tions without remittance mustate distinctly how for the

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### THE SHOE-WORKERS.

### The History of Ten Years' Battle Against the Inevitable. How the Men Have Sunk From a Position of Affluent Independence to One of Abject Poverty and Uncertainty.

men and women shoe workers. They are groping about blindly trying

They are facing this fact: that every rthat passes finds the bosses wealthiand themselves poorer. They see that better each shop is equipped, the larger and more perfect are the machines. the more thorough the subdivision of labor, the worse off do they become them-

Ten years ago the shoe-workers of New York worked ten and eleven months in the year; now they work but seven

Ten years ago the wages in all nches of the trade were considerably higher than now.

The cutters in 1800 carned from \$18 to \$30, and worked ten months. Now they work seven months and receive \$18, and even that is exceptional.

The lasters, at one time the most independent body of workingmen ever organsed, made from \$15 to \$30 a week. They are now happy if they get \$10.

The finishers made from \$18 upwards reaching \$50 in the case of the head finisher. The introduction of the electric brush, cut into their wages with electric speed, and down they came to \$6, \$7, \$8 19. while the head finisher alone makes hig money because he drives those under him with the piece-work lash.

The machine hands have seen new and improved machinery filling up the shop, and then they have noticed their wages sailing down. Yet they turn out three times the work they formerly did. In '90 they made from \$25 to \$40, now there are stad to make \$15 and work but

Eighteen to \$40 were the wages for and turn men. At present the turn om rejoice exceedingly if they find \$14 is their envelope.

The stock fitters, fitters and operators mackers, cleaners, table girls, etc., etc., all have the same story to tell: work more intense, time of employment shorter, wages lower; and the end is not yet. Despite the cheaper cost of production. New York is doomed as far as shoe manufacturing is concerned.

In '90 there were 5,000 shoe-makers a New York. That number has dwindled to 2,500, and that is decreasing.

All sorts of explanations have been made, but none of them accounted for the change. The demands of the Social ists Trade & Labor Alliance and its bitter well-fought fights have been one reason advanced. The manufacturers, despite their repeated reductions, claiming that "labor was too dear." But this explanation does not explain.

The cause of the decline can be understood by realizing that New York canfactories are larger than ten years ago, they are by no means to be compared with the new, improved factories beyond the Alleghanies. While modern methods prevall in part, on the whole there is a treat deal tacking. Just as Lynn and Haverhill that were once the leading of cities of the world have fallen by the wayside, so New York swings in and goes down in the rout. Once the cry went up from the "Swamp" that New York would be the center of Ameris's shoe-making trade, now they are missed if she remains a small competitor, and even that position is being taken from her as the West marches on re-

It is like the leather industry in some Fifteen years ago the East held all the tanning and currying trade in its own hands. Then decay set in, and, while more leather is made here tothan ever before, the East has a small portion of it. The trade comed to be unsteady, and the Knights of Labor were supposed to have been cause. Then the frade migrated, and ed of dying, as it was aspposed to igantic establishments sprang up in West, and new and improved methprevailed. The modern currying shop is great in size, efficient in produc conducted on an economical scale rough in its organization, and capaof producing more and better leather than was produced under old hand conons. Above all, it is trustified, and while at present the great magnates are

win the Greater New York there are uize its value, and seek to oust the small holders. When that is done we shall have the leather trust in all its and a remedy for the evils that beset | glory. There is another thing in this connection that shows the improvement that has taken place. Skill is not necessary, intelligence is not necessary. All that is required is strength and blind obedience. With them alone, the worker is an improved part of an improved machine, and therefore a worthy adjunct to modern capitalist methods of production.

When the leather industry moved away, it was the opinion of the uninformed workers that it had passed from the earth forever. They did not see that new fields were being broken in, and that a new set of workers had taken the places of the former workers. The same opinion holds good to-day, and in New York where the cry is deep and bitter among the business men and workers, attempts are being made to retrieve the lost prestige, and once more march in the van of capitalist production.

This shifting or slumping of production to the West was not caused by an absence of men there, but was caused by a fullness. There also a change had taken place, and prepared the country for a still greater change. The constant stream of pioneers had opened up the country and prepared it for the agriculturist. The small farms gave a means of living to almost countless numbers. but here a change was destined to take place. The bonanza farm tore the small farmer from the land, and cast him on to the world, with no means of making s living. Only a tithe of the former independent farmers could find employment is wage workers on the farm, so they migrated to the large cities. Here, too the struggle for work was relentless, and an immense army of unemployed was the result. THIS IS THE VIRGIN FIELD OF LABOR POWER THAT THE CAPITALIST FOUND AND IS NOW WORKING.

This is the inevitable tendency of capitalism. It goes where labor power is cheap, and where raw material is accessible. Both of these are plentiful in the West, and to the West the shoe and the leather industries went.

There is still another side to the matter: in New York, low as the workers have fallen, there is a certain standard of living that it is difficult to bring down without using great force. There is no necessity for using this force, when it is a simple matter to move to a place where it will be possible to find workers in plenty who will accept small wages. In some departments women are employed exclusively; in lasting and cutting, for example. Children are also emting, for example. Children are also em-ployed, and as the machines require dex-lingly pressing forward. terity alone, children make good opera-

The orphan asylums furnish them in bulk or singly. The children live at the asylum and each morning go to the various factories. Most of the money they earn goes to the institution for board. That is one of the reasons why charitable societies pay so well. But this use of the children has its direct influence upon the shoe industry as a whole. Wages go down to the level of what the children in the homes can subsist on. The trade is an inhuman one. It is vicious in every way, but it is typical of capitalism.

This state of affairs is responsible for the decline in New York. It cannot be large enough to convert several dying eured by boards of trade. It cannot be cured by appears to labor not to abuse ous establishments. Then came swift and sudden death, and the "Representative little brother canital." its little brother capital. The whole state must come down below what is now the standard of living in other parts of the country. It must, even to a greater extent than prevails te-day, place upon the altar of capitalism its children and its women. Even by doing that, all is not regained.

A factory in the West is a gigantic affair. For example, Wolff Bros, of that you possess vitality.

Columbus, Ohio, can place a million-doltake the paper. In the distant towns Columbus, Ohio, can place a million-dollar order for one grade of leather. That would keep a New York manufacturer going for years. All the changes which have been taking place cannot be duplicated in a day. They are in line with the evolution of incinstry, and the growth of capitalism. The New York "Tribunc," and the Boston "Jourlar order for one grade of leather. That growth of capitalism. The New York workers will not be swept off the earth. They will be prepared for a lower form of living, and will be driven below the they do so simply because they recog- point which they have now reached.



#### THE DISINTERESTEDNESS OF ALL CONCERNED.

The lesson does not end with the new and that is the objective point of the and formed by the development of the bonanza farm, so a still newer one is in great factory of the western cities alone that New York has to deal with. The Western cities in turn must deal with the far East. It is no child's play that the working class has before it. For this reason it is necessary that the progress of all industries be closely followed and its various stages be understood. The New York shoe workers sit in sorrow, weeping when they should act Two things only can be done. Come down not only to the level of the men who took the trade in the first place, but down, down to the people who will take the trade in its next development. The Asiatic faces the American workingman to-day, and the odds are in favor of the Asiatic. On the other hand he can take up the task of his class, and having ousted the class that now makes all industries a hell, take possession of them

in the name of society. Every move society makes is towards may be covered with the dead and dving but we must move or trample ourselves in the present state. We cannot turn, we cannot go back. The Socialist Labor Party leads the march, and behind it is

Ignatius Donnelly in the Graveyard of the Past.

It is not surprising that Ignatius Donnelly's paper should stand for "Jeffer sonian Democracy, and Lincoln Repub-licanism." The wonder of the matter is licanism." The wonder of the matter is that it does not stand for more. It might, for instance, stand for Weaver Populism, or Cooper Greenbackism, or Woolley Prohibitionism, or out and out

"The Representative" is one of many hundred papers which were started when the Populist movement cut a figure in American polities. It was a ridicu-lous figure, it is true, but still it was tive" and a few others, instead of meettive" and a few others, instead of meeting it like papers, were stricken with
atrophy in their income and circulation,
and still more virulent atrophy in their
honesty and in their ideas. They withored, fell into the sere and yellow leaf,
mummyfied, faded, shrunk, contracted,
wrinkled, petrified, and despite this continued to believe that they lived. It is
one of the worst things in the world to one of the worst things in the world to a corpse, and yet hang or o the idea

The income from this source was very precarious and attenuated, so those who were of the brotherhood have made sundry attempts to obtain a footing once

They stand for things, but they wage workers of the West. There is stand like the scrub trees when the fires the vast mine of labor power in China.

They have been stripped of their leaves branches, but they stand, waiting capitalist. As a new proletatiat was until a new growth overshadows them, and at last reduces them back to their mother earth.

It is difficult to understand just what process of formation by our cannon in China and the Philippines. It is not the coln Republicanism is, and how both can be placed together, and advocated by one and the same men. These two Presidents lived at a the fraught with matters of great moment to the country to be masters of the situation, and the heads of the nation typified that master-ship. Jefferson did not parad the land shouting that he stood for Jeffersonian-ism. He did not declare that he stood for Washingtonism, or Henrylsm, or Winthropism, or Roger Williamism. He lived in his own time and generation and he relied on himself and his people Lincoln did not brag of his Adamsism, his Clayism, his Websterism, but he faced the Civil War with a strong heart be had evolved to a stage where war was a war, looked upon from a standpoint of resources, could never be a moment in

> The tendencies which the waning political parties, or the dead political par ties, Populist, Republican, Democratic or Prohibition, have developed of at tempting to identify themselves with the nen who were great in this country because the times were great, is a vicious, cowardly, shirking, dastardly attitude. Lincoln faced a condition different from that which we now face, and because he did face it, he is worthy of honor.

Neither he nor Jefferson had, or could have at the time, an army of Wage workers that tramps painfully and hunging for a master to employ them. They did not face the wages problem in the same state of intense development, nor did they see the ripening of industrial combinations which we now see.

Jefferson, when he apparently had the newly formed union going to pieces, did not sit down and sbriek, "I am a Cap-tain John Smith-Pocohontas Colonist. Let us return to the good old days of our daddies, when they wandered in the underbrush, and ate parched corn when the Indians deigned to give it to them. We never can bring this to a successful conclusion. This new nation is all wrong." He did not say that, because could not say it. He could not have gone back to the old colonial stage had gone back to the old colonial stage had he wished to do so. He faced new conditions, and we to-day face new conditions, and it depends on ourselves whether we face them like intelligent men, or like demonitizing, remonitizing, fair wage, short day, reactionary idiots who marshal themselves up, and would retreat for protection to a lower social state, to barbarism even, because they dare not understand their duty.

stands at the dawn of the nineteenth nined to carry out its program, unshak ition that it will hold society headed for ward to a better civilization than Jeffer-son ever dreamed or Lincoln could ever

### MODERN SANITATION,

MEDICINE AND SURGERY

Hunger is a vague and ill-defined ser sation, which impels us to take food; the opposite sensation is that of satisty. The first degree of hunger is appetite. The absence of appetite, when it is perma-

nent, constitutes a malady known technically as anorexia. We generally localize the sensation of hunger in the stomach. Nevertheless, the need of eating does not habitually manifest itself by uneasiness in this organ. However, as the taking of food rapidly appeares the hunger, we are led to localize it in the stomach. Schiff has made some investigations on this point that seem to establish the vagueness of this localization. If we inquire of subjects ignorant of anatomy, some will report a general feeling of disquiet, without any clear seat, while others designate the neck or the breast as the locality of the disagreeable feeling that is appased by taking nourishment. It is not always the same: in a diseased state this sensation may make itself felt in various ways. There have been described many abnormal forms of it, such as desire to eat sand or earth, or to drink ink or other repulsive substances. These, however, are rather aberrations of taste than perversion of hunger.

The following is a special kind of perversion: At the hour corresponding to the need of taking food the normal appetite fails and is replaced by nauses. This state, which masks that of hunger and is its morbid equivalent, ceases when food is taken. It is very important to realize this fact; for when it is not understood there results an insufficiency of nourishment that increases the feeble ness and nervousness of he patient.

Two other kinds of hunger have been named "painful hunger" and "agonizing erally produces secretion of the gastric juice, and with some persons the excess of acid in this fluid causes pain, which may be allayed by taking an alkali to neutralize it. The variety of hunger referred to as "agonizing hunger" is characterized by painful anxiety of mind. Those who suffer from it fear that some terrible accident is about to happen to them; they break out into perspiration, tremble and sometimes almost lose their reason. If food is taken, all these symptoms disappear.

In reality, these persons are suffering from fear of inanition, fear of hunger, in the same way that others suffer from fear of great spaces, of crowds, of public assemblages, etc.

Many of these victims take the procaution to have food always within reach. During the day they have bread in their pockets; at night they keep food on a table near the bed. In this way, their minds being at ease, they can go out or minds being at ease, they can go out or sleep without fear, certain of finding nourishment promptly if attacked by hunger. If, on the contrary, they have no food at hand they are disquited, and this disquietude brings on a crisis. Such persons are usually not great eaters; a very small amount of food suffices to satisfy them.

The chemical condition of one per

suffering from a malady of this sort was as observed by M. Soupanet at the Andral Hospital, about normal. In two other cases there was a slight excess of hydrochloric acid in the organism, and it nydroculoric acid in the organism, and it is easily understood how such an excess, which often accompanies exaggerated or painful hunger, may become in pradisposed persons the occasional causes of erises of "anxious" hunger. It is, however, not an indispensable factor.

### SOCIAL FACTORS.

### The Increase in National Wealth Has Not Brought Increase in Comfort and Opportunities for Enjoyment to Those Who Produce the Wealth-How the Matter Might Be Changed.

who claims that the poor man, if he only knew it, has all the advantages of the millionaire, in these modern days. "Look at that magnificent trolley car," he will exclaim, "see the cushioned seats, the electric lights and the cheap fare. Could a millionaire demand any more in his own carriage? Behold the clean strees, the public parks, the spacious department stores, and the magnificent elevators, all provided for the comfort and convenience of poor and rich alike. I tell you, my friend, there is no caste in America. Why, the workingman of today looks on as necessities, things which, by the rich of a few generations ago were esteemed luxuries. The modern workingman is a king compared with his brother of former times," and so on, "ad

This style of argument is also a favor ite one with modern capitalists. They point to a trolley car, and tell the gaping proletaire of how his daddies had to travel in rickety coaches, while he thinks nothing of riding in a sumptuous electric vehicle. The guileless workingman, for getting THAT HE HIMSELF HAS BUILT THE CAR, and has, therefore, the best right to ride in it, goes on his way pondering on his own greatness and the greatness of this broad land of ours, where there is opportunity for each man to lend a strenuous life.

To a great many educated workingmen, such arguments appeal with con vincing force. Seeing about them so general an improvement in the methods of production and distribution, and the comparatively sanitary conditions of the modern city, they are aft to attribute to which have been either instituted by them as a matter of self-protection, or which have resulted from the intelligence of society as a whole. The workingman reads in his newspaper of the latest exhibition, in which are displayed the complex and accurate machines created by the advance of science; the marvellous telescopes, which appear to bring the moon within a few miles of the earth; the lofty steel structures which transcend the highest efforts of the pyramid builders, the power carriages and yachts, which afford such pleasure to their owners; the airships, submarine boats, locomotives, etc., all of which have been created by the working class with arduous toil, and patient unwearying perseverance, and all of which have been stolen from that class by useless parasites, and he reflects on the great advantages which the human race enjoys to-das.

But slas! the human race in this instance, is only the capitalist class-that class which by fraud, robbery and murder tears away from the workers its useful productions: that class which in pursuit of its ends, prostitutes the pulpit and the school, degrades the highest sentiments to the bestial level of profit, and lay in ashes the domestic altars; that class at whose doors every fearful crime which blackens history, from child-murder to war, may be taid. That class, with the arrogance born of power, separates the projetaire from the marvellous products of his brain and hands, and while doing so pauses a moment to tell him of his advantages.

To that workingman, indeed, whose imagination is so finely developed, that he can transmute a trolley car into a privately owned carriage, or a public park into a family promenade ground, there is ample opportunity for the exercise of his talents. When he is aroused in the morning by the strident music of the alarm clock, and draws his water from a pipe in the wall, he can reflect on those benighted individuals who, of old had to go into the back yard for their supply of the necessary fluid. As he hastily tumbles his leathery and adulterated breakfast into his rebellious stouach, he may make a favorable comparison between himself and those poor primitive devils who had to hunt their breakfast before enting it. As he rides to his work (not slavery, of course, because he needn't go if he doesn't want to!) on the trolley car he may reflect mastery of nature by man, resulting in the "increase in material wealth," and of which the captains of industry are converted the "complex social fabric," by means

Occasionally we meet a cheerful idiot | drawing their "wages of abstisence And surely he will not forget to read I the Puke" the profound essays Goldbrick Gall regarding "the doors of opportunity."

> To such workingmen as the above life, no doubt, passes like a summer dream But the average American sovereign owing to his lack of a fertile imagine tion, must perforce look on things from a different standpoint. In the troller car he sees only a vehicle which brings him to and from his daily slavery. The park-a bit of country which makes life more bitter by contrast is to him a convenient loating place, when out of job; and of modern machinery he has a greater dread than had the ploneer of the prowling aborigine; for it is perhaps walls of his stomach are at times in dangerous proximity, and that the live of his children are being wasted is gloomy factories.

Born to misery: reared to the music of death, his childhood spent inhaling the noxious fumes of the gutter, the proletaire at an early age takes up the neavy burden of life, and with downce eyes staggers down that parrow viste. at the end of which looms the grave—the goal where he may at last lay down his heavy burden and rest. His pleasures are so few and far between that they serve to intensify his misery.

For long weary centuries the world class has followed this leader and the leader, hither and thither like helpless heep. Buffeted about by the tide of evolution, casting their lot with antaistic exploiters, they have fought and mangled each other on countless blo selds. Ignorant of its own power t working class has been used by other classes as a tool with which to attain power-power to live without work. That time is past, and the class-conscious workingmen knowwing the power and solidarity of his class may adopt as his rule of guidance the historic utterance of Marx:

"In the full consciousness of their historic mission, and with the historic results to act up to it, the working class can afford to smile at the course invictive of the gentlemen's gentlemen with the pen and inkhorn, and of the didactio patronage of well-wishing bourgeois doctrinaires, pouring forth their ignorant platitudes and sectarion erochets in the pracular tone of scientific infallibility."

Depending only on his own intelligen the American workingman will ignore, the vulgar sallies of the brutalized capitalist, laugh at the lubored efforts of prostituted political economists, editors and pulpiteers; and with the Socialis Labor Party on one hand, and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance on the other, will wrest from the criminal caphave so criminally sized. Then he wi not have to imagine that he is well treated when it is otherwise. When that day comes he can point to the trolley car and say, "IT IS MINE BECAUSE MADE IT."

Such a result can never be accomplia-ed by the soft-hearted reformers, who pity the capitalist because of his respon-sibility. Men who are defected from their course by flattery, as the need-by magnetism, can never accomplish the ficial Revolution. The only men who are capable of doing that are the plain are capanie of doing that are the pair speken workingmen who will call spade a spade; who never withhold blow for fear of making an enemy; we ask for no quarter and give some, short, the men who believe in the ser-ciples of the Socialist Lahor Party. A the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

We desire to call the atter every loyal "16 to 1 without the aid of consent, etc.," silverite to the remark able instance of loyalty displayed by on Watson, of Atlantic City, N.-J. He has held a silver quarter in his mouth for one year, and processions bimagiff the champion in that time. Contrast this facilities adherence to silver with the one-time champion of Free Silver, W. J. Bryan. Bryan has so far "benigged" on 16 to that the Father of the "Crime of "13. Senator Stewart, has been sorred to quit him, while the fiercent geld standard Democratic are rallying to the renegation.

quit him, while the floresst gold stands. Democrats are rellying to the renegate support. Bryan has spit out silver a is coyl flirting with gold. Not so W son. He is faithful. We propose the Bryan be discharged from the job crying the hander, and that "Soi" Wats of Atlantic City, State of New Jeru be given the job. Stevenson had bet be fired also, as "Soi" is colored a miret object to running with an comperhed.

### CHINESE REFORM.

### A Native Who Sees the Advantages of Capitalism.

He Would Make His People a New Nation. The Shortcomings of the Present Social System-Wherein the West Can Bring to China a New Life and New Oppor-

All Chinamen are not hidebound in antiquated traditions, and when one comes across one of the better-educated. traveled subjects of tue Celestial Empire one realizes how great a gulf is fixed between him and the majority of his fellows. Such an one is Toatai Lew, principal secretary to the Chinese Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, a man who has spent more than half his life out of his own country, who was educated under the most "modern" Government in the world-the U.S. A .and who has consequently learned to appreciate the advantages of Western capitalist covilization, though, at the same time, he stoutly maintains that there is no place like home-only it of the members are over seventy. At might be improved by the introduction of some reforms on Western lines.

"You have gone ahead of us in many things, and as those are the lines of prosperity. I, as a patriotic Chinaman, wish to see my country imitating you. Mind, there are disadvantages from the point of view of the mandarins and wealthy section of our society. Nowadays, as compared with us, you have really no home life among your aristocracy. Our aristocracy in their private lives are, if you will not misunderstand the term, self-contained. They live in enormous state, surrounded by every luxury and comfort that money can procure, and attended by suites of retainers, who form practically little kingdoms, over which they rule as absolute despots. Of course, the more pigheaded of them do not wish to surrender all this luxury. It corresponds, after all, very much to the mode of life of your great pobles of the seventeenth century, and they did not give up their rights without a very bitter struggle.

"In China, nowadays, just as in England at that time, and also at the present, for that matter, no thought is taken of the welfare of the people at large. There is no municipal government, no care is taken of the sanitary conditions under which the poor live, no desire is shown to ameliorate the conditions of our cities. . The great ones of the land, living in their own domains, do not care whether or not the town has well laid streets or open parks. And here comes the first heform that I would suggestthe fatroduction of Western methods in municipal government, the establishment of an authority which should be responsible for the actual physical conditions of the towns.

#### HE SEES THE CAPITALIST POWER.

"Then there is another reform on some what similar lines the need for which is brought very forcibly home to one just now-I mean the establishment of an efficient police force. At present there is nothing that can be compared to a Western police, and the consequence is that whereas in England such an outbreak as the Boxer revolution would be no check whatever on the hatching of

plots and the spread of sedition

"Another matter which I would take in hand-or rather which, now that the Powers are actually in Pekin, they should take in hand-is the public education. In the old days in this country your only form of education-strictly limited to a comparatively small proportion of the population-was study of the classics, of history, heraldry, and ethical philosophy. And so exactly it is at the present day in China. Our 'classics' and our 'history' and our 'philosophy' are the only subjects of study; how can such an education, limited as even it is to a small group of 'students' and 'scholars' ever improve the mental and business capacity of the nation. Alongside other reforms must go the reform of education, on thoroughly Western methods, to fit the rising generation for an altered condition of affairs.

"A very important and much-needed reform-though at first sight its importance will probably not strike the Westerner-is one which must go hand in hand with educational reform. That is the publication of a news supplement giving the news of the world in the "Pekin Gazette." The "Pekin Gazette" is by far the oldest established daily paper in the world. It was founded as nonthly over one thousand years ago. Seven hundred years ago it commenced weekly issues, and for more than five hundred years it has been published daily. During all this time all that it contained has been Imperial and official | Russia.

edicts, lists of honors and disgraces, and court news, with perhaps a declaration on some matter of internal politics. This is the only means that the official Chinaman has of learning the news of the day, and it is absolutely essential-in order to keep him abreast of the worldthat the news of the world outside China, all the various foreign cables, and so on should be published.

"I need scarcely say that the sale of honors and titles-one of the most frequent an insidious causes of corruptionought to be abolished entirely. It can only lead to abuse, and serves no good purpose. "But of all reforms necessary the last

that I have to suggest is without doubt the most imperatively needful, the body which is generally known as the Privy Council-no, not the Tsung li Yamen. which is the Foreign Office,-is the most powerful body in the country. In its hands practically is the Government of the nation, it is responsible for all the Emperial Edicts and declarations which correspond to your statutes, and, in fact, it is the Cabinet of the country, but ruling directly instead of through the representatives of the people. At composed the principal Manchu mandarinsrelatives of the Imperial families-and of some Chinese mandarins, the most old-fashioned, conservative, reactionary set in the Empire. No one can join it before he is sixty years of age, and most present it is, therefore, the most powerful agent in the country for retrograde action and for blocking the way to all reforms. What is wanted is its entire remodelling: it should consist of smart. young, go-a-head traveled men, of undoubted social position, of course, but men just such as you attract into your public service. There are plenty of them in my country, but at present they are looked upon with suspicion as plot-

ters and rebels. They are the very men

"The Emperor? Why there never has

we want at the head of affairs.

been such a ruler in the whole history of the present dynasty. He is splendid -he is like the German Emperor, a ruler in more than in name-or would have been if he had had the chance. I have no fear for my country if he is on the throne again. Why, his only fault was that he was too anxious to introduce reform, he went at it too quick, before the country was ready for it. That was his one mistake. Although it would ill-become me in my position to criticise your policy, there is no doubt that had one or all the Powers insisted, with the force of arms if necessary, on his renistatement on the throne at the fime of the Empress Dowager's "coup d'etat" China would be a very different country from what it is, and there would have been none of this trouble. "Oh! yes, the Emperor is the man: just think of a Chinese Emperor-a semi-deity, who is never seen by vulgar eyes, and lives his life closeted in a secret citytaking on himself personally to inspect his ships and his army, just as would the German Emperor, and showing by his criticisms and his comments that he was well versed in the subject.

"Yes, now that the Allies are in Pekin, the first thing they should do is to reinstate the Emperor, and then, by moral and by military support, enable him to carry out the reforms I have suggested."

There is an item going the rounds of the freak papers, and the capitalist press to the effect that . "famous philanthropist" who started a "labour college" in England, is going to start one here. "Justice" of London, Eug., published a letter on September 1 mercilessly expos-ing the "labour college" fake as practiced there, and showing up the new fake launched for America. The letter is written by an ex-student, and the ac-count he gives, proves the scheme to be one worthy of the inevitable Casson. Walter Vrooman is the originator and philanthropist-in-chief of this latest

The entry of Cornelius Vanderbilt into open political life has caused some underpaid hireling on "The Sun" to Indulge in some iditorial article extolling the "gentleman in politics." Mr. Vanderbilt has gone into politics, according to this article, because of his "higher and truer vanderbilt has placed himself under the tutelage of Tom Platt in order to ests, which Chauncey Depew is getting too old or too costly longer to be estrust-ed with. Cornellar Vincerba if herely doing in politics what he does in busi-ness; dispensing with the middleman.

It is announced from a reliable source that American financiers have the Moscow-Archangel Railway, in Russia, It is not stated whether the Bryanite millionaires, Messrs, Belmont, Clark, Hearst, Johnson, or the McKinleyite Hanna, Vanderbilt, Elkins, Gould have

Hanna, Vanderbilt, Elkins, Gould have acquired the controlling interest.

The American workingman may rest secure in the knewledge that whether Bryan's pals or McKinley's chums have expanded into Russia the interests of American labor wil' be advanced. For is not the capitalist the dear brother of the Laborer? Has it not been so orated, sung and written by Gompera, Arthur, and every other fakir in the land? Will not the wage worker get work tamping ties for this road? That is if he can escape from America to Russia.

## RHODE ISLAND.

### Some Aspects of Its Economic and Social Conditions.

Density of Population-Illiteracy of the Workers-Industries-Capitalist Concentration of Labor-Figures That Give the Lie To Capitalist Contention That Wages Are Increasing.

By H. SIMPSON. Rhode Island is, according to its area, the smallest State in the Union. Despite the limited area of it is very populated, and has more inhabitants than many other States with a far wider area. Its industry is very highly developed, and the greater portion of the inhabitants live in cities. This is the reason why the Socialist Labor Party has a proportionally larger vote in Rhode Island than elsewhere. The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, too, has gained there a firm foothold, and the Socialist unions are stronger there than the conservative, "pure and simple" ones. For this reason it will be interesting and useful to our readers to acquaint themselves with some of the important phases of the social and economic life of this State. The figures, presented in this article, are taken from the last census compiled in 1895 and published in the Bulletin of the Department of Labor for November, 1899.

#### POPULATION.

On June 1, 1895, the population numbered 384,758 souls. It was denser than in any other State-354 persons to the square mile. During the ten years beginning with 1885 it increased 26 per cent .- more than one-fourth. Nearly 262,000 are American-born, while over 122,000 are of foreign birth. The native population has increased in the above decade 19.78, while the foreign-born increased 43.49 per cent. There are about \$,000 negroes. Females exceed the males by about 10,000; there are 1051 women to each 1,000 men.

#### SCHOOL EDUCATION.

Fifty thousand, nine hundred and fortyeight children between 5 and 7 years of per cent. age go to school. There are 29,732 people of ten years and over, that can neither read or write. The number of illiterates has relatively diminished somewhat during the last ten years.

#### BRANCHES OF EMPLOYMENT.

Over 65 per cent, of the population work for a living. More than 100,000 serve the families of the well-to-do-97,375 women and 2,746 men. The domestic servants make up 38.41 per cent. of the entire workpopulation and more than one-fourth of the total population. This is a most striking fact, showing in cold and naked figures, more clearly and sharply than all declamations, the wealth, extravagance and luxury of the capitalist class of Rhode Island! Nat urally, Newport, the richest summerresort of the country, contributes its proportion to this large class of retainers of the modern barons. A number not much larger is employed in commerce. transportation, factories and unskilled labor generally-a total of 99,185 men and 27,582 women. 11,993 persons, al-

#### THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

Very interesting and instructive figures are given, bearing on the manufacturing industries of the State. The chief industry is the manufacture of cotton goods. In this branch there are 204 firms, with a total capital of \$73,000,000 and an average capital of \$300,000 per firm. These 201 firms employ 48,892 persons, whose total annual wage-income somewhat exceeds \$16,000,000. This makes an average of \$340 per year, or less than \$7 per week. The value of the product in this branch of manufacture amounted, in 1895, to over \$65,000 .-000 (\$65,656,007); the value of the material used up was over \$33,000,000: the new value created amounted, therefore, to over \$32,000,000. Of the new value thus created the workers received \$16,-600,084, and the capitalists \$15,709,089; that is 51 per cent, of the value created went to labor and a little less than 49 per cent .- to capital. The "division"

#### THE REAL "DIVISION."

When we speak of an "equal division," we must never forget that in the share of labor are also included the high salaries of superintendents, managers, etc., etc., and that this makes the total averis. Furthermore, we must always bear in mind that the value of the product, as given above, is the wholesale price, at the factory door, so to speak. But the retail price is on the whole twice as high, and it is this price that the workers have

in this investigation we shall adhere to the official figures and the irrefutable results we draw from them exclusively. THE METAL AND MACHINE IN-DUSTRY.

The second industry of the State in importance is that of metal and machin-ery. There are 161 firms with a total cap-ital of over \$18,000,000, and an average capital of \$112,154. There are employed in this industry 10.701 workers with a total wage of \$5,384,004, and an average wage of \$503 per year. The total value of the whole product amounted to \$14,515,860; the value of the material used up, \$5,570.597; the new value produced amounted to \*\$8,945,263, out of which sum the capitalists appropriated 40 and the workers-60 per cent.

#### JEWELRY AND SILVERWARES.

Next in importance is the industry of jewelry and silverware. There are 266 firms with a total capital of over \$12, 772. There were employed 6,883 persons who received a total wage of \$3,653,834 or an annual average of \$530. The total or an annual average of \$350. The total value of the product amounted to \$14,-203,300; the value of materitl used up—\$5,552,671; the new value created amounted, therefore, to \$8,050,638. Out of this, labor received 42 and capital

WOODWORK. In this industry there are 70 firms with a total capital of \$1,322,346 and an average capital of \$16,973. 1120 workers were employed with a total wage of \$603,472, or an average of a little over \$538. The total value of the pro-duct amounted to \$2,300,094; the value transferred-\$1,069,095; and the new created value-\$1,230,909. Out of this the workers received somewhat less than and the capitalist somewhat more than 51 per cent.

#### RUBBER GOODS.

.The most concentrated industry is the manufacture of rubber goods. There were only five firms with a total capital of over \$4,000,000 and an average of \$800,000. 3211 workers employed re-ceived a total wage of \$1,050,426 or an average of \$327 per year-\$6.50 per week. The value of the product was \$4,578,056; the newly created value was, therefore, \$2,382,473. Out of this the workers received 45 and the capitalists

#### STONE AND MARBLE WORKS.

The least concentrated industry is the branch of stone and marble. There are 66 firms with a total capital of \$818,658 and an average of \$12,404. The number of workers employed was 1441, who re-ceived a total wage of \$719,316 and an average wage of a little above \$499, that is somewhat below \$10 per week. The value of the product was \$1,286,783; the value of the material used up-\$221,803. This leaves new value added \$1,064,980. Out of this the workers received about 68 and the capitalists a little over 32

#### THE EFFECT OF CAPITALISTIC CONCENTRATION ON LABOR.

In the above industries are employed more than nine-tenths of the industrial workers of the State. If we consider the workers' average annual wage and his share of the newly created value in relation to the average capital of each factory, we come to the following re-

Average Capital per Factory.	Average Annual Wages.	The Laborer's Share in Per Cent.
*\$800,000	\$327	45
360,000	340	51
112,000	503	60
45,000	530	, 42
16,000	538	49
12,000	499	68

The general tendency is unmistakable. The workers' annual wage and also his share of the newly created value, are smaller in the more concentrated and larger in the less concentrated indus-This difference appears very clearry when we compare the rubber indus-try, which is the most concentrated, with the stone industry, which is the least concentrated. This table proves tion that the more capital is concentrat-ed and centralized in fewer hands, the ess will be the laborer's wage, both absolutely (that is, in proportion with his portion to capital's share—notwithstand-ing all the talk of capitalist economists and a certain class of middle class Socialists, who would have us believe that and that henceforth we may expect labor capitalist production. The cold figures rouchsafed to us by capitalist statisticians prove the very opposite.

every citizen in the enjoyment of life and liberty and in the pursuit of happiness, and guarantee to every citizen a fair share of the proceeds of his own toil."

This was said by Mr. William J. Bryan down South last Tuesday, He was talking to a crowd of Southern Democrats who stand for and practice the disfranchisement of the colored citizen. Bryan by silence and consent upholds this policy. So his talk of "the enjoyment of life and liberty" is just the usual Democratic lie. What he means by a "fair share of the proceeds of his own toil" may be seen from the "share" which millionaire Clark of Montana, Millionaire Belmont of New York and Kentucky, and millionaire Hearst of Newspaper fame, for whom Bryan speaks, give the "citizen" who tolls for them. This "share" is so "fair" that the "citizens" who toll—seventy— five per cent of the population and it is this price that the workers have to pay for their small purchases. If all this were taken into account, the laborer's share would not be more than one-fourth of the newly created value. But that the "citizens" who toll—seventy-five per cent of the population, possess about three per cent of the wealth in the United States, and they produce it all. Politically and economically Bryan stands for piracy.

## NOMINEES

### Of the Socialist Labor Party For Congress and County Offices in Essex Co., N. J.

Convention Meets and Nominates Ticket-Enderses Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance - Malloney and Remmel Cheered-Banner Raising a Success.

NEWARK, N. J. Sept. 9 .- While the goods were being trotted out, under the leadership of H. P. Malhen and a squad of workmen clubbers; while dupes of a brewers' union were advertising so-called beer of a certain make, instead of themselves, on their turnout; whil the latter day fakirs in the fakirs' electioneering parade were showing a banner referring to Hazelton, Brooklyn, Bull Pen, etc., in big letters, and the advice to vote for the middle class fraud and stool-pigeon Presidential candidate, E. V. Debs, in small letters, but neglecting, with unprecedented valor, to mention the party that nominated Gene; while all this and more was being shown the local politicians, the class-conscious militants of Section Essex County were assembled, busily engaged in pominating a ticket. to enable the workingmen of Essex County to vote for their class.

With Lous Cohen in the chair and Harry Roberts secretary, the convention in short order set up the below ticket: For Congress-Sixth District, M. Hoff-

For Supervisor at Large\_H B Ott For County Register-H. G. Owen. For Members of General Assembly-W. Goetze, Harry Rubovitz, N. S. Wil

son, H. Hartung, F. Doyle, Samuel H. Dudley, J. Mattick, Harry W. Rachel, G. Johnson, William E. Walz, G. Lund-Then followed the indorsement of the

proceedings of the national convention; of the national candidates; of the New Jersey state convention proceedings and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Thereupon adjournment sine die.

And wasn't there some cheering done? A big Malloney and Remmel banner was raised across Springfield avenue. The "Marseillaise" was sung and resung. filling ear and heart with its stirring rythm, the chorus singing with a vim and fervor not often heard. As the last note died away, there were cheers for the Socialist Labor Party, cheers for Malloney and Remmel, cheers for the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. A jolly entertainment followed, beginning with an attack upon the festive board and the clinking glass. The hall was agreeably cool despite the hot weather. and with the four large tables, the shining white linen, the superbly cooked cold lunch and the sparkling nectar of Gambrinus, presented an appearance pleasing as well as promising to the inner man. The Socialists of Essex county knowing the art of enjoying themselves, joined this to their natural sociability and a iolly good time they had. An additional, if not the prime factor was the purpose of raising revenue for the Cause.

The volunteer talent got in its heavy work after supper and earned and received applause.

Comrade William S, Dalton of the DAI-LY PEOPLE, New York, who so kindly responded to the committee's request in attending the festival. In inspiring tones, with strong force, his encouraging address will long resound in the memory of the listeners, not to forget his grand rendering of "I am a Proletaire." Good fruit will grow from these words

as our vote here will show this fall.

The affair was voted a decided social success, and will be the last one, in all probability, until after election.

The workingmen of Essex county, who thraldom of wage slavery, and have sense enough to strive for the entire returns of their labor, will put the straight ticket in the ballot box next November, which is headed, Socialist Labor Party. Malloney and Remmel the candidates

William Jennings Bryan savs som very pointed thigs occasionally; so pointed, in fact, that he gets jabbed by them In Ohio be told his listeners on Sep-

"If the workingman does not know ow to vote in order to hurt the trusts. he should watch the trust magnates vote

At Parkersburg, West Virginia, Bry in addressed a meeting over which pre sided an ardent Democrat and a faith ful supporter of Bryan. He was also a millionaire and a trust magnate.

If the workingmen watch this trust magnate voting, and Ice Trust Magnate Croker, and Cotton Baler Trust Mag nate Jones, and the others who will take Mr. Bryan's advice, Malloney and Remmel will be elected.

Weegki People, we can no longer accept trial subscript one The rate for all three months' subscriptions is 15 cents

# Socialist Leaflets

-----FOR THE

## CAMPAIGN OF 1900.

Until Election Day The Price is Reduced to \$1.25 per Thousa

With Malloney on his campaign tour, the campaign of 1900 may be all be opened. The next two months will be great months for making Social Oftentimes a good speech will set a workingman to thinking, but in on that his ballot may be landed in the ballot box for the Socialist Labor Part that his ballot may be lauded up by literature every line of which is adapted hammering home the truths of Socialism. The following leaflets, PUBLISH UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE CONCUR THE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, are well adapted for this west price is reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.25 per thousand.

#### LEAFLETS IN ENGLISH.

#### American Workingmen Should Be Socialists.

This leaflet has had a large sale and is an excellent one to begin with. It presents in plain language the salient features of capitalist oppression. The machinery question is briefly treated, as well as some of the causes of low wages. The effect of competition on the working class is clearly explained, and the fundamental principles of society under the Socialist Republic are briefly sketched.

#### Socialism.

This leaflet is an excellent follower for 'Why American Workingmen Should Be Socialists." It consists of an address by the late William Watkins, of Ohio, It traces the development of production from the days when the mechanic owned his tools to the present, with the tools owned by the capitalist; and this is an important point that should be hammered home: if a workingman will once get it into his head that the changes which will bring the ownership of the means of production into harmony with the method of production, he is well on his way to the Socialist Labor Party. The effect of machinery on the working class is graphically shown, and a clear presentation of the aims and objects of Socialism and Socialists is given.

The Trust. McKinley and Bryan both proclaim their hostility to the Trust. The trust magnates, however, seem to know a thing or two, for about as many of them belong to the Bryan brand of capitalism as to the McKinley brand. Neither the Domocratic capitalists nor the Republican capitalists know anything about the causes of the trust, its development, or its future. The leaflet, "The Trusts," treats the trust as an instrument of through the various stages of capital ism. The effect of the trust on the working class, the middle class,, and the capitalist class is tellingly portrayed. "The Trust" is an excellent leaflet for the present campaign.

#### A Plain Statement of Facts

### You can't get around a fact; and the

You can't get around a fact; and the leaflet is especially designed for peak who desire facts. Taking as a basis the figures of the last census, it is about that the working class can buy her with their wages but 23 per cent of the wealth they produce. To this glaring fact of capitalist robbery other of the same tenor are added, and between the concluding paragraph is reached the leaflet covers; the capitalist system of production as it affects the works class. It closes with a ringing ples in the workingmen to vote with the Section of our control of the same tenor are described in the section of the same tenor are described by the same tenor are added, and between the same tenor are added, and between the same tenor are described by the same tenor are added, and between tenor are added, and tenor are of the Socialist Republic.

#### The Class Struggle.

"The Class Struggle" will do work any where and every where first part of the leaflet treats of the st part of the leaflet treats of the curuggle in general, and then gets business with the capitalist class at the working class. The development of the two classes is treated in an in-esting manner, and the nature of the dis struggle between them is clearly show. The leaflet demonstrates that the write ing class is bound to succeed the capitalist class as the ruling class, and the develops the Socialist Republic.

#### Attitude of the Socialist Labor Party Toward Trade Unions 1

The labor fakirs are doing their bes The labor fakirs are doing their be to spread the impression that the beiglist Labor Party is opposed to the unions. It is true that the Socialist labor Party is opposed to trade union the Samuel Gompers brand, which used by the capitalists to more oughly exploit the working class the Socialist Labor Party has a been the organizer of bona ride to unions—trade unions that keep unions—trade unions that keep the vision fixed on the Socialist Reput and in the meantime give the boss black eye whenever they can. To leaflet traces the growth of capital through its various stages. through its various stages, and a that the organizations of labor must different in those different stages. Ut that could do great work in the days of capitalism, find themselves less in modern times—the pure and siple union is valueless. The bons labor union is then developed. The wearner who reads this leaflet carner who reads this leaflet carner. carner who reads this leaflet can be agree with the "Attitude of the Socialist Labor Party Toward Trade Union."

### LEAFLETS IN GERMAN.

#### Onkel Sam und Bruder Jonathan.

(Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.)

This leastet contains a reproduction of kinks, and "Uncle Sam" straightens them out in great shape. "Brother Jonathan" first believes in the good old time plan of quitting a job if you don't like it, and letting the next fellow go to work in pence-strikes are wrong. "Uncle Sam" pence-strikes are wrong. "Uncle Sam" demolishes this theory by showing that it is often by strikes that the working man keeps from starving. The army of the unemployed is next taken up, and it is shown that the "army of the unemployed is the dagger wielded by the capitalist class to stab the working class."

The third dialogue is very interesting. Machinery has been introduced into the factory where "Brother Jonathan" earns his living, and he is thrown out of work. Consequently he is imbued with a wild

desire to smash up the machiners. It does not take long for "Uncle Sam" to straighten him out on that. And then the poor devil wanders from one to another—the gold standard, free the single tax, and a number of o At last he is completely worsted by a logic of Socialism, and becomes covinced that the Socialist Labor Party the only party of the working class. This leaflet is an excellent one for ery day in the year.

#### Was will der Socialismus? (What Is Socialism?)

On one side of this leaflet is pristed to platform of the Socialis: Labor Part, while on the other side appear instructive comments on the platform. The statement of the class struggle is made at the class struggle is made at the platform of the class struggle is made at the appear [or collective]. omatic, and the appeal for solids the hallot box is very effective. To is also an instructive page on "Die en Schritte zum Sozialismus"—"First

#### LEAFLETS IN FRENCH.

**Que Veulent Les Socialistes?** (What Is Socialism?)

One one side of this leaflet appears the

tive comments on the platform. The existence of the class struggle is made axiomatic, and the appeal for solidarity at the ballot box is very effective. There is also an instructive page, entitled, "Premier Pas Vers le Socialisme"— der the Socialist Republic are given to the condition of life der the Socialist Republic are given to the conditions of life der the Socialist Republic are given to the conditions of life der the Socialist Republic are given to the conditions of life der the Socialist Republic are given to the conditions of life der the Socialist Republic are given to the condition of life der the Socialist Republic are given to the condition of life der the socialist Republic are given to the condition of life der the socialist Republic are given to the condition of life der the socialist Republic are given to the condition of the working class t "First Steps to Socialinue."

#### Capitalisme et Socialisme (Capitaliam and Socialism)

"Capitalisme et Socialisme" co platform of the Socialist Labor Party, an address delivered by Lucien while on the other side appear instruc-New York. The development of tism is traced historically and ically. The effect of competition and

Owing to the increased size of the New York Labor News Co

2-0 6 New Reade Street, New York City.

# deme To Acquire Reservations.

the Up The Tribal Relations Rv The Territory Is Held Indians Secome Full Citizens-Nearly All Be Enfranchised Four Years To Be "Instructed" in Civic

A deep-laid scheme, to despoil the Inof what little reservation terrisemains to theni, is shown in the to break up their tribal relations the clothing of these erstwhile wards e nation with the full powers of cit-

at the approaching election a considerabedy of Indians whose tribal relations me aiready been broken up, and who me become full citizens of the United tes, will help along the scheme.

eding to the census of ten years m there were more than 32,000 taxed at taxable Indians having the right of frace as citizens of different States sety-eight per cent, of these were living upon the reservations, and were pracselly indistinguishable from the white tions of their community.

Rwill be found, when the present cens is completed, that the number of sable Indians has increased by reason of the breaking up of more reservations ad the enforced independence of cerain tribes that have been wards of the ment for years. And if the policy hat is being pushed now is carried forrard consistently, nearly every Indian in he country will be enfranchised shefore other Presidential election takes place, of the 250,000 Indians in the Linited ites, the most considerable and impornt body are the 70,000 belonging to th ire civilized tribes in the Indian Territory, and still living under a fribal gov ament. These tribal organizations are waking up, the Creeks and the Chocaws having already signed an agreemest to allot their territory and become timens of the United States. The Cherkees have set a limit, which has nearly expired, to their tribal existence, and the Chickasaws and Seminoles are being reated with by the Dawes Commission, to have been working there as agents the Federal Government for six years. re Indians will be found to be fawith the duties of citizenship when es, and familiar with the machin-

of elections. t those Indians from the small evations, scattered from Maine to difornia, and making up a total of re than 135,000, will come to the bal-Latter enfranchisement, ignorant both the method and purpose. They have in the most literal sense, wards of central government, and their only in of civil control has come from the Politicians of a certain type may be exected to buy these Indian votes at a ery low rate if they are thought needful, Indian idea being still crude enough estimate their value in beef and flour. A plan for instructing these recently ranchised citizens has been put forard by a white man who was adopted one of the tribes of the Sioux The Sioux, located on the servations in South Dakota are now ens of the State and entitled to vote. es to call meetings of the new voters, to them about the meaning of the thise, and to conudct mock elections order to make them familiar with the hinery of balloting. He does not pose; however, to confine his teaching to the Sioux, but to go among all the tribes living in reservations west the Mississippi, whether made up of e eligible to vote or not. All, he us will get the franchise sooner than Tare likely to learn how to use it.

their old tribal relations the Indians od thoroughly the principle of nent, but it was of a primitive when they were subjected to the agents and soldiers, and forced dly on small reservations, they it civic sense they had; and it is his up that Captain Allison to begin his instructing.

in the State of New York. It was chared policy of Governor Roosehasten the breaking up of all ate reservations, the allotment of at to the tribesmen and the confer-There is little doubt that practiwill be voters before the presi lection of 1904. In New Mexico ere is now a State law disfran Indians, there are over 8,000 Pue ho will have considerable influ elections when the Territory beat whether combined with Okla-or created separately becomes a the Indian vote will predominate; Carokees remain in North Caroing enfranchisement; South ota 8,000, Washington 10,800, 16,500, California 15,000, Okla ,000, Michigan and Minnesota ach, New Mexico, besides the

Pueblo tribe, 20,000; and Nevada 5,000. In small numbers they are scattered over a dozen other States. Their wide and fairly even distribution through the States makes the question of their political status an important one, and in doubtful States worth settling by the

In Montana, Nevada, and New Mexico, Indians are debarred by law from citizenship. It has been thought in these States that the Indians, if given the right to vote would be unfit to exercise it properly. Also the proportion in these thinly populated regions of Indian to the white propulation would give too. to the white population would give too much chance for their steady corruption. In Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Oklahoma, Washington and Wisconsin, the State law re-quires that an Indian be taxed before allowed to vote; and in North Dakota, and Michigan, besides, it is required that tribal relations be given up. In the oth-er States no express provision of any sort is made, but voting is regarded a

contingent upon self support.

One of the reasons given by politicians, who claim to know, why the United States has sent commissions so persistently to negotiate for the allotment of land in the Indian Territory, is that the population is large enough to make a State of it, and likely to be added to either the list of Democratic or Repubtion is always sure that if the Territory new electoral votes would strengthen that party; and the Republicans believe it would be as safe for them, if admitted under a Republican administration. The sending of a political tutor among the eservation Indians is but one indication of the efforts being made to acquire their

#### POT-HOUSE POLITICS.

Society Women Organize to Influence Wage Workers' Votes.

Some 300 females in Brooklyn are reported as having organized a political club for the purpose of winning votes for the party of their choice. They will give teas to their intended victims, and distribute campaign buttons and pietures of candidates. One of the active workers says:

"The canvassing of lodging and tenement houses is now being carefully at-tended to. We are paying especial attention to the non-committal, uninter-ested and undecided. By talking to them daily and laying before them at the same ime all great questions, we hope to win them over to our side."

The exalted idea which these women have of politics may be gathered from the influence which causes them to dab ble in them, the field they work in and the ideal they seek to attain. Seth Low's influence can easily be traced. He is the dearly loved political pet of the young and old women of both sexes, in Broblivn. His sweet platitudes regarding the "dooty" of the rich to their bondsmen, the wage slaves, has endeared him to that empty-headed contingent of labor deecers who imagine that condecension and charify somehow sanctify robbery. The women of the "upper clawses" have hobnobbed with Seth unil they grasped the Low conception of the Society Woman's place in politics. They are now acting up to it.

The tenements of Brooklyn are among the worst in the world. These women visit them. To strive to end the horrible slaughter of infants which reliable phy-sicians say runs into the hundreds each week, and is due to the greed of Republican and Democratic property owners? Not at all. These female politicians are visiting these death-traps for the pur-pose of inducing the unfortunate victims f capitalism to vote for the Republican

hard-heartedness displayed by these laughters of luxury in endeavoring to fasten the fetters tighter on the limbs of the working class is typical of the mental and moral degeneracy of the teachers and leaders of the capitalist class. It has been well said that the bourgeois naturally regards woman as a subject of exploitation. After ex-'upper clawss" ladies are to be prostituted to the level of the pot-house politicians for the farther strengthening of capitalist rule.

The latest vulgarity of capitalist poli-tics is the Society woman in politics.

Secretary Gage, the statesman from the stockyards, and Carl Schurz, ex-Rep., ex-Dem., ex-Mugwump, and now Bryanite, regarding the power Bryan would have as President to monkey with the standard is a fine illustration of gold standard is a nne litustration or how fake issues are manufactured. If Gage is right, then the Republicans pur-posely left a loophole in their gold stand-ard law so as to be able to scare sound money people into renewed exertions this campaign. In other words, they faked up an issue. Bryan induced Demo-eratic members to vote for the treaty with Spain, ceding the Philippines to the united States, so as to be able to attack that treaty. Thus he faked up the issue of imperialism. And the thick-skulled yaps on both sides are caught with such transparent tricks.

At last Andy Carnegie has sent a despatch to the American papers. It is quite interesting but he does not say which side is going to receive the biggest check from him in this campaign. He check from him in this campaign. He carefully avoids politics and denies that there is any friction in the company he

Incidentally he knocks out a story that he his going to buy up the little fish in the steel business. This means that the small labor-skinner in the steel business is to be frozen out instead of being bought out. This is of more im-portance than Andy's attitude politically. Parties may come and parties may go but consolidation and concentration goes on forever. Caruegie supporting Bryan is no so important a factor as Caruegie

# A BOLD STEP FORWARD.

### Negro Children Shut Out From Grammar Schools.

Ignorance on the Part of the Working Clas a Necessity to Capitalism-The Latest Move to Increase the Illiteracy of the Workers-School Accommedations Everywhere Being Limited.

New Orleans has taken a decided step, and has closed down all the grammar schools which were formerly opened to negro children. It may seem to be a step backward, but in reality it is a step forward. Capitalism cannot continue to educate, even along the present lines. It must cut off more and more the seeming advantages once open to children of all, and in order to do this, it must close down certain schools, and it must render it impossible for the children to frequent the others.

Every city sends in its quota of news to the effect that the school accommodations are inadequate. There is always a crowding in those districts where there s a residential congestion. That surplus of humanity does not occur in the richer and more prosperous portions, but it is invariable in the slums, and in the portions where the working class exists.

New Orleans takes a sensible view of he matter. The negroes are of the working class, and it is not well to coninue the education of the working class. Instead of telling the children there is a ack of accommodations, they tell them that the schools have been discontinued. Even the best of schools are a menace

to intelligence. They lag far in the rear of progress, both in science and in other branches, especially economics. In the lower grade schools, it seems to be an exiom that teachers that are fit for nothing else should be placed there. The number of students who continue after the lower grades is small. While tthey are at school they should have the best teachers, and because they cannot continue their studies, the riff-raff and the incompetents of the educational world are foisted upon them.

Here in New York, with its gigantic school population, there is talk of the shortage in room. Many children cannot go at all, and many more will be given short hours. There has been plenty of time to build new schools, and o rebuild the old ones, but there were other places in which the money could be spent to more political advantage. Because of the fact that those who need the public schools have nothing to say about their masgement, the money that should go for their support is used for the support of ward heelers, and pothouse politicians.

The Socialists must recognize the neces sity to themselves of the control of the school boards. They are of the utmost importance. Instead of sending the children to be filled with the nonsense, scientific, political, historic, and economic, that is dished out to them, we should send them to be educated. Look at the average graduate of the public school. He may have developed some business instinct, but it counts for nothing in the commercial world. He can only be it servant. If he is clever in other ways, he may possibly be a servant of a little higher grade, but a

As long as the capitalist system preails the schools will continue to turn out the intellectually dwarfed and warped individuals who are of the most use to the capitalist class. We find that hideous monstrosity, "the business or the "business college" has course. fastened itself upon the school system. It does not assist the children to make a better living; it does not give them an opportunity to find work; but it does increase the race of clerks and tools most useful to the class in power.

Again, we find that the technical schools have increased in efficiency be cause those with a technical education are of use to the capitalist class in many or its operations. Above all, we find that the two best schools, as far as results go, are those which are government-owned and managed.—West Point and Annapolis. Right here we have an argument of supreme importance. If such results can be produced by governmental supervision, in cases where those

New Orleans has simply varied an old theme. We make it impossible, in the first place for the children to take advantage of the schools for higher edu-cation. Then, by "overcrowding" we shut them out of the low grade schools.

The Socialist Labor Party has many tasks before it, and not the least of these is the revision and cleansing of the school system. We must put an end to the closing down of schools because the capitalists find themselves strong, enough to do so at one stroke, or the limiting of school room in cases where they wish to cover their grime up with the pretext of "lack of accommodations."

### MALLONEY IN SYRACIISE

The Socialist Labor Party Candidate for President.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sep. 5.-The sec. ad meeting addressed by Joseph Fran cis Malloney of Lynn, Mass., the candidate for President on the Socialist Labo ticket filled the Assembly room at the City Hall. There was a sprinkling of women present. The audience was enthusiastic and Mr. Malloney was cheered

James A. Trainor, the party organizer for Onondaga County, called the meeting to order shortly after 8 o'clock. Just prior to the opening of the meeting Tom Abele's cannon was fired a number of times and a shouter through a megaphone projecting from an upper window of the City Hall told the people up and down the street what was to take place.

Mr. Trainor named Gustav Strebel. candidate for Senator on the Socialist Labor ticket as chairman. He was en thusiastically received, and said, among other things, that the enthusiasm and numbers in the audience gave the lie to those who said that Socialism was

Mr. Malloney was then introduced. He began by explaining the tenets of the party and then proceeded to take the Democratic and Republican parties to that Bryan and Roosevelt spoke to work in Chicago and said that they "smoked together, dined together and wined together and would proably have sung together if the landlord of the hotel would have allowedit." Hecharacterized McKinley and Bryan as representatives a robber class, the class that compels the wage earner to earn \$10 per day, of has fast horses, fast women and fast fasts most of the time.

Mr. Malloney summed up his opinion of the present Filipino situation by saying the present disturbances were Christianizing the Filipinos in their own blood. McKinley says: "Let there be light," and he lets it through a hole bored by an American bullet."

trip of 1,500 Cuban school teachers, and the banquet tendered them in Central Park, "at which those Cuban teachers hurrahed for the American flag when thousands on thousands of American workingmen were looking for the crumbs that fell from that table as Lazurus did from that of his Master.

Mr. Malloney then gave some statistics of the wages received by operators in some of the Eastern States, giving one example of a girl ten years of age who

Charles H. Corregan, candidate on the Socialist Labor ticket for Governor, was then introduced. He thought that he two principal parties were raising false issues and that the real issue was that of Socialism against Capitalism. He thought that the condition of the Amer ican workingman was worse to-day than that of the "pauper" labor of Europe. The audience composed mostly of work ingmen lingered long after the speakers gone and discussed the working

#### [ WALKING DELEGATE SCABS.

#### Capitalist Stool Pigeons That Lead the Working Class to Slaughter.

Fall River, Mass., is one of the great centers of the textile industry, and it is ngitated at present over a proposed wage reduction in the mills. Here is the real situation: The thousands of employees are forced to produce the wealth which the mill-owners divide into five shares; four of these shares the owner pockets, and the fifth he gives the worker as wages. In this division the workers have servant he is, and a servant he will re- no voice. They own neither the machine main, as long as the capitalist system nor the wealth produced therewith. and this they MUST exchange for the amount offered them by the employer, or else get out and make room for a wage slave who will; and there are plenty of the latter.

A reduction in wages means that the owner will no longer pay as much as formerly for the thing the wage slave has to sell; labor power. The wage slave is to have his rations cut down. It all means less bread and meat; shoddier clothes; meaner hovels; fewer en-joyments. No won let he protests. But. owns no machinery, and he MUST use machinery, hence his protests can only avail when those protests take the shape of a concerted move by the wage slaves for possession of the machines. Instead of this, however, the plundered Fall River slaves have organized so-called Unions which recognize the right and to rob the workers, but plead pit ifully, plead to the capitalist to rol more gently.

Out of their scanty wages the slaves

thus organized(?) pay a Walking Delegate to plead for them. He is supposed to resist wage reductions in every way. but the one way in which they can be consisted. When an honest wage slave is placed in such a position, he rebels against the criminally-foolish attitude of the Union(?) and insists on fighting for the possession of the machine until the the possession of the machine until the fakirs and crooks fire him out. If he does not do this he is a scab.

The Walking Delegates in Fall River are scabs. A scab is a member of the

working class who in any way helps to lower the wages or increase the hours of the wage slaves, or assist the capital ists in retaining possession of the ma-chinery of production. Here are the utterances of some of these Walking Delegates as reported in the "Fall River Globe" of August 29. We want to do

these men justice, and will print their denini or corrections if the "Globe" has denial or corrections if the "Globe" has reported them incorrectly. Unless such denial appears, these men stand con-victed of being scabs under every definition ever given to the term by decent

James Whitehead, secretary of the ducing wages is premature after the good times of the past 12 months. The emedy for a depression in busine remedy for a depression in business is not a reduction of wages, BUT CUR-TAILMENT, and such curtailment should be general throughout New England. To reduce wages would not help matters at all if the mills run full

Secretary O'Donnel of the Spinner's

"It would be time enough to talk about reducing wages when it is the possible to pay dividends. If the man ufacturers believe that a further curtail-ment would be beneficial, the operatives in Mr. O'Donnel's opinion, would prefe that to a reduction in wages,

Sec. Jos. G. Jackson of the Slashe

Tenders' association said: "The only true remedy is curtailment." Ser. John McCarthy of the Loom Fixers' association said that he did not elieve the manufacturers would reduce the wages. The conditions would improve BEFORE THERE WAS ANY NECESSITY FOR A REDUCTION OF WAGES!

Sec. James Tamsey of the Carders association said: "The experience of the past has shown us that reducing wages has not been of any assistance or an

Here, black on white, is a record of perfidy and treason that only scabs could make. The real union man would have said: "Curtailing production is bound to reduce wages. The manufac turer will always, by any means, reduce wages as long as he owns the machine We must strike at the ballot-box for

The labor leader who does not lead the working class through the ballot box to the ownership of the machiners of production is a scab.

#### FOR THE LOVE OF GOD.

Millionaire Devotes His "Life" to the Working Class, But of Course Does Not Strike at the Root of the Evil.

The feelish people who hold and teach the absurd doctrine that men are moved to action by the desire to better their material conditions, have received a severe jar lately. The "bread and butter" theory has been knocked into what the classic-tongued Greeks would call 'smithereens." The Socialist who has heretofore planted himself firmly on the rock-bed of the materialistic conception of history, and fancied that all the gates of Hades, to say nothing of Willie Bryan, could not prevail against him, now finds himself drifting aimlessly about, for Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., has made Marx and Engels look like thirty cents each, or two for five.

Who is Anson P. Stakes, Jr.? He is young man reputed to be worth thirtyfive millions, which he acquired by being Susan Phelps Stokes' son. He is also a pet in "igh society." He has smashed the "sordid materialist" by renouncing the devil with all his works and pomps. donned the robes of a parson, and is devoting himself to saving the souls of the rich, without a salary-all for the love

This young man refuses to accept a ent of pay for his work; that work is quite onerous; saving a rich society person's soul resembles the upward and toilome climbing of the hod carrier. Reflect on the self sacrifice, the abneration involved in the life task which this young martyr has taken up! Reared in the lap of luxury, but never spanked thereon, he has been accustomed to the gayeties of quite, but almost, he becomes a monk. And without a cent of pay!

His diet is now of the coarsest. The enulsive strawberry grown in the frightfully heated hot house; the thick and heavy cuts of steak which the poorest vegeterian would turn from in disgust: the vulgar pate de foi gras which ever the most poverty-stricken wretch of the slums does not eat; wine so old that none but the most hardened drink it, all fall to his lot. Dressing in the flimsiest of fine linen and wearing clothes such as even a second-hand dealer does not handle; forced by his environment and conscience to suffer daily the fearful or deal of perfumed baths, he endures all this and does not ask a cent from his impoverished congregation of million

Here is the example that knocks out the theories of the philosopher. But how does he get his miserable rations that remind one of the humble fare of the Nazarene-being so different? Well; he has not given up his millions; they are invested in real estate, bonds, etc.; this real estate comprises houses rented for use as brothels. The modern Magdalens are not told to go and sin no more, but to continue, and contribute from wages of sin, the funds to support the parson while he saves the souls of the rich without a cent of pay.

The love of God is a powerful motive with the capitalist, but not powerful enough to cause him to advocate the abolition of brothels and the system which breeds them. That would mean to abolish himself for the love of God.

# Lithographic

**Portraits** 

#### FOR THE CAMPAIGN OF 1900.

The National Executive Committee of the Sochilist Labor Party has published for the campaign a lithographic picture of Malieney and Remmel. The size of the lithograph is 24 by 30 inches. The Arm and Hammer appears as the centre piece, the pictures of Malloney and Remmel being arranged on each side of the emblem. At the top of the lithograph is the inscription "Socialist Labor Party." Underneath the pictures are the following inscriptions in clear black type: For President, Joseph F. Malloney. For Vice-President, Valentine Remmel.'

These lithographs have been published for campaign purposes, and Sections should get a supply at once. They will be especially effective in the places where either Malloney or Remmel are to speak

#### PRICE: \$1.50 PER HUNDRED COPIES

Express charges are to be paid by ose ordering the lithographs

The New York Labor News Company will supply them to State Committees, and the Sections are to get their lithographs from those State Committees It States where there are no State Committees, the Sections may deal direct with the Labor News Company. Individuals desiring these lithographs are earnestly requested to order from their Section. The larger the quantities sent out in one order by the Labor News Comp.ny.the afore safely will the lithographs

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

## Malloney and Remmel SOCIALIST LEAFLETS IN THE CAMPAIGN , BUTTONS.

MALLONEY AND REMMEL CAM-PAIGN BUTTONS CAN NOW BE OBTAINED FROM THE NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.

EACH BUTTON IS DECORATED. WITH THE PICTURES OF MAL-LONEY AND REMMEL ON A BACKGROUND ROUNDED WITH A RED BORDER. THE NAMES OF THE CANDI-DATES APPEAR IN CRESCENT FORM OVER THE PICTURES. BE-NEATH THE NAMES IS THAT GOOD OLD INSCRIPTION, "S.L. P."

#### PRICE:

Twenty-five Cents per Dozen.
Two Dollars per Hundred.

Every Socialist should wear a campaign button. Sections are making quite

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

#### **PICTURES** n OF A

### BANNERS.

Many Sections desire to string banaacross streets or in front of beadquarters the hanners to bear the portraits of Malloney and Remmel. It is often impossible for Sections to obtain suitable pictures for this purpose. One of the artists connected with Section New York will supply oil paintings of the candidates tures two of each or \$5 for two. The pictures will be mainted on canvas, with the Arm and Hamsper as a center-p Then canvas will be eight feet wide by six feet high. Sections desiring to get suitable street bunners should avail themselves of this opportunity. The pictures will be made to order and no credit

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 2 to 6 Nov: Bends street.

### SOCIALIST LEAFLETS IN ITALIAN.

Coso Vogliono I Socialisti?

(What Is Socialism?)
This halled, is common with the same one issued in French, German and English, is very popular. On one side appears the platform of the Socialist Labor Party, while on the other side appear instructive comments on the platform. The existence of the class struggle is made axiomatic, and the appeal for solidarity at the ballet box is pery effective. The fourth page is entitled "Prime Passi verso il Socialismo"—"First Freps to Socialism." "Cosa Vogliono I Socialisti?" has been used with effect among the Italian workingmen, and State Committees and Sections should always have a supply on hand.

Special Campaign Price, \$1.25 per

#### New York Labor News Company.

2 to 6 New Reade Street. New York City.

### SOCIALIST LEAFLETS IN BOHEMIAN.

#### Co chce socialismus.

(What Is Socialism?)

"Co chee socialismus?" has had quite large circulation among the Bohemians. On one side appears the platform of the Socialist Labor Party, while the other side contains instructive comments on the platform. The existence of the class struggle is made axiomatic, and the appeal for solidarity at the ballot box is an effective one. The fourth page is entitled, "Prve Kroky k Socialismu"-"First Steps to Socialism." We have but a few of this leaflet left, and sections where there are Bohemian oters should lose no time in supplying themselves with a few of the leaflets. Special Campaign Price, \$1.25 per

#### New York Labor News Company. 2 to S New Reade Street,

New York City.

# JEWISH LANGUAGE

#### Why Workingmen Should Be Socialists.

"Why Workingmen Should be Socialists" is an excellent leaflet for circula-tion among Jewish workingmen. The leaflet begins with a brief statement of the fundamental principles of Socialism, and some telling truths are brought forward in support of the Socialist Republic. The appalling oppression of capitalist competition is proven by incidents of every day occurrence in the life of the working class. The effects of comthe working class. The effects of competition on the working class are shown with all its hideousness, and fact after fact is marshalled to prove that the only salvation for the preletariat lies in the Socialist Republic. Various objections to Socialism are answered, and the leaf-let closes with a fervent appeal for the voters to rally to the support of the Socialist Labor Party.

Special Campaign Price, \$1.25 per thousand.

### Photograph of the Belegates to the Convention.

The Tenth National Conv Socialist Labor Party was York city, June 2—6, 1900. The absolute harmony the the class-conscious resolution

PRICE, \$1.5

NEW YORK LASON NEWS COMPANY,

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)..... 2,068 In 1898......82,204 



JOSEPH FRANCIS MALLONEY, of Massachusetts.

> For Vice-President, VALENTINE REMMEL, of Pennsylvania.

even a society, that it is not even a shadow of a society, but a heap of beings, hard to name, and who are administered and exploited at your whim. It is a pen, a herd, a drove of human cattle whom you keep to satisfy your cupidity. -LAMENAIS/

#### McKINLEY'S LETTER.

The easy imprudence, and the trans parent knavery of the Republican administration, and the certainty evinced by the Republican party in the stand taken, are focused in McKinley's letter of acceptance. He touches incidentally on many things, and defends them all. The silver question, prosperity, foreign trade, Cuba, and the Philippines all come in for words of congratulation and praise for the party attitude on the subject. There are also many assertions to the effect that the Republican party, through the wisdom and goodhess of its followers, has been able to raise the country from a position of dejected suffering to one of calm, affluence, and magnificence.

The policy in the Philippines and in Cuba, was the natural result of the stand taken when the war commenced, That policy did not shape itself as exigencies arose, but it was outlined when the rebellion against Spain commenced, and it was put into operation the instant the first howl went up for armed intervention "in order to put an end to the dastardly career of Spain in the New World.

From the attitude assumed by President, and from the defence he now gives forth on the subject of the acts of the administration, we can draw several conclusions. First: we have only commenced operations as a horder of colonies Second: the colonies, and the trade opportunities we have already acquired are of shake the fixed determination to hold and to extend them.

The silver question and the tariff question do not even interest the Democrats. They have been placed upon the shelf, to be taken down to amuse a few wayward voters now and then, but the central matters are the trusts," and the foreign policy of the United States. Even these are virtually settled, in so far as bose most interested from a capitalist

undpoint are concerned. The Demo th who would smash the trust have brothers of the Republican party tion, a the same wholesale demoli hose who object to any forcible dominian of foreign and uncivilized lands, by that both the great parties hold firm to that issue.

ignore the ole message as a piece of weak-minded ombast, and an evidence that there is me dirt in the Republican party than cameout at the convention, were it not for the following bit of

"For labor, a shor day is better than a short dollar; one will lighten the burdens; the other lemma the rewards of toll. The one will propose content-

ment and independence; the other penury and want. The wages of labor should be adequate to keep the home in comfort, educate the children, and, with thrift and economy, lay something by for the days of infirmity and old age.",

That bit of alliteration will blaze in letters of tinsel on many a campaign banner, and on many a lithograph of the wordless, brainless, tobacco-heartless President. It means nothing, but a message or a letter of acceptance must have some quotable items in it, and the "short-day." and the "short-dellar" will be remembered by men who are so accustomed to going without, that they frequently forget whether or not they

had a breakfast. The short day has not affected so many that they work few hours. It has, however, affected many so that they do not work at all. The "short-dollar" of Bryanism is one of the myths of American politics, but there is a really short dollar, and many a man has met it in his envelope on Saturday night. It is the short dollar that comes from fines-"unconstitutional" in almost every state in the Union:-for dues to black-mailing trades unions; for campaign squeezingsillegal in every state; cheating on day and peice work; the numberless little "mistakes made by the bookkeeper,"

against which workers dared not protest; and the numberless other little in- hoodwink cidents which prove that the American employer is not yet content with the share he is already receiving. McKinley's solicitude for "labor" will not last over election day. The fact that

he has it at all is strange in the light of the legislation that bears his signature. and of the legislation introduced by him when he was a member of the House. His campaign manager is a trust owner. His partners in politics are trust owners. Their money pays his bills, the money ated Union, with all other "Yoonyuns" that retains him as a servant comes from the trusts. Yet he would restrict the trust! He has simply caught up a cry that misleads many people as to the truenature of the ills that afflict them. One ill that afflicts the country most grievously is this same McKinley, yet he has nothing but praise for him in the letter.

Where the whole thing is not a transparent tissue of falsehoods and misleading statements, it is a flabby, ill-digested piece of hyperbolic nonsense and conceit. We have never had a more egregious mass of assinity, even from Harrison when the whole country was in the throes of a panic.

The boasted prosperity threw the work ing class lower than they were before it started. The liberty which is trotted out is liberty to submit. The bright outlook in the Philippines is the outlook for investments, and all the workers invest is labor power at a lower and ever lower wage. The outlook for the capitalist is an increased market. That market can do no good to us, because now with the ability to produce too much, we have not the ability to purchase. Wherein are we benefited because men of whom we know nothing consume what we have not the privilege of consuming?

The Republican convention was an in sult to intelligence and honesty. The notification speech and proceedings were a libe and a leer at the degradation of the working class. The letter of ac ceptance clinches the whole round of mis-conduct and crime. There is but one way open to resent it, and that is at the ballot box. There we can bring home to McKinley new issues, new ideas, and a chance to live an honest life, and to retire from politics where he is an abject indication of capitalist indifference and

#### AFFERMATH OF SHAME.

Sept. 3d witnessed the same old dis graceful sight of the labor fakir marshaling his dues-paying dupes in line and parading them before the ever watchful Democrat or Republican politicians, as an earnest of the fakir's vote-controlling "inflooence." Again were the wage slaves trotted past stands to be "reviewed" by the labor fleecers, and their lackeys, whose contempt for the honest so much importance that nothing will but mislead rank and file was thus increased.

Instead of a procession bearing banners inscribed: "We have nothing to lose. but our chains," officered by class-conscious rebels to the rule of the capitalist, and a rank and file animated by the ideal of Freedom, there was the vile motto: "Fair day's wage" and a scabby crew of traitors to officer a cank and file not yet awakened to the dignity and duty of the Wage- Worker

The makes-shifts which proclaim themselves "Pure and Simple non-political Unions" did the parading. Their "nonpolitical" nature was shown by invitations to Republican and Democratic vote-buyers to be on hand and see what the labor fakir had in stock. It was shown the day before by an incident which occurred at a meeting of the Central Fakirated Union where the clapper-clawing of the Dems and Reps cupled the time of this "non-political"

One Edward Kelly, a delegate, takes the floor and lauds Dick Croker and Tammany as follows:

"I saw Mr. Croker at the Den Club, and he assured me that he would use all efforts to have the city's electrical

work done by the members of my union. I saw a delinquent member of Union No. 3 working in the club, and I pointed him out to Mr. Croker, telling who the man was. Mr. Croker immediately walked over to the man and told him to go out. and not come back until he had straight-ened things with the union. Sure enough the man paid up all his arrears the next day and got a clean card. I tell you, Croker is a true friend of labor. He told so, and said that if the unions wanted anything all they had to do was to com-

And then to prove how purely and simply non-political he is, he adds:

"I make my report as a union man,

Whether this leader (?) led the "Hastily Organized Tammanyite Dive Employes Yoonyun" in the parade yesterday, we are not informed. But he did not carry off all the honors from the Central Fakirated Union, for another "nonpolitical" delegate got the floor and an-

"That the Bowery lodging houses were being filled with pipe calkers from Balti-more, Philadelphia and Boston brought Tammany contractors to work for less than union rates on the rapid transit tunnel. That the union rate of wages was \$3 a day, but these men were paid tunnel.

This was another attempt of the Tammany Hall would-be dipreparts to hoodwink the workingmen on the eve of an election."

This worthy Republican also was speaking as a trade union man, not as a politician. "Trade unionism" with his kind, meaning the cheapest and dirtiest kind of capitalist politics. Tammany is vile; Croker is an implacable enemy of the working class, and so is the Republican party vile, and so are Platt, Roosevelt and Hanna unrelenting enemies of the working class. The Central Fakirof its ilk, are no less enemies, all the more for their dressing in the garb of

But the record of shame would be complete without the evidence of the chief "non-political" parade leader, Sam Gompers. This cunning son of Israel is noted for two things: his ability to fleece the unfortunate Jewish cigarmakers who are caught in his Yoonyun" net, and his tact in standing in with both the Republican and Democratic parties at one and the same time.

On the eve of Labor-Fakir Day he carefully interviewed himself for the papers. After talking about "improved industrial conditions" and "an increase of seventy per cent in the Cigarmakers Union" and a "membership of 650,000 in the American Federation of Labor e makes a "non-political" bluff at the managers of the Bryan-McKinley campaign, by hinting at the thousands of

nembers who do not pay dues-but are

But this aftermath of treason and shame is relieved by the actions of those Unions that are really what their name implies. Refusing to be hoodwinked by the Republican and Democratic fakirs, these organizations refused to be led like voting cattle and abstained from paradng past "union-labeled" politicians. The fighting spirit of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance is abroad in, the land and the Kellys, Gompers, et at., have but little time left in which to fake: "as

trade union men, and not as politicians." The real union men will celebrate their Labor Day and drown this aftermath of shame beneath a torrent of class-conscious votes for the only trade union candidates, Malloney and Remmel, on

Wage workers, line up for that parade

#### THE REPULICAN CANDIDA FOR PRESIDENT

It is not McKinley, and it is not Roosevelt. The Republican managers know that McKinley has proven himself to be less than a cipher. They also know that Roosevelt will come out of the campaign a physical wreck, and that there are strong indications of his breaking down mentally unless the symptoms change.

McKinley is weak. During a fnomentous period of our national life, when we had broken away from the old policy, and had taken on the new and inevit able attributes of a great capitalist nation, he was nothing, he said nothing, he did nothing. He was "the honored head of the nation," but the head might just as well have been severed. For all the thinking and directing it did.

While the campaign is on, he give forth no utterance. He said nothing four years ago. When he does perchance speak, his voice is that of an automaton, or of a man acting under the spell of others more powerful than himself. He sits, and sits while the Presidential fight is on. One side works to elect him, but he does not work to elect himself. While he was ostensibly President, he sits, and sits, but he carries forward no business of the nation. All his actions are dictated. He has less range, and less volition than the poorest immigrant who lands at Castle

No man in his position has a right to Le silent. No man would be silent. Who is McKinley? What is McKinley? Is

he as monumental a failure as Franklin Pierce was, and does he occupy the same position relative to his party that Pierce occupied? Is he the impotent forerunner of disaster to his party that the New Hampshire impotent was?

Roosevelt cannot be President, because, despite his would-be-backboniness, he has been moulded, twisted, turned, blown hither and thither like a feather, since he first came before the public. He said he did not wish to be Vice-President, and he will not be whether he is elected or not. If McKinley died, he would not be President, no matter what the official title he held might be. We have had weak public officials in the States, and in the nation: we have had weak, and we also have had cowardly chief-executives, but we have no one to duplicate McKinley and Roosevelt.

They are nothing, and can be nothing The forbode disaster, but even that they are too weak to make. They are even in as low a class as Bryan and Stevenson, the approprists of failure, and their election cannot but prove troublesome to the working class, which is the heart and life of this nation.

Rid the field of them, sweep them aside, throw them into the same waste heap with Bryan and his Populists! strike a blow for your rights. Vote for Malloney and Remmel!

#### "A MIGHTY GOOD JOB."

A freak paper published in Canada, which combines advocacy of pure and simple trades unionism with "christian socialism" (whatever that may be), commenting on the recent street railway troubles between the "brothers" Capital and Labor, gave utterance to a truth which the dismantled parson who said it did not grasp in its entirety. "It is a mighty good job for the company that there is a union, or the owners would have been in a peck of trouble before

Not only in Canada, is that true, but wherever the British pure and simple man-trap exists. It is such a "good job" for the employers that this abortion ex ists on the industrial battle field, that they can well afford to deduct and collect the dues it charges its unfortunate victims from their paltry wages. It is a "mighty good job" for the owners, be cause if the pure and simple fake did not exist, the wage slaves worald begin to line up in a bona fide organization, which would be a mighty bad job for the owners

The pure and simple union is a butress of the capitalist system. It is cornerstoned on the principle that the employer is entitled to some part of the wealth produced by the wage worker. All of its actions are governed by this idea. It wields the suicidal strike and boycot instead of that up-to-date crime killer: the ballot. It divides the wage slaves by preaching an aristocracy of labor instead of uniting - them under the banner of prolotarian solidarity: it denies the truth which ever honest man since Marx has tried to teach the workers: "You have nothing to lose but your chains;" it bars out political discussion and hands; the wage slave over to the labor fakir as a bundle of merchandise to traffic in on election day.

Verily, the pure and simple union a "mighty good job" for the capitalist class. Correctly do the capitalist papers sing its praises; wisely do they foster it; unneringly do they attack the opposite to it: the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. which is everything the "mighty good job" is not. But the logic of events, which has such an excellent habit of kicking the legs from under lies, points to the Social ist Trade & Labor Alliance as the successor and heir to all that is worth saving in the pure and simple "mighty good idb."

Fighting the capitalist class at every turn: making no compromises and disdaining outseter the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance will never be subjected to the humilistion of being called in praise. by freak or fakir, "a mighty good job."

#### THE RIGHT OF SELF-DEPENCE.

The working class, excepting where it strikes through the Socialist Labor Party has practically abrogated the right of self- defense. The police, the courts, and the other forces of government, have been directly instrumental in depriving the working class of the right to defend itself, and intencentaging it in the belief that it has not that right.

There was no protest in the South when the franchise was taken away from thousands of voters. The government is the concern of every man, and yet the only way in which the men can control government has been shut off. It was a crime of unusual magnitude. The effects will be apparent whenever and wherever the disfranchised citizens appear in the courts for redress. All their force has been rendered nugatory. They are powerless to right themselves, or to make themselves felt. Their privileges have become null and vold, and they are no more than the voteless Indian. While they have no agent to fleece them directly, they also have no standing in the com-

the Indian. For this reason they will be at the mercy of all, and will be the legitimate prey for any adventurer who happens along.

The Indian, deprived of all attributes and functions of citizenship, still has the might of the hatchet. The newly-made batch of Indians has not even that. They have only the blind, useless power of mad reprisal, and even that falls through because they are hemmed in on all sides, and were rendered impotent before the last rag of manhood was torn from them.

Before the militant part of the government the working class counts for nothing. The police force does not look to that class for its appointment, and it therefore does not look to it for its maintenance and continuation. The policeman, in most cases, looks upon the members of the working class, despite the fact that he is of that class, as natural enemies, who are wrong in all and under all circumstances, and who must be treated as wrong in all cases. He uses this power to the utmost, because the working class here, though not deprived of its ballot, has not the right of selfdefense. In the recent clubbing affair in this city the young man who was so unmercifully beaten was bulldozed out of all opportunity to make good his claim to consideration. He was simply railroaded aside as one worthy of no consideration. The heads of the departments understood that, as a working man, he could not defend himself, and so, with additional insults and jeers, they dismissed him. He dared not defend himself.

.In the matter of economic rights the working class is supposed also to be without the right of defense. If it attempts to ward off the fakirs who sap it. if it attempts to throw aside the trades union leeches, all the powers of the capitalist press, all the courts, all the police, and all the employers instantly rise in arms and attempt to hold them in their former position of abject servility and willingness to be used. We have only to point to the cases in which the members of the working class have been driven into the pure and simple unious, the cases where our men have been victimized for affiliating with the party, and cases where they have been ordered to discontinue their locals of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and join those of the American Federation of Labor. Where was our right to defend ourselves? Wherein could we strike back and assert ourselves as citizens and as men? We had been denied the right to choose. We have been deprived of the liberty to shape our own course. We have at every turn been denied the right of self-defense.

In every rike that necessitated appeal to the courts, in every complication between capitalists and working men, the court has assumed that, of necessity, the working man must be in the wrong. What chances is there to make good his boast of free Americanism, when he is the most foreign thing possible when the question of his rights comes up? In every test of labor laws the point is made that class legislation is contrary to the constitution. Yet all legislation is class legislation. It is impossible to pass a law that is not so while sharply defined, and antagonistic classes exist. The statute books groan under the load of laws, and all of them favor one class or the other. When they favor the working class a judge's pencil is drawn through them. In the courts the working class has not the right of self- defense.

An employer may discharge a man, and there can be no protest. The man may have produced much wealth, his skill may have been in a large measure responsible for the success of the business, but when the employer wishes to discharge him he has the privilege to do so. In the workshop, as elsewhere, the working class has not the right of self-defense.

The whole of our present social life is built from this basis. As we sell ourselves for a wage, as we place ourselves upon the sufferance of the class enemy, we deprive ourselves of every resource. and give into other hands the right to govern, to interpret and to judge. Whereever we touch we find that it is literally true that the mightest class, the producer of all wealth, the greatest numerically, and the greatest intellectually has not the right of self-defense.

#### MAKING HAY IN COLORADO.

There is to be a United States Senator elected from Colorado this year, and there are several millionaires out for the office Money will flow like water, and the political heeler will be well "heeled" before the contest is over. But the enterprising labor fakirs who make a specialty of organizing and manipulating "Independent Labor" parties in New York, need not dash off to Colorado with the expectation of finding an opening for the practice of their peculiar profession. The place is already filled. "If there be lords in the Lowlands, there be chiefs in the North." The "Independent Labor Party' fakir is already busy in the West.

As choice a collection of crooks as ever collected dues from wage workers via the pure and simple union, or ever sold their "inflooence" to aspiring statesmen, foregathered in convention in munity that is as good as the standing of Arapahoe county, and organized

"Political Labor Party" independent of all other parties except-well, except any old party ! .t would give these "Political Laborites" a few good places on its ticket.

This form of political blackmail is very common in the West. Colorado is cursed with a superabundance of labor fakirs of every kind and degree, from the tearful gentleman who publishes the inevitable "labor paper," to the brazen supporter of injunction-issuing judges. The calibre of these fakirs can be seen in the demands of their platform. It

is not as radical as the Republican. But the Socialist Labor Party is camping on the trail of these scoundrels who steal the name of labor in order to betray the workers. Colorado will not be as good a field for the fakir after November 6. When the votes of Malloney and Remmel are counted this fall there will be a fall in the price of the labor fakir's "inflooence."

#### OUT OF POLITICS.

Cleveland, who remained in politics until he had acquired a neat competence has said that he is out of politics and will say nothing to influence the votes of the people one way or another. It is doubtful whether he will even vote. This same Cleveland made famous an utterance about the duty every man owed to himself to vote, and to take part in the discussion of the welfare of his native land. That was when he ran for office. and needed that discussion, and needed those votes.

The change which came over him in his retirement surprised even his close friends. It was not so much because he did not care who was or who was not elected to office, as that he should have been so careless as to make the fact known. His friend Richard Olney, spen his time telling people how to vote, and for whom to vote, but the fact now develops that he, himself, was not on the voting list during the past four or five years. That action was in line with his colleagues at Harvard, as James has on more than one occasion said that he took such little interest in politics that when the desire of voting struck him. he was forced to ask someone else who the candidates were, and for whom he should vote. The professorial instinct struck Cleveland as soon as he reache d the happy shores of Princeton, and cor amenced the dull, scholarly routine work of delivering one lecture, or less, per vear.

There is a duty every man owes to himself, not only to vote, but al so to know why he votes. The mere c asting of a ballot is not enough. Clevela ad and Olney are anxious for votes in o der to obtain the pickings that votes ms y bring them. When there is nothing r acre, or when they believe they have ob tained a sufficient supply of this world 's goods, they retire, and voting from being a necessity becomes a bore.

Cleveland does not care whe ther Bryan or McKinley is elected. He knows that his interests will be well protected either way. Olney is under the necessity of still working, and as his advice relative to "sacred duty" is still, marketable, he advocates a thing which he neglects himself.

Those who are alive to their own interests will not only talk about voting. but they will vote, despite the action of "our prominent citizen s." This year they will forget the crime they committed in voting for Cleveliand, or for Cleveland's fellow Democrats and Republicans, and will place their ballot where it will be a blow at t'ae whole word-spinning crew. A vote for the Socialist Labor Party, for Malloney and Remmel. to a different aftitude, because such a vote would be s menace to their ease. their sloth, and their utter contempt for politics after they have grown rich from

#### The Socialist's You.

We have sworn a vow, we repeat it now: While the ed blood flows in our veins, We will work and fight both day and

Until the wage slave breaks his chains.

By our come ades slain in the Coeu By the Buffa lo strikers' gore; By the men shot dead in the Scott's Homestead; By the murdered three and a score,

Who were shot in the back by the capitalist pack. Because they knew not that we. As a class must not talk. Must not think, must not walk On the roads in this land of the free.

We'll observe no truce; we'll face all We will bring our Hammer down

On the capitalist plan and on every man, Be he robber or fakir or clown, Who tries to prevent our recorded intent, To weld our class into on

That will vote—aye, and fight— If need be, for the right To enjoy what our labor has won.

'Proletarians, unite!' With your votes win the fight;
"We have nothing to lose but our chain."
Take the Socialist vow; Smash the robber class now And the prize? "We've the world

STANISLAUS CULLEN.



Uncle Sam and Brother ries

BROTHER JONATES N-F4 know upon what prime ple Social claim that the working el ass should be all the wealth, and the capitalist of

UNCLE SAM-Uper , the very at principle that the wer king class does the work of produces in and the cap ist class does none.

B. J.-Go away! U. S .- Whither?

B. J.-I don't o are whither in pare lar. That's not so.

U. S.-What's not so?

B. J.-That the capitalists do

.U. S.-If F on know of any who d let me know

B. J.-Did , you ever hear of Jay Go U. S.-Y. S.

B. J.-I did you ever read his & phy?

U. S .- Several of them; and there my stat ement.

B. J .- You must have been

while rending them, or you must have rend, very imperfect ones.

U. S .- Neither. P . J .- Why. I remember disti

th at it is recorded in the one I read the he used to work regularly 16 hom day. U. S. puts his hands to his hins roars.

B. J.-What are you roaring about? U. S .- At your blunder. I now see

funny error that you have fallen in B. J .- What error? U. S .- You are getting mixed

the word "work." See here, does a p pocket "work," or does he not? B. J.-Guess he does,

U. S.-Does a pirate "work," be not?

B. J.-Guess he does. U. S.-Does a forger "work," at he not?

B. J.-I guess he, too, works. U. S .- Now, don't you yet see the ference between "work" and "work"

B. J. puckers his eyelids as it as light is pouring into his eyes. U. S .- All exertion may be b work." But there are two sorts de

ertions. One sort is productive of benefit society; it either directly enriches store of wealth or of knowledge,

does so indirectly. This sort of e tion is the work done by the we class. Another sort of exercion is produc of nothing, at least of nothing that good, and may be productive of m that is bad. Not an additional blade grass ,or an additional shoestring, not particle of the material wealth needs

by man is brought forth by the aretion of the pirate, the forger, the picpocket, or any other criminal, nor this exertion bring forth one bit of people does only this: it transfers to own pockets the wealth created by productive work of others. This sor exertion is the work of the capit

B. J.-Well, that throws a new upon the question.

U. S .- The capitalist class does no any useful work. It schemes, in tricks by which it transfers from hands of the working class the that these produce, and its several ! bers cudgel their brains, and "work or more hours a day upon fraudu vices to cheat one another. This work, so far from being entitled to reward, is entitled only to severe po ment. That's why we Socialists that the capitalists are entitled to

B. J.—If that's the only sort of they do, they surely deserve the print U. S .- On the other hand, the lectual and manual workers, the class exerts itself in the interest Its mental and manual efforts do needed thinking, and produce all the terial things that civilized man to, and that life requires. That we Socialists say that all the

ing except to bolts and bars.

B. J.—So say I, now. U. S.—Don't ever again allow you to be deceived by the words that talists and their hirelings fling WORK is noble. No capitalist except in the sense of the maire father in the following st

elongs to the working class.

Millionaire to applicant for leter's hand—"Do you work, sir?"
Applicant for the hand of the aire's daughter—"I do, sir."
Millionaire to applicant for he ter's hand—"Whom do you well

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

Currespondents who prefer to appear in wrist under an assumed name, will attach such asme to their communication, besides their own signature and address. Nonzellar will be recognized.

"Compensation"

TO THE DAILY PEOPLE,-Mayo Seymour, of Newark, sometimes titled adependent," gave an astounding public planation. He attempted to try to Newarkers the purpose and aim of Essex Trade Council. Poor source of recommendation this. Mind! A capitalistic mayor stands up to review the Labor Day parade, and incidentally spout for the pure and simple "princi-ples," "tactics" and "victories,"

He described the aim as, firstly: the eight hour day; secondly, the increase in the compensation of working men and working women.

There was not one word mentioned about working children, except the remark that "no man on less than living wages can educate his children, or spare them at a tender age from the workshops." So, then, the mayor knows of the barbaric tendency of the capitalist system to rear a progeny of barbarians? so he tacitly admits that we are living in the worst of worlds when children of tender age are prostituted mind and body in workshops? He throws a covert accusation at the class he represents that this class is demoralizing the working class because the children get less compensation than the fathers or mothers. He quoted Wendell Phillips as follows:

Crowd a man with fourteen hours work a day,' said the late Wendell Phillips, 'and you crowd him down to mere enimal life. You have eclipsed his aspirations, dulled his taste, stunned his intellect and made him a mere tool, to work fourteen hours, and catch a thought in the interval; and, while a man in a hundred will rise to genius, ninety-nine will cower down under the circum

"I take, for instance, one of the man facturing valleys of Connecticut. If you will get into the cars there at 6.30 o'clock in the morning, as I have done, you will find, getting in at every little station, a men, with their dinner in a pail, and they get out at some factory that is already lighted up. Go down the same valley at 7.30 in the evening and you will again see them going home. They must have got up at 5.30 o'clock, and they are at their work until nigh upon 8 o'clock. There is a good, solid fourteen hours. Now, there will be a strong, substantial like Cobbett, who will sit up nights studying, and who will be a scholar at last among them, but he is an excep-

"The average man, when he gets hom night, does not care to read an arti-from the "North American" nor a speech from Charles Sumner. No. if he can't have a good story and a warm supper, and a glass of grog, perhaps, he goes off to bed. Now, I say that the delization that has produced this state of things in nearly the hundredth year of the American Republic, did not come

Does he think of the great Abolitionis's further remarks to the working class of the United States:

"If you want power in this country, if you want to make yourselves felt, if you do not want your children to wait long co not want your children to wait long years before they have the bread on the table they ought to have, the leisure in their lives they ought to have, the opportanities in life they ought to have—if you don't want to wait yourselves—write on your banners so that every politica ner can read it, so that every poliician, however short-sighted he may be, can read it: "We never forget! If you haunch the arrow of sarcasm at labor, we never forget; if there is a division in Congress, and you throw your vote in the wrong scale, we never forget. You 'It will avail you in heaven, but on this side of the grave, never!" So that a man in taking up the labor question, will know he is dealing with a hair trigger pistol, and will say, "I am to be true to justice and to man; otherwise I am a dead duck."

Mayor Seymour carefully sefrained from hinting if not thinking of the latter. But as to making any charges—why no. He talked to the "gal-lery," He spoke to "de blekes wid de He spoke to "de blokes wid de Whether he be a short-sighted politician or a political trimmer, he made charge against capitalism. ed vaguely two unions with together members (')' who had within 20 and 10 years respectively "raised their wages" from \$1.50 in 10 hours to \$2.40 for 8 hours, and \$1.75 for 10 hours to \$3 for 8 hours, respectively. He did not sention the increased amount of proet, nor the time out of work nor the int of dues paid.

Compensation! Webster's says comregarded as, equivalent. \$3.00 in wages is regarded as (to

take the widest sense) an equivalent of ar \$14.50 worth of product.

The use of this nice, affable, flapdoodle, ou-see-'em-now-you-don't word, is sary to the Mayor. It works admirby on the pure and simpler's digestion. oly visions of Capital and Labor shakhands, of four twenty-one three hunand fourths per cent. yearly raise vages (and dues) make his eye water the hungriness thereof; he is no wage-tie! he is a Compensation Lord: a are it's all compensation! He would and capitistic rights—until he has

remark of President Momt of the Hat-

"These men, however, have received promises from the firm, and I admire the spirit of Berg & Co, in standing by the men-who have stood by them in the fight. In making this settlement, as in my entire line of policy in every case, I am working for the interests of the am working for the interests of the whole organization and not for Orange alone, although the opening of the Berg factory to more than 400 of our members'

cannot but be beneficial to the organiza-tion and to the community at large."

There's compensation for you Mr Pure and Simpler. It's only in words! But as We, I's and Strike Committee have ettled that the majority of the scabs must leave Berg's Hat Shop why we might as well "compensate"—in words be they ever so honeyed. Labor fakir will be labor fakir; scab will be scab; goose will be goose unless it's the American Sovereign going to the ballotox on Election Day and voting for further Compensations a la capitalism and against his class.

Assuredly the capitalist class is in a fright! At no time has there been such a mess of gulling served at the various occasions preceding elections as now. And to paraphrase in part Wendell hillips, he working class will say:

"We never forget! Turn your arms on us everywhere: we never forget! demand compensation, but not Ma Seymour' compensation: we demand the equivalent of what we produce. On our Red Banner of Socialism we have inscribed, "The unconditional surrender of

This election we fight you at the polls with a Malloney and Remmel ballot, in the name of the Socialist Labor LITTLE BILLY.

How Roosevelt Bears His Share of the "Country's

To the DAILY PEOPLE-The clipping which you have in vesterday's editorial column of the DAILY PEOPLE relative to Roosevelt and the trusts, calls a thing to my mind

In the clipping in question Roosevelt says "We should try to make men of wealth . . . bear their full share of the country's burden"

Two years ago when this same Roose velt was confronted with the "duty" of paying his full share of the taxes, he swore that he lived in Washington, and was therefore not liable for payment of taxes in New York. Then, later, when he was elected as Governor. I remember the PEOPLE raised the question as to his eligibility, as he had not resided withn the State the required period of time previous to his election to qualify him as office-holder. Thus do men of wealth bear their burdens. E. SEIDEL, Philadelphia, Sept. 10.

To the DAILY PEOPLE-We now have a regular carrier for the DAILY PEOPLE, who will cover the following route: Starting at 7 p. m. from Union Station to Smithfield St. to 2d Avenue to South 10th St. bridge, from there to any point in South Pittsburg. According to latest census we have in Pittsburg a population of 321,616, of which about 120,000 live on the South Side. Allowing four to a family, which is a moderate rate for a proletarian center, we have 30,000 families, 90 per cent of which are workingmen. No city in the United States shows such a rich field, and no place needs Socialist education so badly as South Pittsburg.

At present we have 165 regular subscribers for the DAILY PEOPLE. We should have 65,000, but I will feel happy if the comrades of South Pittsburg will put their shoulders to the wheel and roll up about 2650 regular subscribers before election. This should and can be done if the proper efforts are put forth. Collect the names of sympathizers and wage workers in your district, and send them a sample copy, or take one night a week to go out

solicting. may go down on your knees, and say, 'I The DAILY PEOPLE will be de-am sorry I did the act,' and we will say, livered for 10 cents a week, Sunday's issue 3 cents extra. Words cannot express how important this work is, as the DAILY PROPLE should be the most widely read paper in the United States Its success means the speedy emancipa tion from wage slavery, and the in-auguration of the Socialist Republic. So wake, comrades, be up and doing. Remember this means you don't wait on the other fellow to do it.

Any person not living on the line of this route can have their paper left at City Headquarters, 431 Smithfield. Leave names and adresses of subcribers and sympathizers in letter box

at city headquarters, or send to H. J. SCHADE, Agent.

Speeding Them Up.

To the DAILY PEOPLE—Machines are made by machines. Man-labor must comprise a small fraction in capitalistic industry in order to leave a greater margin of surplus value. The machines which make machines are operated by a set of workingmen who are from the very nature of the work a most intelligent class of craftsmen-the machinists.

The vital part in a working machinelathe, a planer, a milling machine, a boring machine—is the cutter. The capacity of a machine once built is limited or gauged by the cutting tool. The machine must move or rotate at a certain speed for a certain material. otherwise the cutter will break. The specific particles are all compensation Lord: a line. It engaged in the manufacture of are all compensation? He would row a pair of wings and glide among the clouds of forgetfulic apitistic rights—until he has rubbed on something like this

happened that the machine department could not turn out the forgings as fast

The solution would be to put in more lathes; but that would require more men . . . The cutter was taken to task instead—and with wonderfull results. Two men have succeeded in inventing a process for hardening tool steel and invested their invention with the Bethiehem Steel Co. It is the Taylor-White process of treating tool

involved the cutting up into chips of over 200 tons of steel forgings with an expenditure for material and labor of pays to get rid of labor). And here are the results: While on October 25th, 1898, the cutting speed was 8'-11" per minute, on January 15th, 1900, it became 25'-3", an increase of 183 per cent, the of cut is increased 30 per cent, the feed is increased 24 per cent.

This is a revolution! You simply treat

a piece of steel to some process and you turn out four times as much work as before. There is no wonder now that the machine shops clean out the forgings faster than they are supplied. No more lathes were bought, no more men were hired, but the output was increased four

Still Hitting Them.
To the DAILY PEOPLE-After an enforced vacation of two weeks, the wage slaves of the American Rubber Company (in the trust) who returned to work the first of the month are to be given a little more of the McKinley prosperity in the form of a shorter workday. Hereafter, for an indefinite period, they will work nine (9) hours, instead of ten (10) hours a day, and will have to loss of one hours pay a day. The com-1,500 hands and

pany employs about 1.500 about 700 will be affected, C. A. T. East Cambridge, Mass., September 7.

Growth in the West.

To the DAILY PEOPLE-A line as to the situation here.

The section has decided to enter the race again this fall. We hold our convention next Wednesday.

The Democrats have nominated a full ticket, and they will poll only a fair

We have only been organized a year. and the concitions are not wholly good for the rapid growth of the class-conscious Socialist movement. We cannot look for recruits to the Socialist Labor Party from the Mormon element, that is, so long as they remain Mormons, for they are controlled (politically) absolutely by the head of the church, through the Ward Bishops and Block Teachers.

This phase of the political organization of the Mormon Church has its ramifications throughout Utah and a and Wyoming. So far as Utah is concerned, the Mormons led the Gentiles play at politics, but the result of an election is always as the head of the church

wills it to be.

As to the flotsam and jetsam that will support the Democrats here this fall, nothing can be expected, time only will are be-Waylanded, befogged, and be Fostered, be-Bryanited, and their peculiar brain makes them susceptible to any political disease.

In the meantime Section Salt Lake

City, which is fighting toward class-con-sciousness, will hold the section together and make the very best fight possible under the circumstances.

W. H. Salt Lake City, Utah, September 4.

Capitalists' Most DanSerous Wearon To the DAILY PEOPLE-Says the

Milwaukee "Labor Day Souvenir: "The friendly relations existing between employers and the employed is also a matter for congratulations, and augurs well for the future." We would not have said anything about such nonsensical talk if issued by the Milwaukee Trades Union Label League "with the approbation and co-operation of the Federated Trades Council," a central labor organization among whose officers we find the names of well-known Democrats, as S. McCarthy, President of the Label League; Vic-

To speak of a "friently relationship" between the exploiter and the exploited is something we of the fighting S. L. P. fail to understand.

tor L. Berger, editor, and Howard Tut-

However, we do not doubt for a moment that there exists a warm friendship between many a trades unionist and the capitalists. Otherwise, what did they mean by this (their) friendly relation with the capitalists when they congratulated themselves on the "friendly relations existing between the employers and the

employed?" We have heard a Gompers, a McArsame and similar expressions repeatedly, to hoodwink the people. And that now the so-called "progressive" and radical unionists use the same vile method, shows but their weakness of power, insincerity and dishonesty of action, and above ali, their class-unconsciousness. Our late comrade, Liebknecht, has pressed so forcibly the grave importance of the class struggle upon our minds when

This foundation of the class struggle

geois party movements, and of So cialism only a division of the bourgeois democracy. The bourgeois po-litical economy and politics direct all their exertions against this class character of the modern labor movement. If it were possible to create a breach in this bulwark, in this citadel of Socialism, then Socialism is conquered and the proletariat thrown back under the dominion of capitalist society. However small such a break may be in the beginning, the enemy has the power to wider it, and the certainty of final victory. And the enemy is most comes as a friend to the fortress; when he slinks in under the cover of friend-ship, and is not recognized as a friend

"The enemy who comes to us with open visor, we face with a smile, to set our foot upon his neek is mere play for us The stupidly brutal acts of violence of police politicians, the outrages of anti-Socialist laws, the anti-revolution laws, penitentiary bills-these only arouse feelings of pitying contempt; the enemy, however, that reaches out the hand to us, for a political alliance, and intrudes himself upon us as a friend and brother— him and him alone have we to fear. Our fortress can withstand every assault-if stormed nor taken from us by siege-it can only fall when we ourselve open the doors to the enemy, and take him into our ranks as a fellow comrade. Growing out of the class struggle. party is unconquerable; without it the party is lost; for it will have lost the ource of its strength. understand this, or thinks that the class struggle is a dead issue, or that class an-tagonisms are gradually being effaced, stands upon the basis of bourgeois philosophy."

H. B. Milwaukee, Sept. 9.

Inventions, Inventions.

(A Note from the Field of War.)

To the DAILY PEOPLE-A letter from McKeesport was printed last week in the DAILY PEOPLE explaining that a coupling machine was invented and installed at the National Tube Works of that place. This machine will throw out a number of men. The story how the coupling got out from the hands of the man to be manufactured wholly by a machine is worth knowing.

In 1892 the Eaton Cole & Burnham Manufacturing Company of Bridgeport Conn., had made machines for making couplings-two machines forming one set. One was for catting a pipe into pieces of suitable length. The other would finish the sides, thus making a rough coupling.

This process gave an article inferior to a hand-made coupling. But the coupling or socket makers, as they are called, were too independent. A strike in that line of work could, and sometimes did, cripple the whole mill. Even such an inferior product making machine was used to insure the manufacturers against the workingman. In 1897, I designed, under instructions of an old enfor making couplings. The first in that set takes in a hot long bar, cuts it into pieces of suitable length, and bends them around. The second machine welds the ends together in a mechanical way-by rolling the reheated product of the first machine. The third expands the ends hydraulically.

One day the first machine was started and I was called down to see its opera-A tall, slim and very young Irish man, while chewing and spitting, was shovelling the red hot bar into the mouth the machine, the same cracked, coughed, but did not work. He pushed either too fast or too slow. "Well," said either too fast or too slow. "Well," said I to the superintendent, "he must be

bashful, let us go away."

The Irishman meanwhile chewed, spit out and evidently did not mind it a bit.
While walking away the superintendent said: "The mill will start in about two weeks from now. Until that time will learn how to operate the machine . . . The workingman evidently did not know anything about that work and

at the office asking for a job.
"What is your trade?" asked the superintendent.

am a socket-maker." "We do not need socket-makers," they said to him. "Machines make sockets

The victory of capital seemed to u more than complete. Three men work-ing on three machines can make couplings dready superior to hand-made ones, displacing about 20 men. Now comes the National Tube Works, combines the trree

machines into one, using electricity for welding. Now then, where electricity is used the victory must be supreme. No more socket-makers, no more ocket-makers, ho more trouble with so many socket-makers - And what became of the union they so carefully built A. MAN. New York, September 5.

The Buzrards' Exhibit.

To the DAILY PEOPLE-Labor Day

has come and gone, and the buzzards roost of Western Pennsylvania, better known as the United Labor League, composed as it is of all the one-horse, shyster, labor fakirs of Allegheny Co., have brought out their stock-in-trade, and shown to the capitalists the votes they can lead in the shambles of capitalist politics.

The parade, announced in the capitalist press to be ten thousand, was counted by the writer and a comrade, and the number in line was just 2250, everything, including the bands.

As on a previous occasion when organised(?) labor, eighteen months ago, crawled in the dust before and did honor to Gen. Miles (who broke up the strike and the American Railway Union at the same time with the United States army) as the beloved guest of labor, so Chicago, spoke, we demonstrated our

to-day the same prominent figure was 'me-too mother of Socialism (?) in Allegheny County, Pap Grundy, arrayed in HER cylinder hat and Santa Claus whiskers, in a carriage

art the front of the procession,

By his side sat W. D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Street Raildent of the Amalgamated Street Railway Union, another "me-too" Socialist,
shyster, and all-around labor skate, a decoy duck, leading the street car men to inevitable defeat, as illustrated by the loss of the street car mens strike at Wheeling and at St. Louis a few weeks

Following were a few of the le lights in the fakir business in a carriage

and the rank and file on foot.

The only body of men who made any appearance worth noticing, were Looking at them as passed by it could easily be seen, that, under the leadership of a revolutionary trade union, like the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, these men could be made a power that would send a cold chill down the spine of the capitalist class pure and simple trade union, they were simply cat-paws to draw the out of fakirs. of the capitalist fires for the labor

Outside of the overalls, the general appearance of the parade was of a cheap-John character. The variegated and dilapidated hats and shoes in evidence, demonstrated that whatever good his union had done him, the good had not yet reached his pocket-book, and on it, would give his teeth the chatter Pittsburg Local No. 12, of the Intenational Tinners and Metal Workers Union, appeared in all their glory, carrying tin umbrellas, probably buying them with two cents a day raise they

got a short time ago.

This union was the last in the procession, and it was a fitting place; the cow's tail, they are always behind, and as long as it is in the control of the skates and plug-uglies that have hold of it now, it will always get the droppings

It has had more speeches from Socialist Labor Party speakers than any union in Pittsburg, and its taking part in the Buzzards' parade shows that a majority of its members are intellectual bankrupts, and have not the material of which men are made.

The main piece in the fireworks which

concluded the celebration, shows the rotten character of the leaders in the

pure and simple union.

This piece represented two hands clasped. one marked Capital, and the other Labor, and above was the inscrip-tion "As we would like to see it" !!! These treacherous, reptile leaders, lings of the capitalist class well know that the hand of capital never did, and never will close on the hand of labor as a brother, but that the hand of capital closes only on the wealth produced

by labor, and on the throat of labor, The whole celebration is a scheme whereby the Republican ring of Pitts burg, who own the street car system, use the pure and simple trade unions as means to lure the nickels of a gullible public out of their pockets, and the fakirs of this vicinity body and soul, they carry out their schemes through their instrumentality.

Down with the pure and simple unions Down with the labor fakirs. Up with the Socialist Trade & Labor

Alliance.
Up with the Socialist Labor Party.

Pittsburg, September 4, 1900.

The Buzz Hums In Syracuse

TO THE DAILY PEOPLE-We have just raised a Malloney and Remmel banner. It is 20x30 feet, and is stretched across the principal street of this city The effect is excellent; it attracts the attenion of every passerby, and it is impossible for anyone to walk along the street without seeing it.

During the Labor Day parade "pure and simple" unions all marched beneath the banner, and several times the rank and file gave three cheers for Malloney and Remmel, while the fakirs gritted their teeth, and were silent. Another feature of the parade that the fakirs do not like was our wagon, with two. or three of our members with a mega-been collecting the rents of the premises shope appouncing that Malloney would and the interest on the two mortgages speak at Lakeside Park that evening, and also giving out handbills for the speech at the City Hall the next evening. This wagon kept ahead of the parade all the morning. We are making things hum.

FRED J. MOWRY. Syracuse, Sept. 9.

Campaign in New York.

To the DAILY PEOPLE-Section Troy has aroused from its slumber. There is probably no place in the country where the pure and simple trade unions are so well organized as here, and where the fakir blooms so beautifully. Nevertheless there is enough of us to put on the armor and attack the barricade which stands in front of us. The few Socialists who are here are clear cut, level- headed men, and are determined that the Socialist movement must keep abreast of its development throughout the country.

We never thought we could hold open air meetings unless we had an outside speaker, but the work lay before us, we knew it should be done, and so we went at it. At first it seemed hard, but gradually we have developed speakers. and now we have four good men, and more good material to work from.

We started with one meeting a week last June. Now we hold two or three each week, and will not stop until we

ability to draw the workers and hold

The Malloney meetings were the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in Troy. At the meeting on the corner of Jacob and King streets there were fully 1.000 workmen present. The masterly manner in which the speaker explained the class struggle was applauded to the echo. He did not reach his clima until he finished the labor fakir. climax.though,

As to Damm, he seemed to hold his audience spellbound. After all this hard work the prospects for Troy look very

The labor fakirs have degenerated so low as to have ex-Senator Hill as their spokesman for the Labor day pienic.

They curse the DAILY PEOPLE and ialist Labor Party; cry no polities in the union; act as presidents of Bryan and Stevenson ward clubs, and a whot not least, ask Hill to address them. Is it not time for the Socialist Labor Party to start the buzz saw? Is it not about time that men were put on the firing line? We think so, and asking no quarter we expect none.

L. A. BOLAND, Organizer. Troy, N. Y., September 4, 1900.

The Campaign in Lynn

To the DAILY PEOPLE Section Lyan, S. L. P., is prepared for the coming presidential election. Rousing rallies have been held each Sunday at the Buach to large crowds of workingmen. Comrade Peabody of Haverhill was here a few weeks ago and gave us a very instructive and historical address. He was applauded by a large audience of workingmen and women.

We also had Comrade Berry, of Haverhill. He showed to the workingmen present the difference between the impure and simple unions and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. The hard knocks which he dealt to the labor fakirs were appreciated by the audience.

Comrade Eustace, of Peabody, was the speaker at the Beach a week ago. Comrade Eustace is a good speaker and he always holds his audiences until he is finished when they would wish him to continue.

Itallys are held every Monday evening at Market Square, West Lynn, Com-rades Wentworth and Deans addressed a good-sized audience last week.

The comrades of other cities should keep an eye on Lynn. We may surprise them on election day.

FRANCIS AMBROSE WALSH. Sept. 3, 1900.

Little Capitalist Games.

To the DAILY PEOPLE-The Ger man Savings Bank of Broadway and Beerum street, Brooklyn, and John Rue ger, a builder, have obtained an order from Judge Aspinall of the County Court, restraining Mrs. Annis Meyer and several other persons interested from paying and collecting rents for the property No. 50 Noll street, Brooklyn, pending the appointment of a receiver.

Mrs. J. Weber bought the property of Rueger some time ago, subject to a mortgage of \$2,500 and giving Rueger a purchase money second mortgage of \$2,000; to escape the payment of a judgment which she expected to be taken against her by Barbara Eimer, Mrs. Weber transferred the property to Geo. Hiller, whom, she alleges, soon after disappeared.

It was her understanding, she says, that, when the suit with Barbara Eimer was settled Hiller was to deed back the property to her, and that she received no consideration for it.

Hiller, however, without her knowl edge, deeded over the property through his attorney, Max Klein, 375 Fulton street, Brooklyn, to Annie Newman, who appears to be a fictitious person; subsequently, Mrs. Weber claims, Klein offered to deed back her property and fix matters with "Annie Newman" for a consideration of \$800, which demand he afterwards reduced to \$150. meantime no one is able to say who has As the taxes remain unpaid, there is very little hope of Mrs. Weber getting her house back without paying more than it is worth, as taxes, interest and foreclosure proceedings will net up a good sum. The cause of the lawsuit by Barbara Eimer against Mrs. Weber is said to have originated through a transaction with the defunct Franklin Skindiente. S. W. A. Brooklyn, Sept. 4.

To the DAILY PEOPLE -For the past several months there has been a ight on here between the capitalists of

Black & Germer Stove Works and the capitalists of the American Foundry Association where pure and simple unionism is used as a tool by this assothe refusal to jots the American Foundry Association by Black & Germer.

The men have been called out for a different cause. The foreman being one of the most perfect slave drivers that ever whipped his men was used as a prefor the men to go on strike. stoves now made by non-union men are boycotted through the United States and Canada.

An injunction against the strikers is now asked for by Black & Germer. The strikers forced the non-union men o sleep in the shop—that was the gro for the injunction. There is no doubt Black & Germer will join the American

Foundry Association.

'The strike of the Anchor Line in the Erie Basin is now settled with a great loss to the men. Only fifty men out of nearly 600 have gone buck to work, and these have returned at the rate of \$45 month and work Sundays. Before the strike they received \$50 a month and no Sunday work. The hourly men are not wanted. Fraternally, FRED UHLMANN,

## CASUAL OBSERVATIONS.

By Armand Hammer, Baltimore.

I have just read the essay of James, His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, on the "Rights and Duties of Labor." The Car-dinal is a townsman of mine, you know, He lives at some distance from my resi-dence, however, and I could not consistently regard him as a neighbor. Nor yet have we ever occupied the same roof.
But he sleeps well at night, despite that
fact. The Cardinal is the highest dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church
in the United States. He is usually regarded as an extremely reticent man, speaking only when he has something to say. His opinions are sought in times of public turmoil, and his counsel is valued by men kinding high in the national government. He is a man who wields Socialist government. He is a man who wields saw? Is a wonderful influence, whose word can regulate on make or unmake a political part; whose expressed views can govern millions. So now, when the labor question is being steadily forced to its proper place in the political world by the agitation of the Socialist Labor Party propagandists, and the controlling the second statement of the and the capitalists are strenuously rear-ing false is not to confuse and blind the working class, the Cardinal Issues his "Rights and Duties of Labor."

The Cardinal rarely expresses his views in secular organs. There are thousands of publications officially devoted to the Catholic Church in America, and these seek with avidity the contributions of the Cardinal, to the literature of the century, for he is a man who is known wherever a Catholic Church rears its spire skyward. And such a contributor spire skyward. And such a contributor is a great commercial advantage to any paper. Yes this essay initially apears as the leading editorial in an "American paper for the American people." In due season it will be copied as the leading article in all the Catholic papers, the subscribers to which are in a great the subscribers to which are in a great measure workingmen, as are the com-municants of the church in this country. In this manner the article will be ex-tensively read, whereas, were it to appear in religious papers exclusively, its scope of influence would be considerably

The Cardinal considers the labor question purely sympathetic, and its solution benevolence. The master should be kind to the servant, and the servant considerate of the master. His views on this subject are expressed in this paragraph:

"We should remember that they (the servants) are our fellow beings, that they have feelings like ourselves, that they are stung by a sense of injustice, repelled by an overbearing spirit, and softened by kindness, and that it largely rests with us whether their hearts and homes are to be clouded with sorrow or radiant

are to be clouded with sorrow or radiant with joy."

Likewise, there is no class struggle; there are only good capitalists and had capitalists. The had, he hopes, are comparatively few, though the "heartless monopolist exhibiting a grasping avarice" appears in one of the seeries. He as nearly linked to the Trust and the tal, linked to the Trust, and the car of Juggernaut performs its usual

Read his own words: No friend of the race can contemplate without painful emotions those heartless polists exhibiting a grasping ava-which has dried up every sentiment of sympathy, and a sordid selfish-ness which is deaf to the cries of distress. Their sole aim is to realize large dividends without regard to the para-mount claims of justice and Christian charity. These trusts and monopolies, like the car of Juggernaut, crush every

Obstacle that stands in their way."

Here are some of the duties of labor:
Speaking of labor organizations he says:
"They should exercise unceasing vigi-"They should exercise unceasing vigi-lance in securing their body from the control of designing demagogues who would make it subservient to their own selfish ends, or convert it into a politi-cal engine."

For instance, a political engine which would mow down the class distinction in society, and forever drive out "from the temple" those whose "sole aim is to realize large dividends without regard to the paramount claims of justice and Christianity," the political engine of the working class-the Socialist Labor Party. But the Cardinal himself proves the ne-cessity for such a party of the working class, when he says, referring to the material relations of corporations and

their employees:
"In many places the corporations are said to have the monopoly of stores of supply, where exorbitant prices are charged for the necessaries of life. Bills are contracted which the workmen are unable to pay from their scanty wages, and their forced insolvency places them entirely at the mercy of their task-mas-

Now, without desiring to be disrespectwith the above, comment being unneces

'Activity is the law of all intellectual and animal life. The more you live in conformity with that Jaw, the happier you will be. An active life, like the puryou will be an unfailing source of gladness, health and contentment, while an indolent life, like the stagmant pool, an indolent life, like the stagmant pool, breeds discontent, disease and death. No man enjoys with a keener relish the night's repose and the Sunday and holiday rest, than the son of toil. A life of patient industry is sure to be crowned with a competence, if it is not crowned with an abundant remuneration. The great majority of our leading men of wealth are indebted for their fortunes to their own untiring industry. Take mactive, personal, conscientious interest in active, personal, conscientious interest in the business of your employer. Be as if it were rour own. Foster habits of economy and self-denial. No matter how modest your income may be, always live

The Cardinal has spoken for the "Rights and Duties of Labor," the Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter, of the Episcoral Church, told of the "Duties of the Rich to the Poor," and the "American" paper has demanded the competitive system "for the American people." If now, the You-ime of Tien Tain, or the Chop Susy of Sinm can be prevailed upon to ex-press their opinions on "The Carrying of the Hod in Java," the American working class may be considered saved.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 16.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE— Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reads street, New York

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS. Thomas Curran, Secretary, Room 13, 557 West-minster street, Providence, R. L SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-ADA-F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dun-des street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—
26 New Reads street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice.—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 People Building on Tuesday evening, September Keveney in the chair.

turned over to the Labor News Company

country relative to the virility of the JULIAN PIERCE S. L. P.

The regular meeting of the National Executive Committee was held at the Joseph Sauter resigned as treasurer of the National Executive Committee. His resignation was accepted and Eher

amount includes the receipts from asment to defray the expenses of a delegate to the International Congress

Expenditures for the week, \$439.16,

National Secretary, reported that Lucien Saniel sailed for Paris on the 8th inst., to be present at the International Congress.

All Sections in organized states are requested to take notice that money collected on campaign lists, as well as the lists, are to be sent to the Secretaries of the state committees, who will in turn settle with the National Executive Committee, one half of the money col-lected on each list to go to the State

Committee.

The new constitution having been adopted by general vote, Sections and State Committees will please take notice that on and after the first day of Octoher due stamps will be charged for as provided in Article VIII., namely, Sections to pay twelve cents for each stamp and State Committees seven cents for each stamp. Notice of this is given so that members may have time to pay back dues under the old rate, the Sections to get such stamps-between new and October, 1, 1900.

JULIAN PIERCE. Recording Secretary.

#### IOWA.

CLINTON, Aug. 27.—At the State lowing officers were elected: State Organizer, Erick Matzon, State Secretary, Laurizt Borup.

State Treasurer, Jans Rann. ollowing are the officers of Section Clinton:

Organizer, P. Rann. Secretary, L. Borup. Financial Secretary, E. Matzon. P. RANN.

#### KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ang. 27.—Section Louisville has expelled the following persons: Lebrecht Werner, for joining another political party; Jacob Lansborg, for being an all-around fakir; Carl Hafner, for conduct unbecoming a member of the S. L. P.

JAMES DOYLE, Organizer.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The District Convention of the Social-t Labor Party will be held at the City ast Labor Party will be held at the City Hall, Holyoke on Saturday night, Sep-tember 29 at 8 o'clock for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate in the First Massachusets, Congressional Dis-trict, also a candidate for Councilor in the Fight, Councilor the Eighth Councilor District, a Senatorial candidate in the Seventh Senatorial District, Representatives in the Seventh and Eighth Representative Districts, a candidate for County Commissioner in Hampden county and a State Committee man and to transact such other business. pan and to transact such other business comes properly before such convention. The Congressional Convention will be railed by Herman Koepke of Pittsfield:

mitted to the membership for considera-tion. Receipts, \$3.80; expenditures, \$15.80.

HAMMOND, Rec. Sec.

NEW YORK, PORT RICHMOND, Sept. 7.—The following officers have been elected by Section Richmond County for the cur-

rent half year:
Organizer, John H. Moore,
Secretary, J. H. Wilton,
Trensurer, Michael Driscoll. Financial Secretary, Joseph Bielek, Agent for THE PEOPLE, Jacob Zim-

mer.
Auditors, Paul Schweinberg, H. M. Stocking, J. S. Hoffman.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Allentown, Pa., Attention!

Comrade Joseph F. Malloney .our Pres Receipts, \$171.57; expenditures, \$62.06.

National Secretary reported that Lucfen Sanial had finished the address ordered by the Convention. The address was the meeting will be held in the court for publication.

Interesting communications were received from various Sections of the men as possible.

THE ORGANIZER.

#### Ohio Comrades Take Notice.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 5.-To the Socialists and all friends of the Socialist Executive Committee was held at the Daily People Building on Monday evening. September 10. Sauter in the chair: tee of Cection Columbus is collecting mony for the National Agitation Fund. Our National Executive Committee is in need of money, in order to send our standard-bearer, Comrade Malloncy, on Forbes was chosen to fill the vacancy.

Receipts for the week, \$470.31, which will be made for Columbus, but, should we be so unfortunate as not to have our candidate for Persident with us for a meeting, money is needed at the national headquarters, and, while there are not many that can be expected to contribute in large amounts, the local committee Expenditures for the week, \$439.16, will gladly receive whatever is offered, which amount includes the expenses of Drop a card to I. Hauser, 806 West the Party's delegate to the International Town street, Columbus, Ohio, and the committee will wait on you, or contributions may be handed to any member of the section. To those living outside of the city, if it is more convenient for them, they can send their contributions direct to Henry Kuhn, the National Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York, OSCAR FREER,

For the Committee.

#### DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE.

September 10, 1900. Regular meeting of the Daily People Conference held at the Daily People Building, with C. C. Craford in chair Minutes adopted as read. Report of committee to revise circular to the effect that plan should be dropped, concurred

heir districts that next Sunday, 8-ptem ber 16, an organized effort will be made to sell the PEOPLE. Every district should assist by sending at least two members to 2-6 New Reade street, at 7 a, m. This will be no ordinary effort.

great deal depends upon it and it will be a success if every one co-operates. Remember every comrade should be at the DAILY PEOPLE office at 7 n. m. Entertainment Committee elected C. Entertainment Committee elected C. S. Craford, S. D. Cooper, E. Siff, J. Horwitz, L. Isaacson. The following districts responded to the roll call:

MANHATTAN-6th and 10th, 9th 13th, 15th and 17th, 16th, 19th and 21st, 20th, 26th, 32d and 33d, 34th and 35th

FINANCIAL REPORT. 16th A. D..... 7.95 

"L'Asino," one of our Italian Socialist ontemporaries has an excellent article on the alleged Chinese tortures. It has seized the Gilb in the humor of the matter, and, after touching upon the ridiculous side of the matter, it brings out by a startling and vivid illustration, the

source of the torture inspiration.

The Chinese squeeze the hands between The Chinese squeeze the hands between boards to which serews for the purpose of tightening them are attached. In Italy they have a delicate handcuff that paign. Furthermore this gang of politically they have a delicate handcuff that paign. cuts and mangles the wrists of those on whom they are forced.

The Chinese still use the stocks. In

prisoner up by the thumbs.

The Chinese cage has also come in for its share of attention, but the fact that it is customary to manacle men hand and foot is overlooked by those "horrified" by Chinese tortures, but "L'Asino" brings it to mind! brings it to mind.

sese flogging is marglieled with the punishment prevalent in every army in Europe. Chinese beheading finds its accompaniment in the guillotine of France, the rope and the rifle of the other countries, and in the innumerable secret murders which fill in the play-day of capitalism. of capitalism.

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our refined and gilded barbarism to the

It looks as though we have indeed sent our refined and gilded barbarism to the keathen.

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### CALIFORNIA

# cialist Labor Party.

California Workingmen Organize to Fight Republicans Democrats and Especially to Smash the Crook and Fakir Led Kangaroo Debsite Combination in This Campaign.

The Socialist Labor Party of California held its State Convention at Forrester's Hall, Los Angeles on August 24.

The convention was called to order at 10 a. m., and the assembled delegates were delighted to see two life sized crayon portraits of our standard bearers, Joseph Francis Malloney and Valentine Remmel artistically framed in red adorning the platform.

The routine work of the temporary officers and committees on Credentials. Orders of the day and resolutions was gone through with and 28 delegates were seated.

George S. Holmes was elected perm anent Chairman and J. C. Hurley elected permanent secretary.

The report of the State Committee with its welcome news of aggressive legal ac tion against the Frisco Kangaroos to en sion them fom using the S. L. P. name aroused great enthusiasm and the boys are now digging liberally with a hearty determination to win the fight.

e following resolutions were read and adopted with cheers:

The Socialist Labor Party of the State of California in convention assembled at Los Angeles, August 24, 1900 endorse the platform and proceedings adopted by the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party held in New York City or June 2, 1900 and pledges support to ou standard bearers, Joseph Francis Mal loney for President and Valentine Van Remmel for Vice President.

INDORSING THE N E. C.

We endorse the actions of our National Executive Committee in carrying out the tactics of the Party and in smashing the Kangaroo conspiracy.

#### THE PRESS

We commend the straightforward course of our national organ, the WEEK-LY PEOPLE, and pledge our support to the DAILY PEOPLE, the only straightforward working class papers published in the English language. We also pledge our support to other authorized Pary organs published in other languages.
THE S. T. & L. A.

Being the Party of the working class we endorse and support the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance—the only trade union in America that fights both in the shop and at the ballot box for working class interests only, and we call on all wage workers to organize under the ban-ner of the S. T. & L. A.

DENOUNCING THE CAPITALIST PARTIES.

Whereas class interests and class politics are inseparable, divide as they may on certain business interests, our Republiunited on the question of skinning labor Resolved, That we call on all workers to shun and treat with contempt all such parties as tools of the capitalist class and to support with their votes the only party that fights for the working class-the Socialist Labor Party.

DENOUNCING THE KANGAROOS AND CROOKS.

We also warn all wage workers against the expelled members of the So-cialist Labor Party commonly called Kangaroos, who are making fraudulent efforts to run a bogus Socialist Labor paign. Furthermore this gang of political tricksters, under the pretence of being Socilaist Labor Party men, went through a farce of a convention with some Social Democratic party men at San Francisco, on July 4, this year, and thereupon falsely announced to the public that the Socialist Labor Party and the Social Democratic party had fused in California. This convention declared this aunouncement to be false and fraud-ulent in every particular, and reasserts the well known and unswerving policy of the Socialist Labor Party TO NEV-ER FUSE. Therefore we call upon all wage workers to repudiate this gang of adventurers and sentimentalists and to smuch them for all time with the class-conscious ballot of the FIGHTING 8. L. P. ON CITIZENSHIP.

District; Fred N. Tuttle, Sixth District;

George Edwards, Seventh District. For Assembly-F. Ftexlaff, 70th District: J. Wittum, 71st District: B. Jen-sen, 72d District: S. J. Cooper, 73d Dis-trict: A. Roberti. 74th District: W: S. Skinner, 75th District; F. A. Seward, 77th District; J. H. Smith, 79th District; John McKechnie, 29th District; George Speed, 31st District; George B. Wright, 33d District; J. Alfonso, 89th District. Other candidates for Congress and As-sembly will be made by comrades living within their respective districts at local

conventions. Spirited speeches were made by Com-rades Tuttle, Rentelmen, Edwards, Holmes, Bechtel, Gunsberger and Mar-tin. Comrade N. Gunsberger, with a few felicitous remarks , brought every member to his feet in respectful saluta-tion to the noble life work of our deceased German cournde, Wilhelm Lieb-knecht.

Comrade Wm. J. Martin read a short address to voters, prepared for the oc-State Committee use the same in the State manifesto. After singing revolutionary songs and with three hearty cheers and a tiger for Malloney and Remmel, the convention adjourned.

GEORGE S. HOLMS, Chairman. Jas. C. HURLEY, Secretary.

#### DAILY PEOPLE GENERAL FUND

Previously acknowledged....\$14,184.61 Received from Daily People Conference, per E. Siff, Financial Secretary..... Received from S. L. P. of Rhode Island and L. A. 206,

10.30 County, N. J., a. c. of May Festival .....

#### DAILY PEOPLE MINOR FUND.

Providence, a. c. of D. P.

Received for Minor Fund from: W. S. & D. B. F., Br., 132, Bethlehem, Pa., \$2; D. P. Penny Fund, Alles & Pisrenny Fund, Alies & Fis-cher's cigar shop, Boston, Mass., per Sam Freedman, \$8.15; Daily People Confer-ence, sale of emblem tickets, \$10: Conductor No. 230, N.Y., wood, O., \$1; collection for song by Van Kerkvoorde, Sioan, N. Y., \$6......

#ENRY KUHN, Financial Secretary-Treasurer.

#### GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

Previously acknowledged......\$611.54
Section Louisville, Ky.: \$10;
Lewis Hoeckel, Johnstown, N.
Y., 50c; Section Collinsville, Ill.: 1/2 on list 66, \$4.38; Section Hudson Co., N. J.: collection \$3.78; E. H. L., \$2; Section Eric, Pa., E. H. L., \$2; Section Eric, Pa., \$2; Section Grove City, Pa., \$2; P. E. De Lee, Troy, N. Y., 65c; Section Newburgh, N. Y., \$5: Peckskill, N. Y., \$3.50; Albany & Rensselaer, N. Y., \$5: Troy, N. Y., \$4.25; Schenectady, N. Y. \$15; Gloversville, N. Y., \$5: Utica, N. Y., \$6: Syracuse, N. Y., \$25: Socialist Promaganda Y., \$25: Socialist Propaganda Society, San Francisco, Cal., \$12.50; Frank Perillo, Brooklyn, N. Y., 50c; Harry Bloemsma, Belleville, Ill., \$1; Section Detroit, Mich., \$5: Section Jacksonville, Ill., \$5: Mass. Gen'l Com., a. c. of lists, \$10; Section Richmond, Va., 1/2 on list 474, \$6.50; Section Haverhill, Mass., on list 161, \$1.15; 20th A. D.,

New York, \$3...... 138.71 Total ... \$750.25

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6.00

1.50

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For Congress— S. B. France, Fourth

Soc: Mastric, 25c; Owen, 50c; Owen, 50c; Congressional end Assembly District Rutkin, 25c; Hartung, 50c; Owen, 50c; Congressional end Assembly District Rutkin, 25c; Owen, 50c; Owen, 50c; Congressional end Assembly District Rutkin, 25c; Owen, 50c; Congressional end Assembly District Rutkin, 25c; Hartung, 50c; Congressional end Assembly District Rutkin, 25c; Hartung, 50c; Owen, 50c; Congressional end Assembly District Rutkin, 25c; Hartung, 50c; Congressional end Assembly District Rutkin, 25c; Congressional 50c; E. F. Lake, 50c; Wemberger, 50c; Club I, 50c; Club III, 50c; Club III, 50c; Club

1.00

1.00

3.65

9.70

7.20

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