger than the capitalist class, they must be workers. Because they are

workers, they, should be organized. If they are organized they must pay does. The matter of protection in this case can have but one aspect. Those who board must be looked upon in the same light upon an employer. In other words, the working class' organizes one section of the business world in order to protect that section from the action

The other side of the question comes out in a resolution passed by the Dayton Central Labor Union at about the same 'It was there decided that any member who did not pay his board bill should have his union card withdrawn. and he should be declared a scab. This act exposes the whole scheme of the the "Resolved. That on and after the 13th inducements to the boarding-house keepunion. They must also offer sufficient inducements to the nen to persuade them to join the union of their craft. both cases they cannot give any portion of what is offered to both. Board-heating occurs on account of the mean small cannot make good to the men because

the wages system will not allow it. If they cannot fulfill promises, and still persist in making them, the only conclusion one can reach is that promises are made for revenue only. The union is supposed to be of the working class, and for the working class. When those who are not wage workers are organized into a union supposed to consist of wage rkers, the reason must be that those at the head of the union have been blind. or else have deliberately connived at their entrance. When, further-more, the se outsiders must be at the entry of the expense, or because of the weakness of the working class, then the corruption, and the dues-grabbing attitude of the leaders has reached a point where

A Challenge.

which they make their living.

union is nothing more than a trick by

meeting of Section Wilkinsburg, Pa., Socialist Labor Party, held Aug. 3, 1900, the following preamble and resolution was adopted :

"Whereas, The past history of both Republican and Democratic parties, when in procession of the political power of the United States Government, has been a history of political power used to rob the working class of all the wealth of the country, which they alone produce, place it in possession of the capitalist class, who produce no wealth whatever, and make the condition of the' working ease worse than the chattel slave prior the rebellion : therefore he it "EESOLVED, That Section Wilkins-

burg of the Socialist Labor Party brand both Republican and Democratic parties des of the working class and call upon all workingmen and all other honest ple of the Borough of Wilkinsburg to cast their ballots next) November for the candidates of the Socialist Labor Party, from President of the United States down to the candidates for the county offices

and by so doing vote for the only political marty which nims at the abolition of the conitalist class and the capitalist system of production, and inaugurate the Social-Co-operative Commonwealth, where production shall be for use and not for profit and the working class shall be the ruling class

"Section Wilkinsburg challenges any herublican er Democratic organization in the borough to a public debate on the above preamble and resolution, and will meet any representative of either party, or both, at their next meeting, Friday, August 17, at 8.30 n. m., in the Penn Avenue Hotel, 715 Penn avenue, Wilkinsburg, Pa., and arrange a place and time for a public meeting."

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and adareas. Non other will be recognized.

The Scranton Cigarmaker Runs. Up Against It. To the DAILY PEOPLE :-- I am up against something I can't understand. Last night my union held a meeting and I introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, that we consider the retention of the present high tariff necessary to the welfare of the cigar industry, and we recommend that political party that stands for high tariff to the good will of

all eigarmakers in the United States." As soon as it was read, Jim Jones, our seccetary, seconded the motion for its adoption. Mike Casey got the floor on the question and, say, he didn't do a ting to me. Says he:

"Mr. President, the man that in-troduced that resolution is a fakir of the worst type. He is a betrayer of the working class and a capitalist stoolpigeon. (Say, what does he mean by calling me a fakir? I have been work-ing in his interest and that is how he nks me by calling me a fakir and a stool-nigeon.) When a man tries to use this union to aid in the election of a thorough-going representative of the cap-

italist class an honest man can no longer be silent. I have seen the workings of this organization for the past twenty years and I must say that every year has convinced me more and more of the otter worthlessness of this Cigarmakers' International Union. Any man who is not an idiot knows that we cigar makers have enjoyed the highest tariff that has placed on any commodity coming heen from a foreign country. And despite that fact our earnings have grown at the same ratio as our wages,-constantly smaller. And here comes a man, whom we have been supporting from our meagre earnings so that he could protect our interest, with a resolution which is in-tended to be used in the interests of a party that has shot down the workingmen all over the country and beat the into simulation in the interest of the capitalist class. Of all the enemies of the working class the fakir is the worst. The capitalist we all know. And any of as who have kent nested on labor mat ters know that the welfare of the capitalist is not the welfare of the working s; that 'the capitalist lives on the elas backs of the workers. But we all do not know that when we hit the capitalist class we hit a labor fakir. But I will tell you now that when you hit a labor fakir you also hit the capitalist class, every time. And this man, John Green, is in the pay of the capitalist class, to lead the unthinking cigar makers into the shambles of the capitalist class, to be shorn again as we have been in the past. But I am no longer to be led. I have had enough. For twenty years I have been a member of your union; for twenty years 1 have followed the lead of just such rascals as this man; and what have they done for me? Are the jobs any better to-day that they were

Are prices any better? 'Do jobs hast any longer? Is work any steadier? my condition any easier? And now with my hair growing gray, are my-prospects any brighter? And for that I have been paying dues, dues, dues, assessment, after assessment. I. have should blue label until I got blue in the face. I velled 'heycott.', 'boycott' along with the rest of the dupes; and now you ask me again to shout tariff so that you can line your pockets at my expense. No, Mr. President, those days are gone. I am a dupe no longer. Your tariff will avail you to-day no more than it has in the past, and the man who proposes such a remedy is a fool or a knove. In this case the man is a knove and a labor fakir. A worse enemy to the working class than the capitalist. And

I consider it my duty to smash the head of a fakir every time I see one as I done to-night.' hav What do you think of that for a calling

down. I never done that fellow any harm, and he has no right to get at me that way, but I am not through him yet. Wait until the next with meeting. JOHN GREEN. Scranton, Pa., Aug. 16.

## How a Sporty Crowd Was Turned Into an S. L. P.

Audience. To the DAILY PEOPLE -An interesting open-air meeting was held in Den-ver last Friday night. Comrade Bauer, one of the sledge hammer wield its of Section Denver, held a crowd of several hundred people attentive for almost two hours. They seemed to drink in his words with an avidity equalled only by the thirst of an oasis-reaching caravan in the burning wilds of the Sahara des-ert. The solid blows whih he continually dealt to the labor-faking element were listened to with an attention and a silence broken only now and then by repeated applause from the appreciative audience. Time and again the names of McKinley and Bryan were received with derision. About a block away from the meeting a crowd of American Boxers were watching the returns of a prize fight that were being exhibited in front of a daily's office. The repeated echoes of that particular crowd, which faintly teached the corner where the Socialist Labor Party was holding its meeting showed that either Fitz or Ruhlin had floored his opponent. Presently a yell went up from that direction which would have put to shame the departed spirits of the gone-forever tribe of Arapahot Indians, who only sixty years ago chased the buffalo that roamed wildly and unconcerned at that very spot, That yell told the tale. The fight was over. The Socialist Labor Party speaker who had until then spoken of McKinley and Bryan, seeing the sporty lot dis-perse, switched his subject with lightning velocity and with a few well di-rected phrases in which the words, "Chinese Boxers" were dominant he almost two hundred who came his way. The speaker continued in this switched off style until the noise and excitement

over questions were asked and answer-CORRESPONDENCE. er to the seeming satisfaction of all pres-

> This continued until nearly 12 o'clock. Many a worker who had come to learn the result of the prizefight went home that night with the firm conviction that the fight that had brought him there was insignificant compared with the on he would have to fight forever afterward until victory crowned his efforts. A. R.

Denver, Colo., August 13.

### Workmen Buncoed.

To the DAILY PEOPLE-The strike at Berg's commenced about t is impossible for a wage-slave to obtain justice. I write this to the DAILY PEOPLE knowing that it is the last November. Its object was to unionize the factory, which at that time was an open shop: that is, union and nononly paper in the United States that union men worked side by side. When class. This scoundrelly restaurant keeper the strike was ordered the union men, is a prominent member of Tammany and some of the non-union men, quit Hall, the organization that claims to be work. President Moffit blowed that the the friend of the working class, while firm would be beaten inside of four every individual connected with it is a weeks. But by that time many of the old hands union as well as non-union went back to work and, with hungry wretches obtained in other cities, th factory was soon running as usual. Berg & Co. then increased the prices so that the old hands could earn about fifty cents a week more.

When the "victory" was won both Mr. Berg and Mr. Moffit refused to make known the conditions of settlement In an interview with some of Berg's men I learned the following :

1. Most all of the scabs retain their s, a clear card being given to them but the boss pays for them as nothing has been said to the men about doing so 2. That Berg paid the national officers \$1,500 to unionize his shop and get the label. 3 Vesterday a new bill of prices was

smokers now; before we go them for osted which REDUCE the wages about nothing, and our fillers get weighed now So, you see, while we gained an increase S2 a week each man-250 men. \$500 r week. Three weeks refunds Berg's outof fifty cents a thousand, we are making but that's all right, we won a victory,

4. This reduction gives the men \$1.50 week less than before the strike. 5. When one of the scabs kicked about this reduction he was told to be quiet as the national union would supply all the men wanted and at the, reduced prices

G. Moffit could never earn more than \$12 or \$13 a week at the trade. He gets 5 a day and expenses now. Newark, N. J., Aug. 15, HARRY CARLESS.

#### A Letter Carrier's Warning to Letter Carriers. To the DAILY PEOPLE-As you eem to give the only reliable labor news would like to make use of the DAILY

the man elected to the American Federa-tion of Labor convention will vote for PEOPLE columns to correct a misleading statement that appeared in the New York Evening- "Sun" of Thursday, August 16, headed "Parsons may no head the Letter Carriers. The paragraph states that Parsons is General Master-Workman of the Knights

my appointment as label agitator. You of Labor, and as he wants to devote all of his time to that body he will give up his position this year as President of the you ever struck. You see, I went into the Central Labor Union, and I got on "National Association of Letter Car riers. going to form a committee c

The article also states that the organi zation of Letter Carriers is likely to vote for adiliation with the American Federa tion of Labor at its Convention in De on Labor Day-as Gompers has made them a proposal to that effect. Parsons must be working one of his "dodges" on the letter carriers, as he has been expelled from the Knights of Labor The July number of "The Journal of the Knights of Labor" contains a full histor; or the case against Parsons, the trial indictment and final sentence, and from its strong language the time of John Parsons will never again be occupied with the affairs of the Knights of Labor. The indictment finds that "John N. Parsons has knowingly and wilfully conspired to disrupt the order: "In that he has used his official position

in open defiance of the Constitution, the laws and usages of the Order, in a seemingly traitorous attempt to assist ts enemics and rival organizations to the injury of the Order, and against the provisions of the Constitution." And so on, a long list of grievances ending in the finding him guilty of conspiracy and the sentence. Your committee recommend that said

John N. Parsons be AND HE IS HEREBY EXPELLED from the Order of the Knights of Labor." "I am opposed to the boycott," said In another part of the Journal there



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Carey. OLD MAM'SELLE'S SECRET. By 2.

Marlitt. OLD MYDDLETON'S MONEY. By Mary

Cecil Hay. OLIVER TWIST. By Charles Dickens. ONLY THE GOVERNESS. By Ross R.

THE PHANTON EICASHAW. By Hus-yard Kipling. PIC-TOLA. 2By X. D. Satntine. PILGRIM'S PROGRESS. By Jahn Bunyan. THE PILOT: By James Feilmore Cooper. THE PIONEERS. Dy James Feilmore

PLAIN TALES FROM THE HILLS. By

Budyard Kiping. THE PhalRit. By James Fenimore

PRIDE AND PREJUDICE. By Jane

Austen, PRINCESS OF THE MOOR. By L

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Marrel. ROBINSON CRUSCE. By Daniel Defos. ROBINSON CRUSCE. By Daniel Defos. ROMANCE OF TWO WORLDS. By Marle

Corell." ROMOLA. By George Ellot. SCHONRERG-COTTA FAMILY. By Mrs. Andrew Charles.

SARTOR RESARTUS. By Thomas Carlyia. THE SCARLEY LETTER. Jy Lathaniel

SELF-HELP. By Samuel Smiles. SENSE AND SENSIBILITY. By Jane

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Rudolph Wyss. TALES FROM SHAKESPEARE. By

Charles and Mary Lamb. TANGLEWOOD TALES. By Nathaniel

"Hawthorne. TEMI'EST AND SUNSHINE. By Mary J.

TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR HOOM. By T. S.

TEN. YEARS LATER. By Alexander

Hawthorne. THE SECOND WIFE. By E. Marilit.

ooper.

Marlitt.

Rudolph

THE MASTER OF BALLANTEAE. By R. THE MYSTERIOUS ISLAND. By Jules Verne, NATURAL, LAW IN THE SPIRITUAL WORLD. By Henry Drummoud. SIX TO SINTEEN. By Juliana Horatie Ewing. THE SKETCH BOOK. By Wabington. L. Stevenson. MAS' ERMAN READY. By Captain Mar-TYAL MLALE'S CRUSADE. By Roza N. Carey, MICAH CLARKE. By A. Conan Doyle. Irving. SOLDIERS THREE. By Rudyard Kipilas.

MICHAEL STROGOFF. By Jules Verne. MR. MIDSHIPMAN EASY. By Capt. Marryat. THE MOONSTONE, By Wilkie Collins: MOPSA THE FAIRY. By Jean Ingleow MOSSES FROM AN OLD MANSE.

By Nathaniel Hawthorne. GRANDFATHER'S CHAIR. By Nathaulel Hawthe

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS. By D. GRIMM'S HOUSEHOLD TALES. By the

ONLY THE GOVERNESS. By Rosa R. Carey. OUR RESSIE. BY Rosa N. Carey. A FAIR OF ELUE EYES. By Thos. Hardy. PAST AND PRESENT. By Thomas Carlyle. THE PATHFINDER. By James Fenimory GRIMM'S HOUSEHOLD TALES. By the Brothers Grimm. GRIMM'S POPULAR TALES. By the Brothers Grimm. GULLIVER'S TRAVELS. By Dean Swift. A HARDY NORSEMAN. By Edna Lyall. HEROES AND HERO WORSHIP. By THE PHANTOM RICKSHAW. By Rus-

Thomas Cariyle. HISTORY OF A CRIME. By Victor Hago. HOUSE OF THE SEVEN GABLES. By

Nathaniel Hawthorne. HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME. By

HUNCHBACK OF POSTAGES AND A CONTRACT OF A CO

Marilit. THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEIL By Bulwer Lytton. JAN OF THE WINDMILL By Mrs. J. H.

of Labor. Now I have got a tip to go to the Central Labor Union and see that JAN OF THE WINDMILL BY MISS

Mutock. JOSHUA 37 George Ebers. KENILWORTH. By Sir Walter Scott. KIDNATPED. By R. L. Stevenson. KNICKERBOCKER'S HISTORY OF NEW YORK B. Weinights

YORK, By Washington Lying, YORK, By Washington Irving, KNIGHT ERRANT, By Edua Lyall, LADY WITH THE RUBJES, By E. Marlitt. THE LAMPLIGHTER. By Maris S.

Cummins. LAST OF THE MOHICANS. By James

LAST OF THE MOHICANS. By James Prenimore Cooper. LENA RIVERS. By Mary J. Holmes. THE LIGHT THAT FAILED. By Rud-yard Kipling. LORNA DOONE. By R. D. Blackmore. LOUISE DE LA VALLIERE. By Alex-ander Dumas. LUCILE. By Owen Meredith. MAN IN THE IRON MASK. By Alex-ander Dumas.

ander Dumas IVANHOE. By Sir Walter Scott. JANE EYRE. By Charlotte Broute. MARY ST. JOHN. By Rosa N. Carey. ABBE CONSTANTIN. By Ludovic Halety. have run up against. There is Layhim and Plumb, of the Bricklayers' Union; Framers': Hammerit and Hahlit, of the FABLES

ALICE IN WONDERLAND. By Lewis AUL SORTS AND CONDITIONS OF MEN.

By Resant and Rice. ANDERSEN'S PAIRY TALES. ARDATH. By Marie Corelli. AROUND THE WORLD IN THE YACHT

SUNBEAM. Py Mrs. Brassey. ARUNDEL MOTTO. By Mary Ceell Hay. AULD LICHT IDYLLS. By James M.

yard Kiplug. RIACK BEAUTT. By Apna Sewell. THE BONDSMAN. By Hall Caine. BY ORDER OF THE KING. By Victor

A TERRIBLE TEMPTATION. By Charles AULD LICHT IDTLES. By James A. Barrie AUNT DIANA. By Kosa N. Carey. AUTORIOGRAPHY OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. AVERIL. By Rosa N. Carey. BACON'S ESSAYS. By Frances Bacon. BARRACK ROOM BALLADS. By End-THADDEUS OF WARSAW. By Jane THELMA. By Marie Corelli. THEEE GUARDSMEN. By Alexander

Dumas. TIFREE MEN IN A BOAT. By Jerome K. Jerome. THRIFT. By Samuel Smiles, TOLLEDS OF THE Set P. P.

THE BONDSMAN. By Hall CAN. By Victor BY ORDER OF THE KING. By Victor Hugbes. CALIFORNIA AND OREGON TRAIL. By Francis Parkman, Jr. CAST UP BY THE SEA. By Sir Samuel Baker. TECASURE ISLAND. By Robert Louis.

Plasterers': Moses Schneider, of the Tailors': Soup and Kntzenjammmer, of the Brewers': and Yard and Jumpton, of the Clerks' Union. What a gang that is! Say, the last meeting was a circus. You see, the Tailors held a picnic in Schmidt's Park, and Schmidt, not being slow, turned off the water, so it was drink beer or go thirsty. So at the last meeting

oses Schneider gets the floor and says: "Mr. President: I make a motion that we boycott Schmidt's Bark that they turn the vater off. Labor has peen inshulted." "I lay dat motion on the tabel," yells

Katzenjammer, of the Brewers'. "Labor has peen upheld! How ve our vages get if you drink vater?" "I second the motion for a boycott.

Schmidt had his dance hall built by

professional skinner of labor. Let the Hammer fall, and when it does it will crush not only the larger sharks but the smaller ones of the "Beefsteak John" type also. Forward' to the days of the Socialist Republic when the food of the workers will not be adulterated by the little business man in the restaurant line. Speed the day HAMBURGER STEAK. New York, Aug. 14. The Scranton Cigarmaker Is on to Soft Things.

To the DAILY PEOPLE .- Say, I did

not get that appointment from Per-kins that I expected, so I am holding

out on the \$150 we raised to boom the label. The strike is over. We gained

50 cents, but we have to pay for our

before.

is money now than we made

and that is all that we tell the boys.

About that appointment. You see,

Perkins won't make appointments un-til he knows what is going to happen

at the convention of the American Feder-ation of Labor. You see, Perkins likes

his job, and he prefers to keep it; in-

stead of making eigars for \$8 a week.

Now, if Sam Gompers is defeated for president of the American Federation of

Labor, as he is likely to be, he will run

for president of the Cigarmakers' Inter-

national Union, and oust Perkins; so

Perkins will try to have him re-elected president of the American Federation

Sam, and then I at to help organize a

few federal labor unions which will also

send delegates favorable to Sam: and, if

he gets elected, then I am going to get

we have no polities in our union

Oh, say! I am on to the softest thing

the General Label Committee. We are going to form a committee ( all unions

having a label. They are all going to

contribute, and I am going help them

blow he money in. What a snap! I

never struck such a rum gang in my life.

They are the greatest collection of freaks

there is Hammerit and Nahlit, of th

ery same man.

"If the men fail to recede from theirstand it will not only effect them, but all the building trades.

"The Millmen's Union, as I understand it, is not yet a member of the Building Trades Conneil. It must win this strike before it will be admitted to the Council." Mill owners in Alamada county say that the only men in their business who are not represented in the signatures to the notification are McManus and Gartof Oakland and Frank Johnson of Berkeley. They also state that 1,009 hands in Alarmeda county will be affected if a building trades strike goes into effect, to say nothing of the other trades. A leading member of the Building Trades' Council, when seen regarding the notice issued by the the boss millmen nade light of it. "The poties," he said, "that these

any effect on the question. It is merely an attempt to further the merely in attempt to further the merely in attempt to further the merely in attempt to further down and is, but it will not suc-end. There can be no general strike, if we have any merely that earther will. Mwe have assurances that certain mills a great the demand for the shorter The employers were notified six hs ago by the Building Trades' Geneil that the men in the mills would, ther August 13, work but eight hours a day and would expect the same pay they are receiving for nine hours' work. The bosses had ample time to ar missed that the demand will be conaded. The mills must keep their conincts with the builders, and there is likelihood of their closing down. re are about three hundred men emplored in the forty mills in this city. They receive \$5 a day. The Millmen's Union is affiliated with the Building Trades' Council. We do not anticipate any trouble, and there is not the slight is likilihood that there will be a gener-al strike of the building trades. A gen-ral strike of the building trades would affect 5,000 men."

Having had previous experience with the Wilkinsburg "Call," the official organ of the Republican party in the borough, we knew in advance that it was too cowardly knew in advance that it was too cowarday to publish our challenge, so we submitted it to the Saturday "Journal," which claims to be independent. Our com-munication was sent back indorsed with: "We do not publish lies." This statement, coming from such a

shining intellectual light, forces us to one of two conclusions:

Either the editor's knowledge of po-litical economy would disgrace an inmate in the confines of any institution for the care of the feeble minded; Or, Instead of being independent, he is

a moul coward, afraid to champion the interest and cause of the working class, and his paper a servile, sycophantic sheet published in the interest of the capitalist class, who produce nothing, but who live on wealth stolen from the work-

and live on weath source all wealth. Quite-a number of men in Wilkinsburg endorse the statements made in our challenge, and maintain that every one of them is true, and if the editor of the "Journal." or any other apologist of the present anarchistic condition of society, known as the capitalist system, wishes to prove our assertions lies, and stop the growth of Socialism in the borough, they had better get a move on before election

next fall. Section Wilkinsburg will furnish a speaker to hold up the Socialist Labor Party end in any debate where the other Party end in any debate where the other end is supported by a lackey of the cap-italist class, be he politician, reformer, preacher, or what not. By order of Section Wilkinsburs Socialist Labor Party.

is an article relating to Parson's con nection with the Letter Carriers, ad-vising them to find out if they can where Parsons got the money to engage his able lawyers to continue the expensive litigation he has had with the Knights of Labor since May 16, intimating very strongly that the funds which the carriers yielded up very liberally to mote" legislation increasing their salar ies, may have helped him in "promoting" his own crooked schemes against the Knights of Labor-and the letter carriers are still awaiting their raise in salaries. The article closes with these words: "Should Mr. Parsons find himself in an awkward predicament when he faces his fellow craftsmen, some of whom may be possessed of an inquisitive turn of mind. will have only himself to blame. He tried to cover too much ground and fell

From the article in the "Sun" and various other bluffs now being worked by Parcons, it would seem that he is to make one grand final attempt to get on his feet again, by making some kind of a deal with Gompers by turning over the Letter Carrier's Association to the American Federation of Labor I would advise the letter carriers to keep their eyes wide open, and their hands on their pockets for the uest few weeks in their dealings with their President. VICTOR LEWIS.

East Orange, N. J., Aug. 16.

### Tammuny Hall Restaurant Keepers

To the DAILY PEOPLE:-In an issue of your paper a few days back. I read a very interesting article upon the man-"Chiaese Boxers" were dominant he succeeded in attracting the attention of the restaurants in this vity. The wageslaves who patronize those restaurants are by no means the only people ex-ploited by these little cock-roach business had subsided and then with renewed had subsided and then with renewed wigor he resumed his sledge hanmer blows. They fell thick and fast for an hour afterward. After the speaking was

He boy wh S He l h du 21. tion Pa del to area you cia O u Pa	ys union waiters." to a vote was taken, and sixteen voted a boycott and sixteen against, and it s decided that those who wanted to cott Schmidt's could do so, and those o did not wish to need not. JOHN GREEN. teranton; Pa., August 14. Greetings From French Socialist. SECTION PARIS, FEANCE, PARTI OUVRIER FRANCAIS. PARIS, August 8, 1900. mry Kuhn, National Secretary, Social- ist Labor Party. New York to June together with the picture of the na- nal convention of the Socialist Labor rty, the emblem and the issues of IE PEOPLE that accompanied it. Section Paris of the French Labor rty has been greatly tocched by your leating sincere sympathy with the lant champions of the proletariat be- ad the sea, as also of the active So- list sincere sympathy with the lant champions of the Socialist Labor rty has been greatly tocched by your leate attention, and it instructs hie warmly thank you, and to assure you word its sincere sympathy with the lant champions of the proletariat be- ad the sea, as also of the active So- list solidarity that will be indis- trible. Seeing that the two partics, in	CHARACTER. Dy Sander ENGLAND. By Charles Dickens. CONFESSIONS OF AN OPIUM EATER. By Thomas De Quincey. CRANFORD. By Mrs. Gaskell. THE CROWN OF WILD OLIVE. By John Edskin: THE DAUGHTER OF AN EMPRESS. By Louisa Muhibach. DAVID COPPEKFIELD. By Charles. Dickens. THE DEEMSTER By Hall Caine. THE DEEMSTER. By James Fenni- more Cooper. DONOVAN By Edna Lyall. DEEMSLAYER. By James Fenni- more Cooper. DONOVAN By Edna Lyall. DUTY. By Samuel Smiles. EIGHT HUNDRED LEAGUES ON THE DUTY. By Samuel Smiles. EIGHT HUNDRED LEAGUES ON THE MARZON. By Joles Verne. EMERSON'S ESSAYS. (Complete). By Ralph Waldo Emerson. ERLING THE BOLD. By E. M. BaHan- tyne. ESSAYS OF ELIA. By Charles Lamb. ESTHER. By Rosa N. Carey. FIFTEEN DECISIVE EATTLES OF THE WORLD. By K. S. Crensy. FIRM OF GIRPLESTONE. By A. COMAN DORLE. FREDERICK THE GREAT AND HIS COURT. BY LOUISM MUHBACh. FROM THE EARTH TO THE MOON. EY Jules Verne. GOLD ELSIE. By F. Marilit. GOOD LUCK. BY E. WERDEL.	<ul> <li>TWENTY THOUSAND LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA. By Jules Verse.</li> <li>TWENTY YEARS AFTER. By Alexander Dumas.</li> <li>TWICE TOLD TALES. By Nathaniel Hawthorne.</li> <li>TWO ADMIRALS. By James Fenimore Cooper.</li> <li>TWO YEARS BEFORE THE MAST. By B. H. Dann, Jr.</li> <li>UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. By Harriet Beecher Stove.</li> <li>VENDETTA. By Marie Corell.</li> <li>VICAR OF WAKEFIELD. By Oliver Geldsmith.</li> <li>VICAR OF WAKEFIELD. By Oliver Geldsmith.</li> <li>VICAR OF BERAGELONNE. By Alex- auder Dumss.</li> <li>THE WATER BABIES. By Charles Kingster.</li> <li>THE WATER WITCH. By James Femi- more Cooper.</li> <li>WEE WIFLE. Rr Rosa N. Carty.</li> <li>WE TWO. By Edna Lyall.</li> <li>THE WHITE COMPANY. By A. Comas Logie.</li> <li>WINDOW IN THRUMS. By J. M. Barris.</li> <li>WINDOW IN THRUMS. By J. M. Barris.</li> <li>WON BY WAITING. Fy Edna Lyall.</li> <li>A WONDEN BOOK. For Boys and Girin Sy Mathaniel Hawthorne.</li> <li>WORMWOOD. By Marie corell.</li> <li>THE WHEUK OF THE GROSVENOR. By W. Cartx Russel.</li> <li>TABLE. By O. W. Holmes.</li> </ul>
An on the T Re of ple abs	nerica as in France are organized up- the identical fround—the ground of class struggie. The workingmen of Paris send their volutionary greetings to their brothers New York and of all America, and dge themselves to them never to andon the field of the class struggle,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	of SOCIALIST LITERATURE
con dir let I I I	the end of the steering clear of the npromises and the swervings from the ect route from which the whole pro- ariat of France has suffered. Long live the Socialist Labor Party: Long live the Parti Ouvrier Francais: Long live International Socialism: PIERRE NORANGE. Sec'r of the Paris Section, P. O. F.	2, 4 & 6 NEW F	READE STREET,

### OFFICIAL.

6

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEEstreet, New York NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS Thomas NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS Thomas

Curran, Secretary, Room 13, 557 W minster street, Providence, R. I. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-ADA-F. J. Darch, Secretary, 110 Dun-des street, Market square, Londen, Ontario.

NEW TORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY-2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's liter sty agency.) Noricz -- For technical reasons, no Party amouncements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

### NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The regular meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party was held at the Daily Pcople Building on Monday evening, August 20. Wherry in the chair."

Receipts for the week \$36.90; expenses \$24.10.

The sub-committee to which a communication from the Socialist Propag-anda Society of San Francisco had been previously referred made its report. The report was adopted and a copy of the same ordered sent to the Socialist Proparanda Society: A communication was received from

the National Secretary of the Parti Ouv-rier Francais, acknowledging the receipt of the picture of the Tenth National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, which picture was ordered sont to th Parti Ouvrier by the National Couven tion. Motion was made and carried to have the communication published in the People.

Charters were granted to new Sections at Warren, Pa., and Bell Vernon, Pa. new charter was also granted to Section Alleghency County, Pa. All other charters held in Alleghency County are here-with cancelled. ith cancelled. National Secretary announced that

Joseph F. Malloney, the candidate of the Socialist Labor Party-for President of the United States had reached New York preparatory to starting on his campaign tour.

Sections are urged to send in promptly the vote on the new constitution of the Party. The vote closes on September S. JULIAN PIERCE.

Recording Secretary.

### CALIFORNIA

CALL FOR CONVENTIONS. The primaries of the Socialist Labor Califordia will be held on August 15, as per instructions sent to Sec tions, and the State convention will con-, vene on August 24, beginning at 10 a. m., S. L. P. at Forresters Hall, 120½ North First street, Los Angeles. A full set of candidates will be nominated: Presidential electors, Congressmen, State Senators and Assembleyman.

The convention will also name a state committee and elect seat of executive committee and act upon such busi-ness as may come before it. A. KRUSE,

Sec. of State Com.

Aug. 12, 1900, At last meeting of State Committee E. T. Kingsley was elected State Organ-izer, vice George Holmes resigned From reports of all meetings being held and especially street meetings, the committee is encouraged to vigorous cam paign.

A. KRUSE, Secretary.

### COLORADO.

CONGRESSIONAL AND COUNTY CONVENTIONS. DENVER.—On August 5 the County Convention of the Socialist Labor Party

of Arapahoe county, Colo., nominated he following ticket: Philip Veat of Louisville, as Repre-

sentative from the First Congressional Districí. For State Senators: Caspar Bauer, Ed. Wernet, Charles Mullein, Wm.

Fowler. Representatives: Clayton Tammany.

Carl Starkenberg, Virginia Otis, Ernest Romery, Albert Gunlia, Abraham Judejoritz, Albert Masker, John Johnhahl, Con-rad Hurle, Anaa Hohrer, John H. Martinson, Jerry Nagle.

District Attorney: Nathan L. Griest. District Judges: John Tyron, Henry Warnecke, Wm. Beuterbach, Charles

Room, No. 5 Washington street, to be ADAM MARX, Organizer, S. L. P.

### MARYLAND.

At the State Convention held in Baltimore. August 13, that city was chosen as the seat of the State Committee. R. W. Stevens and Frank Hartman it. W. Stevens and Frank Harman were nominated for the position of Fi-nancial Secretary of the State Com-mittee. The one receiving the highest number of votes to be declared elected. Th convention nominated fourteen mem-

hers of Section Baltimore as candidates for the State Committee. The seven can-didates receiving the highest number of votes to constitute the committee. .11

### NEW JERSEY.

CONVENTION OF CAMDEN COUNTY.

On Thursday evening, August 16, Sec-tion Camden County S. L. P. held its County Convention at 837 Pine street Camden. The convention was called order by the organizer, L. F. Weilen-beck, and Comrade Jones chairman, and Comrashe Keller, secretary. The nominations are as follows:

> FOR CONGRESS Louis L. Weilenbeck,

FOR ASSEMBLY George M Ketler. FOR COUNTY CLERK Charles Piper.

FOR REGISTER OF DEEDS John Schmitt.

The following resolutions were passed: Whereas, The Socialist Labor Party in the last year has carried on such a vigous campaign rgainst all traitors to the working class, such as the Kangaroos and fakirs of all kinds and brought out triumphant over their heads the PEOPLE, the death knell of all fakirism. Therefore, he it

Resolved. That this convention affirms its allegiance to the Socialist Labor Party and endorses Malloney and Remmel as the Party's Presidential candidates, and also endorses the DAILY and WEEKLY and PEOPLE as the Party's official organs. And be it further Resolved, That we will work increantly

and with undying effort to build up the Socialist Labor Party, and to push the sale of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEPLE to that extent whereby the op-L. P. will command the respect of the whole working class in America and the fear of international capitalism

LOUIS L. WEILENBACK. Organizer of Section Camden County,

Organizer.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

GROVE CITY, Pa., August 17 .- The following comrades have been elected officers of Section Gre e City for the ensuing.term: Organizer-Wm. C. McKay. Secretary-Robert Johnson. Treasurer-Clem Wall. Literary Agent-William Long. Comrade Long is agent for the Daily People and the Weekly People, WM, G McKAY,

### WISCONSIN.

At the last meeting of Section Mil wankee Comrade John Vierthaler was elected State Secretary in place of Richand Koeppel resigned and Sections in the State are requested to send al commanications to bim. His adress is 340 street. Milwankee, Wis, Section Fifth Milwaukee has made arrangements for an entertainment and ball to be held. Sunday, September 30th at the Bohemian Turn Hall, corner of 12th and Wine streets, This entertainment is for the purpos

of raising funds for the campaign and the comrades should try and sell all the tickets they can.

Yours fraternally FRANK R. WILKE, Organizer,

### MASSHCHUSETTS S. T. & L. A. Important Notice.

Delegates elected from the various

lyn-7th and 10th, 13th and 14th embly District, and the Daily People Club of that district. At the request of the board of trus-

tees the district were instructed to use the lists in connection with the house-tohouse canvass, obtain names of those who ed to read the DAILY PEOPLE and turn them in every week to the Con-ference. Districts were also requested to send in reports of special interest to the workers of their neighborhood. Financial Report, July 30, 1900.

MANHATTAN. 

BROOKLYN.

Section Hudson County .... 1.09 AUGUST 6. MANHATTAN.

Sixteenth. ..... 6.50. Twenty-sixth ..... 1.35

BROOKLYN. Tweifth .10.00

Club 1..... 2.00 MANHATTAN.

BROOKLYN. Twenty-first, Branch 2, D. P.

Club ..... 1.00 Section Hudson County.... 1.00 J. C. AFKINS, Secretary.

### DAILY PEOPLE GENERAL FUND.

Previously acknowledged .... \$13.909.71 Received from Daily People Conference, per E. Şiff. Fin-25.00

ancial Secretary...... Received for Minor Fund from: J. C. Schablik, Banning, Pa., Ste.; John Lidlerg, St. Paul. Minn., \$2; collected at general meeting Section New York, Aug. 18, \$8.85; C. Luedecke, Rochester, N. Y., \$3..... 14.65

Total ..... ...\$14,009.36 HENRY KUHN. Financial Secretary-Treasurer.

# DONATIONS TO THE DAILY PEOPLE.

Providence, R. L. Branch 2: J. P. Reid, \$1; M. Ciabby, \$1; H. B. Slade, \$1; J. Gannon, \$1. Jacksonville, Ili.: G. Renner, \$1; V. Martis, \$1; L. P. Hoffman, \$1; Section Jacksonville, \$1... Collinsville, III.: F. Gayer, \$6; F. Acordi, \$6; J. Ruch, \$1.... 13.00 Milwankee, Wis.; collected from memors, 2 weeks Albany, N. Y.; R. G. Coon, 25c.;

G. Duboise, 50C.; J. Waldening, 50C.; G. Elze, 75C.; M. Hirsch-feld, 25C.; F. Lachner, 50C; F. Kochendorfer, 75C. Lawrence, Mass: J. J. Duffy, 50c., N. C. Tate, 50c..... Philadelphia, Pa.: C. Hall, 50c.; L. Seidel, Toe., B. Hang, S.;
 E. Seidel, Toe., B. Hang, S.;
 J. Katz, \$1; M. S., 50c.....
 Thicago, Ill., 5th Ward: P. Dammi, \$1; C. A. Okerlund,
 Toe., I. H. B. Chicago, 50c.; J. Hellgren, 50c.; C. E. Anderson, 50c.; J. Anderson, 50c.; M. Hiltner, 50c....... New Haven, Conn.; J. Marck, 50c.; C. Sobey, 50c.; Dr. J. W. Mayer, 50c.; I. Areta, 50c.; T.

Stadel, 25c.; C. Pfirman, 50c., St. Louis, Mo., Edw. Heitzig, \$5. an Antonio, Tex., A. Bower, 25c. G. Federolf, 25c.; C. J. Pollard,

(Week ending August 18.) Previously acknowledged ..... \$701.60 4.00 4.00 4.00 G. Duboise, 50c.; J. Waldhillig, 3.50 1.00 4.10 3.50 Sullivan, 50c.; L. Kienzy and M. Feldman, 50c.; T. Maher, 50c.; F. S. Werle, 50c.; M. 5.06 50c.; F. Leitner, 50c..... Cleveland, Ohio, W. Kuhnert, \$1; 1.50 J. Draser, 25c.; W. Zillmer, \$1; J. Bindas, 25c.; F. Erben, 50c.; P. C. Christiansen, 50c.; Dr. J.

50c.; A. Danke, 50c.; C. Chris-tensen, 50c.; R. Stagg, 25c.;. 2.75 Buffalo, N. Y.: Kangaroo, 50c.; J. Myer. \$1; H. Cobado. 25c.; Mrs. R. Davidson, 25c; S. Farber, 50c.; I. M. Weigand, 50c.; A. Reinstein, 50c.; B. Reinstein, 50c.; K. Starzkz, 25c.; New York Prog. Litho, Alliance 4.2 8.50 No. 170. ciefy: L. Brilliant, 25c.; S. Baral. 25c.; L. Pomerance, 25c.; H. Kessler, 30c.; H. Prosal, 15c.; S. Baral, 15c.; S. Talmud, 50c.; H. Newman, 50c.; A. Johnson, 50c.; H. B. Hoffman, 50c.; J. Kessler, 15c.; S. A. Levin, 25c.; Rabinowitz, 50c.; M. Rand, 25c. 4.50 New York. Second A. D .- T. Zipfel, 50 c.; F. Machauer, 50 c..... 1.00 New York, Sixth and Tenth A. D. I., Cohen, 25 c.; Scheurer 50 c.; H. Sauthoff, 25 c.; J. Hurwitz. 50 c..... New York, Twelfth A. D., Ham-1.50 mer. \$1: Director, 50 c.: Sol-omon, 50 c.; Weinstock, 50 c. 2.50 Steinhertz, 50 c.; Weinklock, 50 c. New York, Fourieenth A. D., A. Steinhertz, 50 c.; E. Vogt, 50 c.; J. Seidel, 50 c...... New York, Sixteenth A. D., M. 1.50 Kleinberger, 50 c.; M. Frey, 25 c.; A. Weiss 25 c.; Ehrenpreiss, 25 c.; P. Schwartz, 25 c.; L. Wolf, 25 c.; I. Wohl, 25 c.; M. Lederman, 50 c.; S. Zimmerman, 25 e.; a friend, 3.00 25 c..... New York, Eighteenth A. D., per 5.75 Owen Diamond..... New York, Fifteenth and Seventeenth A. D., B. O'Toole, 50 c.; New York, Nineteenth and Twen-ty-first A. D., B. J. Brandes, \$1: W. Ortlieb, \$1: II. Mittelberg. \$1; L. Weiman, \$1.50; F. B. Widmeyer, \$1; J. W. G \$1: E. Koch. \$1: II. Mahland. 1: R. Douai, \$1; J. Rosen krantz, \$1; F. Eller, \$1; A. Franck, \$1: A. Bahnsen, 50 c.: C. Rohde, 50 c.; H. Rasmussen, 50 c.; W. F. Widmeyer, 50 New York, 234 A.D., Dubiabaum. 15.00

81: Richter, 50c.; Rubin, 50c; Tzemakh, 50c; W. L. Larson, 50c.; Plamondon, 25c.; Tworacy. 25c.; Emma Busson, 25c.; Koff-man, 25c.; Pollock, 25c.; Russin, 25c.: Bama, 10c.... New York, 26th A.D., O. Mandel, A. Klein, 25e.; S. Man<sup>2</sup>
 del, 25e.
 New York, 28th A. D., W. C. Spranger, 85; F. Braskman, 50c; Mrs. Brankman, 50c; M. M. Rosenberg, 50c.; A. Rosen berg, 50c.; H. Benke, 25c.; A. Rosenblueth, 25c.; B. Singer, 50 .; M. Heyman, 50c.; F. Herz,

.9.00

50

Brower.

New York, 30th A.D., Klein, 50c.; Gilhaus, \$1: Moren, 50e.; Bar-thel, 50c.; Samuels, 50c.; Heyman, 50c. New York, 27th A. B.: P. Weg-3.50 gener, 50c ew York, 32d and 33d A. Ds.: M. Menakor, \$1.50; H. Simpson. 50c.: N, Zucker, \$1.50; J. Bern stein, \$1; J. Lederer, \$3; M. Straus, 50c.; C. Van-derlieth, \$2; K. Wallberg, 50c.; Feldman, 40c.;Grant, 45c.; S. D. Cooper, \$1; T. Swanson, 75c.; M. Weill, 30c.; L. D. Joseph, 10c; H. Rosen, 25c.; Schlen-10c; H. Rosen, 25c.: Schlen-stein, 50c.: Hall, \$1; E. Siff, \$1; P. Geibel, 20c.... New York, 34th and 35th A. D.: 19.70 W. Gajewski, 50c.; D. Kantor, \$1; H. Hermansen, 50c.; K. Johansen, 50c.; C. C. Crawford, 50c.; J. J. Kinneally, 50c.; C. H. 10c.; J. W., 10c.; H. Seitz, 30c.; R. Hodes, 25c.... Brooktyn, 7th A. D.: D. L. Camp-4.25 belt, 50c.; B. Rasmussen, 50c.; C. Volumers, 50c.; C. F. A. Walsh, 50c.; H. C. J. Ochleker, 50c.; 3.50

1<sup>°</sup> Murph<sub>7</sub>, \$1.... Brooklyn, 10th Λ. D : J. Schwarz, 50e : A. C. Kihn, 50e.; G. Grange, 25c; J. Hanlon, 25c; T. Waish 50c. Brooklyn, 12th A. D.: F. Liese, 50c.; S. Mummery, 50c..... Brooklyn, 13th and 14th A. D.: T. Christiansen, 25c.; I. Book-

Festival. Dates and Places Where He Will Speak on -Arranged by-His Tour. Progressive Women's Club, for "Daily Joseph F. Malloney, the Socialist La-People. BELLEVUE PARK, BUFFALO. Sunday, Sept. 2, 1900, (Beginning at 10 a. m.) Dancing, Singing, Racing, Prize-Shoot-ing, Popular Games for Young New York city. August 22. Richmond County, August 23 Yonkers, August 24. New York City, August 25. Old, etc. Admission - - - - Free Newburgh, August 26, Every Lancaster car will take you for Peekskill, August 27. five cents from Broadway and City Line Albany, August 28. direct to Park. Special cars for our guests will leave Broadway car house Troy. August 29. Shenectady, August 30. Johnstown, August 31. (near Jefferson street) 11 a. m. sharp. In case of rain picnic will be held the Gloversville, September 1. following Sunday. Utica. September 2. Syracuse, September 3 and 4. Auburn, September 5. Rochester, September 6. Socialistische Batavia, September Buffalo, September S and 9. **ARBEITER-ZEITUNG** MARYLAND CONVENTION. Owned and Published by th The Socialist Labor Party of the State Socialist Labor Party , Puts up a Working Class Ticket. ist Labor Party of Maryland was held at 515 W. Lombard street. Baltimore. -----SUBSCRIPTICS PRICES electors: Frederick Dieckman. Three months..... BUSINESS OFFICE, 220 St. Clair. street, BUSINESS OFFICE, 230 St. Clair. street, Cleveland, O., where all movey trainamit-tance, and business communications are to be directed. Commications-for the Editor should be addressed Socialistische Arbeiter-Zeitung, 2-6 New Reade street, New York. P. O. Box, 1576. The resolutions indorse the acts of the Tenth National Convention of the So-Comrades, do your best to introduce it among your German, friends and sequalitonsciousness in the union and at the adopted and the convention pledged its support to the S. L. P. Buzz Saws-the THE NEW PLATFORM arty press. The convention expressed the hope that Will not be distributed until the acts of the S. L. P. delegate to the Internation-al Congress at Paris would vigorously the convention have been ratified by a general vote. The returns from the vote protest against the admittance to that will not be in for three or four weeks. ooly of economic and political pure and In the meantime, the leaflet WHAT IS SOCIALISM ? With three cheers for International Is as good propaganda material as can be obtained. It contains the platform, with instructive comments on the same. We can supply it in English, in French, in German and Labor Alliance. nd in Italian at \$1.50 PER THOUSAND. The regular meeting of the General NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., Executive Board was held on Thursday evening, August 16. Members present: De Leon, Luck, Cohen, Murphy

Trades' & Societies' Directory The appeal of Local Alliance 141, ci-

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., MEETINGS at Headquarters, No 431 Smithned street, Prittsburg, Pa. Free Lectures every Sun-day, 3 p. m. Speakers' Chuo every Wednesday, 8 p. m. State Committee, every 1st and 3d Sunday, 9 a. m. Sec-tion Pittsburg, Central Committee, every lat and 3d Sunday, 7.30 p. m. Prittsburg District Alliance, No 15, S. T. & L. A. meets 2d Sunday of every month, 11 a. m. Machinists Loral, No. 150, S. T. & L. A. meets every 2d and 4th Saturday, 8 p. m. Mixed Loral, No. 191, meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday, 8 p. m. at 14 Ley street, Allegheny, Pa. 12th Ward Branch of Allegheny, meets every 2d and th Sunday, garmakers, for financial aid for their members on strike in Davis & Co.'s factory was taken up, and after a lengthy Comunications: One from W.J. Eberle. Secretary of District Alliance 15 of Pitts burg, stating that they had made all arrangements for the annual convention of the Alliance, which would be held in Pittsburg on September 19th, at the Party headquarters,431 Smithfield street. Received and filed. One from M. T. Berry, of Haver Allegheny, meets every 2d and4th Sunda 3.p. m., at 14 Ley street, Alleghens, Pa.

Grand Picnic and Summernight's

hill. Mass., stating that he would accep SCCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADQUAB-TERS of 34th and 35th A.D. a. 481 Wills ave. Bus ness meeting every Friday even-ing. Frie reading room and pool parlor open day and evening. Eree lectures every Sunday evening. Subscriptions for this paper taken. 449 the position of organizer.and that a meeting of the representatives of locals of Boston, Lynn, and vicinity, would be held on August 26th, in the headquarters of Section Boston, 45 Elliott street, Bos ton, Mass., at 2 o'clock, for the purpos

DAILY PEOPLE, CONFERENCE meets every Monday Avening, 8 p. m., at Daily People Euliding, 2-6 New Rende street, New York. Daily People stamps may be parchased by delegates from 1. Abelson, Assistant Organizer, 177 First avecue : E. Siff, Financial Secretary, 302 Canal street: Julius Hammer, Recording Sec-retary, 304 Hivington street. 410

SECTION AERON, Olilo, S. L. P., meets every first and third Sunuay, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's stall, 167 S. Howard street. Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Bariges street.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE CommitTHEE, S.L.P., meets ist Sunday of month, 10 n. m., at beadquarters, Esser Co. Socialist Club, 78 Surfaction are Newark Address



WAITERS ALLIANCE "LIBERTY" R. B.T.A.L.A. Office 257 E. Howars Telephone call, 2221 Spring. Means Thursday. 3 p. m. WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUE quarters of the 23d Assembly Distric-W 143d st. Business meeting, 24 4th Monday. Free reading room ; 8 8 to 10 p.m. Subscript/ons for this taken. Visitors welcome

Section Hartfor, S. L. P., meets

Tuesday, S p. m., at S. L. P. Hall,

S. T. & L. A., Local No. 307, meth 2d and 4th Thursday at above hall, V

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEAD

quarters of Boston, No. 45 Elliot atrest Rooms 4 and 5. Free reading r

DIEBOLD SAFE & LOCK CO.

Headle, Agent, 73 Duane St., New York

2. Laip.

Main street.

welso

itors are welcome.

Insurance. ANY KIND, BEST COMPANIES MANHATTAN. BROOKLYN THE MUNICIPAL PROGRAM OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.



MALLONEY IN NEW YORK STATE. 50c.; L. Hain, 50c.; A. Kling,

bor Party's Presidential candidate, is now on his campaign tour of the country. The following are the dates and places of meetings as arranged for New York State.

The State Convention of the Social M. D., on August 13, Frederick Dieck man chairman and R. W. Stevens, sec retary. There being no State of-ficers elected this year in Maryland the convention nominated the following presdential Frank Hortman, John A. Rugamer, Henry Simon, William Mark, Charles T. Manuel, Richard Feder,

cialist Labor Party, ratify the nomina-tions of Malloney and Remmel, and point with pride to the S. T. & L. A., the only real trades union in the coun-try because it teaches economic class ballot box. Plans for pashing the DAILY PEOPLE in the State were

4.60

.75 simplers.

Socialism the convention adjourned.

### General Executive Board Socialist Trade

Luck was elected chairman

discussion, the same was endor

of organizing a District Alliance and electing delegates to the annual conven-

tion of the Socialist Trade & Labor Al-

One from Charles Mercer, of Bridge

sition of organizer, and stating that a

meeting of representatives of Local Al

liances not yet attached to any district.

would be held in the headquarters of Section New Haven, on Sunday after-

noon, August 26, at 2 o'clock, to organ

to the annual convention of the Alliance

legates

ize a District Alliance and elect d

Conn., accepting the

iance. Received and filed.

port,

2.00

1.00

District Judges: John Tyron, Henry	purpose of a District Alliance of the So-	J. Bindas, 25c.; F. Erben, 50c.;		Brooklyn, 13th and 14th A. D.:	to the annual convention of the Alliance.	S.L.P., meets 1st Sunday of month, 10 a.	SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.
Warnecke, Wm. Reuterbach, Charles	cialist Trade & Labor Alliance, are re-	P. C. Christiansen, 50c.; Dr. J.		T. Christiansen, 25c.; I. Book-	Received and filed.	m. at beadquarters, Esser Co. Socialist	. This is a most admirable leaffet
Lvist.	covested to meet at the Socialist Labor	J. Koller, 50c.; E. Keim, 25c.;		man, 25c.; J. Muntefering, 25c.;	Communications were also received	Club. 78 Springficir ave., Newark. Address communications to John Hossack, secre-	open the eyes of people relative to
A committee to conduct the campaign	Party Headquarters, 45 Elliot street,	W. Keim, \$1; H. Alzuhn, 50c.;		H. Weiss, 10c ; I. Belopolsky,	from Los Angeles, Cal., Denver, Colo., Lynn, Mass. Moosup. Conn., London.	fare 105 Princeton ave. Jersey City .444	difference between the municipalizat
ni the county, with power to fill vacan-	Boston, Sunday, August 26, at 2 p. m.,	J. Heidenreich, 50c.; J. Reiman,		30c.; F. A. Loehr, 25c.; C. An-	Ont., Providence, R. L. Hartford, Conn.,		desired by the bankrupt middle class
cies, was also elected.	sharp, MICHAEL T. BERRY,	30c.; J. Gable, 50c.; F. Brown,		dersen, \$1 2.10	San Francisco, Cal., Fall River, Mass.,	SECTION ESSEX COUNTI. S.L.P. The	that desired by the Socialist Labor !
A. H. LAMPE, Secretary.		50c ; J. D. Goerke, 50c.; W. J.		Brooklyn, 16th and 15th A. D.:	Salem. Mass., Newark, N. J., Schnee-	County Committee representing the sec-	ty.
		· Howell, 50c.; R. Koeppel, 50c.;		Munson, 50c.: Haerer, 50c.; A.	tady. N. Y., asking for general inform-	of Essex County Socialist Club. 78 Spring-	CONTENTS.
CONNECTICUT.	NOTICE.	W. Kruse, 25c.	9.30	S. Brown, \$1; O. A. Soreasen,	ation, forwarding money, etc.	field avenue, Newark, N. J. 485	Two Kinds of Middle Class Manicipu
	NULICL.	Schenectady, N.Y., E.F. Lake, 50c.;	•	50e 2.50	Charter was granted to Woodworkers'		ers
NEW LONDON SOCIALIST LABOR		E. L. Lake, 50c.; I. S. Wem-		Brooklyn, 20th A. D.: J. Stege-	Alliance San Antonio, Tex.	SECTION LOS ANGELES, .L.P. Head-	1. Bankrupt Middle Class Merchin
PARTY CAUCUS,	Important for Buffalo.	berger, 50c.; Prince, 20c.; Nues-		men, 50c.; R. Reuter, 50c.; Cash,	Secretary read the call for the fifth	duarters and free reading room, 205 1/2 So. Main st. l'ubic meetings every Sunday.	2. Owners of City Real Estate.
The following candidates were nomi-	Imperiant for Bullaio.	sle, 20c.; Zipser, 10c.; Eisenach,		50c.; N. Veltung, 50c.; J. Joeller,	annual convention which was indorsed	8 p. m., Foresters' Temple, 120 % W. First	Why They Want to Municipalize.
hated at the cancus held on August 15	the second se	25c.; Gebner, 15c.; Dedrick, 10c.		50c.; E. & J. Mueller, 50c 3.00	and ordered sent to the Locals and	street, corner Spring. 433	Bankruptcy Records of 1890.
at 5 Washington street: Chairman, Tim-	The attention of all comrades and	Hoen, Walter, Stein, Jepsen,		Brooklyn, 21st A. D., Branch 2:	Districts.	FEW YORK MACHINISTS LOCAL 274 8.	Why Middle Class Municipalizat
othy N. Lynch: secretary, Adam Marx.	friends in Buffalo is called to the picuic	and Heider, 10c. each-50c.;		8. Dunn, \$1; J. Rosenfelt, 50c 1.50	Local Alliances that have not yet sent	T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Wed.	Would not Benefit the Work
Senator, Herbert N. Beebe; Judge of		Burmester and Michels, 50c	2.50		in their report for the quarter ending	nesday at 8 p. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Secretary, K. Wallberg, 408	Class.
Probate, James Elliott, Jr.; Representa-	to be held for the benefit of the DAILY.	Troy, N.Y., Patrick E. DeLee	1.50	Total	June 30 are requested to do so at once.	secretary, K. Wanderg. 408	1. Relation of Working Class Bent
tive, Joseph Edward Wilson; Represen-	PEOPLE under the auspices of our	Winona, Minn., per M. A. Goltz.	12.50	HENRY KUHN,	WM. L. BROWER,	SECTION RUFFALO, S.L.P., BRANCH 4.	Taxes.
tative, John Lynch: City, Town and	women comrades-Progressive Women's	Baltimore, Md., R. W. Stevens,		National Secretary.	Secretary.	meets at International Hall, 251 E. Gen-	.2. Relation of Taxes to Wages.
Ward Committees were elected. First	club-Sunday, September 2, at Bellevue	50c.; H. Simon, 25c.; F. Hart-		and the second		esce st., near Michigan st., upst. Fuelle lectures and discussion on questions per-	8. Middle Class Municipalizit
Ward, James Williams: Second Ward,		man, 25c	1.00	Congressional Nominations.	Call for Convention.	taining to Socialism every Monday S n	Means Increased Rent.
James Elliott, Jr.: Third Ward, Adam-	LAIN. OCE MI.	Hudson County, N. J., Seventh		The Socialist Labor Party Congres-	To all District Alliances and Local	except 4th Monday of month, which is se-	4. Treatment of Employes Under
Mary; Fourth Ward, Joseph Pickford; Fifth Ward, Walter S. Camp.		Ward, J. A. Morhart, 25c.; C.		sional Convention for the Third Mary-	Alliances of the Socialist Trade and	welcome Bring friends along 451	dle Class Municipalization.
A motion was made to put a city and	DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE.	Schraft, 25c.; H.Schraft, 10cr: N.			Labor Alliance of the United States		Socialist Municipalization.
ton ticket in the field, town committee	· August 20, 2000.	Goedert, 10c.; W. Dooling, 10c.;		land District nominated Robert W. Ste-	and Canada:	NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every 2d and 4th Friday, 8	1. Election of Foremen by Employ
to call on said caucus to nominate candi-	A regular meeting of the Daily People	L. Haffner, 10c.; J. Muth, 10c.;		vens as candidate for Congress,	Greeting-In accordance with Article	p.m., B.L.P. beadquarters, 853 Grand av	2. Minimum Salary.
ilates for the same. The meeting also	Conference, held at 2-6 New Reade street.	F. Fortman, 10c.; E. Morhart,		the state of the s	IV., Section 1, of the constitution, the	Westville Br. meets every 3d Tuesday at	R Relief Fund.
endorsed the platform of the Socialist		10c ; O. Frazer, 10c.; H. E. S.		At the Fourth Maryland District Con-	fifth annual convention of the Socialist	St. Joseph's Hall Visitors welcome. 423	4. Homes for the People.
Labor Party as a whole, and the candi-	T. Walsh in the chair. Minutes read	Chayes, 25c.; E. F. Wegner,		gressional Convention, Socialist Labor	Trade & Labor Alliance is hereby called	BCANDINAVIAN SEC .N. S.L.P., Br. 1.	5. TaxationThis saregraph is a
dates for Presiden and Vice-President	and adopted. Report of the committee	50c	2.15	Party, Theohald Meyer was chosen as	to meet on Wednesday morning, Septem-	meets 24 and 4th Sunday of month at 10	of taxation can be when the po
of the mited States, Joseph Francis	to visit the districts accepted, report be-	Hudson County, N. J., Branch		the candidate for Congress.	ber 19, 1900, at 10 o'clock, in the head-	b'clock, a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scand.	to tax is in the hands of the
Malloncy and Valentine Remmel; also	ing to the effect that the districts were	Union Hill: A. Gollerstepper,		and the second	quarters of Section Pittsburg, S. L. P.	Socialist weekly, Arbetaren. 429	- cialist proletariat, and the prop
endorsed the State ticket of Connecti-	not making half the efforts that they	50h ; H. A. Sche-ps, 10c.; A. L.		SI D Commenter of Ward and	No. 431 Smithfield street, Pittsburg, Pa.	SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, BRANCH 2	to be taxed is in the hands of
cut. ADAM MARX.		Fricke, 10 .: W Thuemmeh,		S. L. P. Congressional Nominations.	Every District Alliance is entitled to	meets 1st and 3d Sunday of month, at 10	capitalists. We won't do a th
Secretary	were capable of, and were depending	10c., C. Lindvall, 25c.; J. E.		CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 9Louis L.	one delegate, and one : dditional delegate	a.m., at Linnes Hall, 319 Atlantic av-	to them!
NEW LONDON-At a meeting of	upon the other fellow to do the work.	Dietrich, Sc.: O. Becker, 10c.; A.		Weilenbeck of Camden, has been nomi-	for every two hundred (200) members or	SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB.	G. Public Schools.
Section New Landon, held on August	The districts should stir their members,	Blome, 25c.; G. Betsch, Jr., 10c. Essex County, N. J.; F. Belaner,	1.55	nated as candidate for Congress from the	majority fraction thereof in good stand-	14th Atsembly Illetrict Busis	7. Labor Exchanges.
16, the following comrades were elected	for we need the assistance of every one	\$1; H. Carless, 50c.; M. Hoff-		First New Jersey Congressional Dis-	ing according to the report for the	Ing every Tuesday evening, 8 p.m. at Ciub roins, southwest corner 11th street	8. Attitude of Municipalities in C
for the ensuing term of six moaths:	as well as the other fellow. Sidle, find-	man, 50c.; A. P. Wittel, 50c.;		trict, by the Socialist Labor Party.	quarter ending June 30.	and First avenue. Pool Parlor open ev-	flicts Between Labor and Capi
Organizer, Adam Marx; Recording	ing it impossible to serve, resigned and	L. Metz. 50c.; H. G. Owen, 50c.;		trict, of the socialist Labor Party.	Isolated Local Alliances may send dele-	ery evening.	-Another good paragraph to the
Secretary, Samuel Resenthal; Financial	T. Walsh was elected in his place Ar.	P. L. Goetz, 25e.; D. J. Dug-		DENVER, Aug. 19 The Socialist La-	gates on the same basis as District Al-	SECTION PHILADELPHIA meets	under the nose of some of the
Secretary, Adam Mars; Treasurer,	tention was called to the nichic to be	gan, 25c.; F. W. Wilson, 25c.;	ELS -	bor Party of the First Congressional	liances, or several of them may unite for	every second Sunday of the month, 2.30	capitalist mayors.
pames Williams; Auditing Committee.	held at Sulzer's Westchester Park this	H. Smith, 25c.; H. Hartung,		District of Colorado has nominated Phil-	the purpose of choosing a delegation.	p. m., headquarters, 1304 Germantown	9. The Unemployed
pames Elliott, August Carlson, Harry	Saturday, August 25. Sell tickets nor	25e; W. Waltz, 25c.; S. A. Vo-		lip Veal as candidate for Congress.		Ave. BRANCH No. 1 meets every Tues-	10. The Imperative Mandate.
purversione: Laterary Agent, James Wil-	The following districts responded to the	gel, 25c	5.23	the sale as candidate for Cougress.	pate in the convention unless he is a	day evening same place.	A new edition of this leaflet has J
finis: Authorized agent for THE	coll-call: Manhattan, 6th and 10th, 12th,	Yonkers, N. Y .: O. Carraher, 50c.;		. Ouring to the increased size of the	member in good standing of his Local		tett the press. It is a hummer.
FEOTLE, Adam Marx.	15th and 17th, 16th, 19th and 21st 2ted	M. Kowarsky, 50c.: Rutstein &		Weekly People, we can no longer great	Alliance and his Local Alliance is in good standing with the District and General	BOSTON SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY	
inegular meetings to be held first	26th, 30th, 32nd and 33rd,	Ackerman, 75c.; Fishman & Kel-		trial subscriptions hereafter, and includ-	Executive Board	Headquarters, No. 45 Eliot St., rooms	S1.50 PER THOUSAND.
Andready in cach month. Every Sun-	34th and 35th Assembly Districts,	lino, 50c	2.25	ing this issue the rate for all three	WILLIAM L. BROWER.	4 and 5. Free reading room. Open	NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPL
any from a until o o clock the S. L. P.	and Excelsior Literary Society. Brook-	South Norwalk, Conn.: P. Nygood,		month's subscriptions is 15 cents.	General Secretary, S. T. & L. A.	every evening. Wage-workers wel-	NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPA
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		come.	S to 6 New Reads St., New York