

VOL. X, NO. 26

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22. 1900.

WHY THE WORKINGMEN OF **AMERICA SHOULD VOTE FOR** MALLONEY AND REMMEL,

Candidates of the Socialist Labor Party for President and Vice-· President.

An Analysis of the Classes and Political Parties in the United States-The Republican Party-The Democratic Party-The Socialist Labor Party-A Vote for McKinley and Roosevelt Is a Vote for the Perpetuation of Capitalism-A Vote for Bryan and Stevenson Is a Vote for the Perpetuation of Capitalism --- A Vote for Malloney and Remmel Is a Vote for the Abolition of Capitalism and the Organization of the Socialist Republic, a Republic in Which Those Who Wish To Live by Their Own Labor Shall Have Abundant Opportunity, While Those Who Wish To Live On the Labor of Others (As the Capitalists and Their Parasites Live at Present) Will Be Accorded the Same Option the Capitalists Give the Workers To-day: the Option To Go To Work or Starve.

FELLOW WORKINGMEN :---There are three political parties in the ever, follow by any means that we are field, each representing one of the three divided by, the Capitalist System; that is, by the private ownership of the means of production. They are:

1. The Republican Party, representing the Plutocracy;

2. The Democratic Party, representing the Middle Class;

1 The Socialist Labor Party, = presenting the Working Class.

In order to vote intelligently, each citim, whether moved by personal interests the meanest sort or by public conderations of the highest order, should therefore know exactly what the classes are which those three parties respectively represent. He should at least know enough of their past development and present condition to correctly infer their aspirations and prospects. Then - and then only - will the past record and present declarations of each party become intelligible to him. Then and then 'only-will he be able to form a clear idea of what the party for which he may yote will, on the one hand, sek to accomplish, and, on the other hand, succeed in accomplishing if placed in power at the coming election

But no knowledge is acquired without ome effort, and we must here request your earnest attention. At the risk of saying much that is supposed to be generally well known, but with a view to the more forcible presentation of truths lly unknown, we shall proceed methodically, beginning with an inquiry into the nature and power of the thre economic classes above named.

indebted to Capitalism in any form for classes into which the nation has been -any progress made since its advent, as its apologists, who conveniently take the effect for the cause, would have us believe. For that progress we are exclusively indebted to modern science and invention, which compelled Capitalism to assume a form under which it could be an instrument of progress, instead of remaining a hindrance to it.

From all of which it does not, how-

In that new form it may consequently be termed the "New Capitalism." to distinguish it from the "Old Capitalism," characterized by the mode of scattered ownership and divided management, which amost universally prevailed in the infancy of the modern system of production by machinery.

It will be observed that in this ad- Plutocracy, because of the higher effivanced form of Capitalism the personafity (the individuality) of the Capitalist, as such, disappears effirely. As a mere stock or bond holder he is an idle person, clipping coupons. The financial managers, as such, are mere stipendiaries of the corporate body, although they may be, and generally are, Capital- gathered. The small Middle Class man ists also, availing themselves of their opportunities of manipulation to feather their own nests at the expense of their, life upon the income which he derives trusting fellows. As to the technical managers-the men of brain, science, or special knowledge upon whom every industry owned by the Plutocracy depends for its practical workings, social useful-

preservation of their personal capitalistic interests, is not a work of social utility. It does not add a blade of grass to the general mass of wealth. Moreover, it is far less efficient, in proportion to the amount of business involved, than the work of the plutocratic manager. At any rate they soon find that they cannot readily get a larger share of the fleece of Labor than the small capital at

their command entitles them to under that Capitalist System which they uphold so strenuously: for the landlord increases his rent, the tax collector his bill, etc., while the competitor near by reduces his prices. As to the actually useful work which they may perform as producers or distributors, it is of even less value than similar work performed by a wage-slave in the service of the ciency given to Labor by the superiority of plutocratic machinery and organiza tion. It cannot appreciably contribute to his enrichment if perchance heisfairly prosperous, or to his relief if he is hardpinched. It is not by working like a bec. but by robbing the bec, that honey is who must work like a wage-slave because he cannot maintain his plane of from his capital, not only remains poor. but steadily grows poorer, and in the end falls into bankruptey.

Obviously, then, the, Middle Classthat great Middle Class which was for ness and constant progress-they are so long a time the ruling economic and see it to-day, a rotten remnant of past conditions. In so far as it still acts a part in production and distribution. it is merely a convenient instrument of the Plutocracy, to be cast away as soon as Plutocracy itself shall have sufficiently perfected its own machinery and extended its own organisation.

a number of them into the street or 'shuts up shop" altogether, shouting, "Crisis!" Here, then, comes the army of the starving; the reserve army of unemployed labor, competing with the employed for the privilege of working. A say that he is not class-conscious. Of singular army, unlike any other, in that it fights the more eagerly for its masters. as it costs nothing to them. Whichever

side wins in this internecine strife between workingmen, wages go down and the capitalist process is resumed with an increased power of grinding human life into profit. Then comes a "Labor Fakir" and

shouts "organize!" Aye, "in union is strength." Organize. But for what purpose? To this question common sense would answer: "To abolish the Wage System; to do away with Capitalism and its swindling process; to substitute the associated producers for the associated plunderers of wealth: in a

word; to socialize the means of production." But the Labor Fakir, whose sole object, highly "practical," is to live comfortably, capitalist-like, at the expense of his ill-paid dupes, answers: "To keen out the unemployed; to get for my union a monopoly of labor. No politics in the union."

Of course the employing classes-and especially the Plutocracy, which is now, by far, the largest employer of laborhas nothing to fear from a "union" founded on such a basis and for such a purpose. The unemployed continue fighting the employed, and the employer wins. But supposing even that the wageworking people could be so organized that there would be no "scabs," they would still in the end have to surrender. since the Capitalists hold all the means of life.

IV.-ECONOMICS AND POLITICS. It is, indeed, a very plain fact that class interests and class politics are inseparable. The very existence of Capitalism requires in the first place that the fundamental principles upon which it is established be regenized by the political body-that is, by the nation in its corporate capacity--as the basis of all the economic relations between its citizens. As a consequence it requires also that the public powers protect with all their might the private interests naturally developed by that system. In othe words, so long as the political body recognizess and protects it, Capitalism cannot be attacked; and as a matter of course it will be thus recognized and protected so long as the Capitalists themselves control the public powers.

And the same principle applies to all other forms of social-economic organization in any age and in any country. The nature of government necessarily depends on the nature of the economic institutions upon which the social structure is built; for goverment is a mere agency established and kept up to maintain at any cost and develop to the utmost the prevailing economic system. Under Feudalism, government is of the lords, by the lords, for the lords. Under Capitalism, government is of the Capitalists, by the Capitalists; for the Capital-Under Socialism alone can gover ment be of the people, by the people, for the people. From the conflict between lords inevitably issues the greater lord, or absolute monarch. From the conflict between Capitalists issues the all-powerful Capitalist coalition, or Trust. In Socialism alone can there be no conflict of interests, no coalition of privileges. no social inequality, and no class despotism, because the social structure is a Co-operative Commonwealth, in which

wealth which the workers produce, casts of the fact that persons belonging to the same social class have certain common interests, in the defense of which they must unite. Of the workingman, for instance, who does not realize this fact and therefore remains isolated among his fellows, looking only for himself, we the workingman who, fully realizing it, acts acordingly, we not only say that he is class-conscions but that he is moved in his conduct by a true spirit of class solidarity. But of the workingman who realizes it, yet does not act accordingly, we say that he is a traitor to his class.

Class-consciousness must obviously increase with the growing intensity of the class struggle. But in the beginning it is not equally strong and does not increase at the same rate in the three social classes. A hasty glance at its historic development in the United States will clearly show that such is the case. In this country at least, owing to its vast extent and abundant natural wealth (which the first occupant could make his own) the lines between the classe were not at first sharply defined. The existence of a slave-holding oligarchy in the Southern States-which of course was thoroughly class-conscious and therefore acted an important part in national politics-was the only source of profound disagreement: but it was finally swept away in the maelstrom of the Civil War. As to the people who worked for wages, their condition-as Karl Marx, the author of "Capital," observed-was a probationary state. from which they emerged sooner or later as middle-class men.

From the Civil War, however, dates a new era. The previously small Capitalists, who were enormously enriched by it, became a distinct class, a Plutocracy, which, aided by the progress of invention, immediately entered upon its wonderful career of wealth concentration, franchise grabbing, etc. From its very birth it was a highly class-conscious body, fully realizing the value of political power. Naturally, its political instrument was the "glorious Repudhean Party," which, in order to free the black slaves, had already enslaved the whole nation to that Plutocracy.

On the other hand the small Capitalists did not for a long time comprehend the ominous import of the fundamental change that had taken place. Moreover, their natural condition being the competitive stage, their class-consciousness remained vague and chaotic. Nevertheless, they realized that they had become an inferior class; and in their blind discontent, in their mad opposition to those inevitable developments of Capitalism, which they had not foreseen and cannot yet to-day understand plainly, many of them naturally selected as their political instrument the Democratic Party.

As to the wage-workers, until then entirely deprived of class-consciousness for the reason already given, that their condition was a "probationary stage," they became truly a class, a permanent, iron-bound class, from which they could no longer escape. But a whole generation of them passed away without comprehending what had taken place. Then did their sons and daughters, born in wage servitude, and having no prospect but to die in wage servitude, realize that they were indeed a class. Then, and then only, did the more thoughtful among them, enlightened by Socialist truth, be come fully class-conscious, with the result, at last, that the Socialist Labor Party, young and strong, growing apace stands in the field unchallenged as to only representative of the interests and all have equal economic rights and aspirations of the Working Class.

omits nearly every important feature. yet does not fail to insolently and defiantly mention the unexampled prosperity of the Plutócracy. It reassert its traditional policy concerning money and the tariff. It warns again the Middle Class debtors that they shall not be permitted to pay their debts in depreciated silver. Tariff protection to the exploiters of American labor is still considered adequate value in full payment of the labor vote. Should the workingmen demand from their employers a share of that pro tection or attempt to protect themselves. the "record" of the Republican Party is full of suggestions as to the treatment which they will inevitably receive In this respect at least it no more differs from the "record" of the Democratic

Party than one bullet differs from another of the same form and calibre. In its declaration concerning the trusts the Republican Party "recognizes the neessity and propriety of the honest cooperation of capital to meet new busiess conditions." As to its artfully worded condemnation of practices, it is obviously directed against those "combinations or conspiracies" which, having for their object the swin-

dling of Capitalists by other Capitalists, disgrace the trust movement and actually retard its progress. Of this we may be certain: The trust legislation which The trust legislation which the Republican Party promises will have for its object the strengthening of the "tonest" trusts, by driving out of the movement the reckless schemers who dislabor. The American Plutocracy is un-equalled in wealth; it can afford to be a nodel of unimpeachable respectability to the financial worll. Thus did Jay Gould become an "honest and conservative financier" when he had been long enough

The Republican' Party points with pride to its record of territorial expansion and Imperialis u. Both go to-gether and are an obvious necessity. We must expand or burst. In the last three years, by a judicious application of the capitalist process, "we" squeezed out of American labor a production exceeding by 1,700 millions the values which were able to invest or waste in this country. To that extent, therefore, "our" exparts exceeded "our" imports. Yet "lour" capatities of overproduction is to hardly been tested. "We" lent to the British government one-half of the money which it needed to crush out the Boers and establish British Imperialism in Af-"We" listen complacently to the overtures of Russia for a loan that will duces but does not enjoy. By all means let us expand, and use "our" own money to build up an Imperialism of our own. The Capitalism that does not expand im-perially is a dying Capitalism.

in conclusion, the Republican Party In conclusion, the Republican Party threateningly reminds both the Middle Class and the Working Class of the crisis of 1903. Should its candidate for the Presidency be defeated and Bry-the defeated and Bryan elected, it were in the power of the Plutoeracy to inflict upon this country a far greater punishment than it ever suffered "by the act of God or the ele-ments." And this is not an idle threat, BUT SHOULD JOSEPH F. MALLONEY BE BOR PARTY IS NOT A REBELLIOUS MOB;

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and all that follows is obviously-like the stump speeches of Candidate Bryan -mere campaign froth, intended to befool the stupid Middle Class and other voting cattle:

Take, for instance, the demagogical profession of "unalterable opposition to monopoly" and of undying love for that sort of "free" fight which is termed "competition.". If the rights of corpora-tions are to be "protected and respected" tions are to be "protected and respected" how can they be prevented from secur-ing monopolies , by "legitimately" pur-chasing all the required real estate, machinery, patents, etc.? Of course the lim-itation of their capital-that is, the only measure by which the professedly in-tended object might be attained in some ases-cannot be thought of under Cap italism, and is not proposed by the Dem ceratic Party. If an individual Capital ist can "legitimately" possess industrial, commercial or landed property to the amount of 10 or 100 or 1,000 or 10,000 millions, a corporation has "legitimately" the same right. The proposition that the "watering" of stocks be forbidden would not in the least prevent monopoly: it would simply prevent the shearing of some capitalistic "lambs" by some cap-italistic "bears" or "bulls," and would, upon the whole, strengthen the "bons of the strengthen the "bons est" trusts, as the Republican Party in-

est" trusts, as the Republican Party in-tends to do. The proposition that the trusts be com-pelled to publish their affairs, is on its face entirely too childish to be taken ser-iously, even by such an innocent child, as Mr. Croker. Lastly, the proposition that the product of those trusts which may enjoy domestic monopoly be placed on the free list is seemingly more serious, but can only deceive those who are abasican only deceive those who are abso-lutely ignorant of economic movements credit it. and perhaps also by inducing the others to fairly divide among their piratical crew of Capitalists the spoils of is now slowly but surely going on, would only be hastened by the international competition that might at first be in-duced by such a measure. Of course, such trusts as the Standard Oil, such combinations as the Copper Syndicate, such corporations as the Carnegie Com-pany, and many others, who already have either a world-wide monopoly or a wide market, would not in the least be

affected thereby. It might be conceived that the Democratic Party was simply reflecting like a mirror the stupidity and impotency of the Middle Class, if it own duplicity had not become so plain from the fact that its actual managers (W. C. Whit-ney, Secretary of the Navy under Cleve-land, Senator Daniel, Senator John P. Jones, chairman of the "trust-senator Demostratic National Committee, Senator Democratic National Committee, Senator Clark, Oliver P. Belmont and hundreds of others), and shising plutocrats and noted trustifiers. But it should be added that if its leaders were men of another sort, the Middle Class overtures of Russia for a loan that will enable her to establish Cossack Imper-ialism in Asia. But all this is a drop from the ocean of "our" wealth: aye, of the platocratic threat of a crisis that would immediately strangle it. It pre-fers to die more slowly and naturally. In the meantime its plutocratic politicians issue farcical platforms, and are laughingly making preparations for its funeral.

> IX-THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Read the Socialist Platform. It is

short and to the point. It demands the complete surrender by the Capitalist Class of all the tools of production now used as a means to de-grade and enslave the Working Class. a far greater punsimient that the lease of the clease suffered "by the act of God or the clease of the class of the class is not an idle threat. But should Joseph F. MALLONEY BE CARRIED TO THE WHITE HOUSE BY THE CLASS-CONSCIOUS PROLE-TARIAT, THE POSITIONS WOULD INDEED BE REVERSED, AND THE FLUTOCRATIC "ESTON OF TERROR" WOULD INSTANTLY THE TO AN END. THE SOCIALIST LA-Social System under which the tools of production shall belong, not to a few, but to the whole people, a system under which alone true freedom can prevail,

L-THE PLUTOCRATIC CLASS.

By this expression, "The Plutocracy." meant that highly organized class of mat Capitalists, which, small in numm but powerful in wealth, owns or strols the corporations and trusts. As a body, it therefore owns or controls all the great industries, which in their presstate of development require a vast ment of capital, obtainable only by m; the share of each associate being the sell or exchange or bequeath, or in way transfer to another idle person ut in the least affecting the existand activity of the corporate body. fanifestly, this plutocratic mode of ciated ownership and concentratedgement was an essential requireat of industrial, progress under the pitalist System. Manifestly, under at system it would have been impossiwithout such association and concenand telegraphs, to construct, deand apply the powerful machinery in use in all the departments of instry, or to carry on the vast operaonal exchange and distribution products) which have been so instrumetal in opening new fields of natural ith and in establishing close relabetween the prople of countries widely_separated by geographical ce and traditional habits.

earners only paid, and as such belong to that great Working Class of which we shall speak later on.

II-THE MIDDLE CLASS.

By this term, "The Middle Class," is meant that unorganized mass of small Capitalists, who individually and competitively, with or without the aid of

hired labor, carry on a productive industry or a commercial business of little magnitude upon such limited means as they possess, supplemented in most cases by such money loans or commercial credits as they may obtain from the Plutocracy.

To this class belong the small farmers, small manufacturers, retailers, contractors or sub-contractors, agents, brokers, hotel-keepers and all other such "gentry." Among those who are engaged in productive industry, many play second fiddle to the plutocratic corporations, upon which they depend for the sale of their products or for the use of their services as "sweaters" of labor. Again, most of those who are engaged in commercial pursuits are in like dependence for the purchase of their stocks. All look upon the wage-worker as a legitimate prey, to be underpaid for his labor, and to be overcharged for his necessities. It is said, quite truly, that as a rule

that their net earnings are low. They work in two ways, namely: as managers out reducing the length of his work-day. of their own small capitalistic affairs, and as craftstaen or clerks in their own employ. But the work they do as managers-the work of "buying cheap and sell- tance; for in such cases the Capitalist. ing dear"-however necessary for the unable to "save" or waste all the surplus

III-THE WORKING CLASS.

As this is the class to which the present appeal is addressed, there is no need of dwelling here at length upon its condition. Every wage-worker knows that in order to live he must sell his labor power to a Capitalist : that in a small fraction of the time for which he sells that labor power he produces a value coust to the amount of money called wages, which he receives for the whole time; and that all the value which he produces over and above his own market value-that is, over and above his own wages-is appropriated by the Capitalist as "profits."

He knows-or ought to know by this time-that such is, in a nutshell, the swindling process through which the Capitalist Class amasses wealth without working, and is enabled besides to waste in luxury considerably more than it "saves." He knows that every improvement in the machinery and methods of production. the people of this class work hard, and by reducing the time necessary to produce the value of his own wages withnot only increases the amount of wealth which the Capitalist can "save" or waste but generally decreases the worker's pitV.-THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

duties.

But we have seen that in the course of capitalist development three classes have been formed, whose interests are more and more in opposition. There is consequently growing in intensity and bitterness a struggle between those three classes, the end of which can only come with the destruction of the two that are the least fit to survive. Again, from what has just been said, it is evi-

dent that in such a conflict each class must strive with increasing energy to possess inself of the public powers, for the purpose of either advancing its economic interests or retarding its downfall. Hence the successive formation of the three political parties above named, and also, in particular, the widening of the breach between the Democratic Party and the Republican, which until a recent date were actually little more than office-seeking political factions of one great Capitalist Party.

VI.-CLASS-CONSCIOUSNESS.

By this expression, "Class-Conscious

Having surveyed the ground upor which the class war is being waged and the positions which the contending forces respectively occupy, it remains for us to consider the issues of the present campaign. In the light of what precedes, this final part of our task is the easiest, and the wage-worker who has taken the trouble of following us so far will readily follow us to our last conclusion.

VII-THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

As the political agent of a well-organized and thoroughly class-conscious Plutocracy the Republican Party is of necessity a highly disciplined body, intent upon carrying out at all costs and all hazards the purposes of its powerful masters. Nearly all its leaders are themselves millionaire plutocrats, whose private interests and personal activity in the corporations and trusts are sufficient guarantees of its fidelity.

It boldly presents itself to the votors upon its record and with the same White House puppet as its nominee for the ness," is meant the comprehension of Presidency. Of that record its platform

VIII-THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

CIAL

-REVOLUTIONARY BODY.

The Democratic Party, representing as it does the chaotic remnants of a class naturally divided against itself by cometing and conflicting interests, therefore always rudderless and now wrecked, is of necessity a party of shift,

subterfuge and false pretense. In 1896, its chief issue, forced upon it y the indebted farmers and other impe unious would-be Capitalists, was the 16 to 1 silver method of bankruptcy. Good crops and a large European demand for American foodstuffs have practically killed this issue, and it is for the mere

sake of apparent consistency that a per mention of it is made in the unctory of 1900. At any Democratic platform rate the plutocratic leaders whom it had driven out of the Democratic Party have now deemed it quite safe to laughingly esume their, decoy-duck mission of leading the moribund class to its grave. The 16 to 1 cadidate of 1896 is there

fore trotted out upon two other "great issues," namely, "Imperialism" and "The

Ever blind of the eye with which it will not see, the Democratic Party fa-vors Territorial and Commercial Expansion, but opposes "Militarism." True, its opposition is of a sort eminently sugrestive to the laboring class, for it favor small standing army and A WELL DIS CIPLINED MILITIA AS AMPLY SUFFICIENT IN TIMES OF PEACE." What a well dis-ciplined militia was able to accomplish in Buffalo under the Democratic Governo Flower, and in Brooklyn under the Republican Governor Morton is indeed a matter of "reco As regards the trusts, strange as it may seem, the declaration of the Democratic Party might be taken for an improved

edition of the Republican utterance. In actual position is clearly and terrely stated in the following sentence: "Cor porations should be protected in their rights, and their legitimate interests should be respected," All that preceden

because all shall have free access to those tools of production. The Socialist Labor Party platform

calls upon the workers of the land to organize the potential polisical power they now possess into an active motive force, intelligently directed, and then say to the Capitalist Class: pet off our backs; pe to work as we do. We shall give you more than you ever gave us-equal op-

portunity. In brief, there is no bamboosling issue, No palliative. No "reform." No com promise. CAPITALISM ON SOCIALISM ! This is the last year of the Nineteent This is the last year of the Numerenna Century: a century of stupendous prog-ress in science, in art, in industry, in wealth, in all but justice. To the workers of the Nineteenth Cen-

To the workers of the Nineteenth Cen-tury this progress is due. It was their work. They died in poverty; in was slavery. Their sons, on the eve of the Twentieth Century, demand their legit-imate inheritance, stolen by an idle, possieful, and criminal class-THE CAPI-TALIST CLASS.

In hoc signo vinces (In this sign you will conquer) :



WAGE WORKERS--Vote for the party of your class; for your own party; the Socialist Labor Party.

For President, JOSEPH F. MALLONEY, Machinist. For Vice-President VALENTINE REMMEL. Glassworker.

tional Executive Committee of the

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1900.

working class, and the high rate

impress upon the working man the ne-

cessity for straining to obtain new mar

kets, control of foreign trade, and to

subject distant and foreign people to our

THE HISTORIC SIDE OF EX-

PANSION.

It has been pointed out that the vast

egion of Asia, the Pacific Islands, the

West Indies, Africa, and South America

have millions and millions of inhabitants

whom we might supply with goods. The factories and the mills could be kept

running at all times, and as a cons quence, work would be assured to all.

In order to reach this ideal state it is

cessary to extend our "sphere of in-

fluence," and not only open the different

lands to our goods, but also to hold them

moved slowly, while British. German

and French trade penetrated into many

lands, and the merchants of these push

ing and aggressive countries grew rich

and powerful. The Englishman in In-dia, South Africa, and China was the

envy of all American merchants, and

tension of trade, it became evident that

the only way in which it could be gained

was by conquest, and then educating the

uncertainty existing in the sections of

from a cursory examination of the

American trade

ez-

against all comers.

the need for our goods.

now feeds.

lieve it.

dominion.



Fines for Talking, Fines for Laughing, and Now Fines Are Feared for Sighing -The Hurry to Make a Swing Compels Little Acts of Unimportant Carelessness, and These Also Are Made the Sources of Revenue.

BOSTON, Sept. 16 .- Fined for talking fined for laughing, fined for sighing, fined for being out of place, fined for anything and everything that suited the whim and caprice of the foreman.

The girls at the Thomas C. Plant Shoe Company have a grievance, and to them a serious one. There is talk of a strike among these in the lacing department. "The company's establishment is on Bickford'street, Rodbury. It is one of the largest shoe manufacturing concerns in the city, and employs nearly, 2,000 hands.

There has been a wholesafe leaving and discharging of girls from the lacing department. Of thirty girls employed by the company, known among themselves as "old girls," but four remain since the coming of the new foreman. "The grievance to which the girls say

they could no longer submit is the method of tuing employed by the concern, a system that scenas to them on the face of it to be enduently unjust.

Girls the, by hard work, managed to make \$5 a week were liable to have a fifth or even more deducted for allowing a damaged shoe to pass, for talking, for | for the getting up from their seats, and for other is nor offenses, so-called.

Gids gotting twenty-seven cents for hicing 300 shows have had to buy shoes which they dilland damage, and be fined twesty-five cents for allowing slightly damage i show to pars unheeded. . The gigls claim that they had no time to inspeet shoes and lace them for twentyseven cents per 160 pairs.

FINING A FINE ART.

'The complainants in question were all employed in the lacing department, and and talking." their chief grievance is the system of Gain of Columbus avenue. She related fining that obtains.

"Why, sir," said one of the girls, with a toss of her pretty head, "it's a wonder they do not fine us twenty-five cents for every sigh that escaped us. We were fined for talking, fined for laughing, She fined for being out of our place, and, in fact, fined for neything that seemed to to her. The forcman came up and told suit the pleasure or whim of the forman. We girls came to the conclusion that the foreman of our department got paid a commission on every fine that he imposed. And I believe that he did, or else he would not have fined us for such trivial things."

come to the girls of this department completed, and all but ready for the market. The girls-have to insert the laces, lacing

six holes in all shoes but Oxfords. In addition these lacers are held responsible for the condition of the shoes that pass through their hands, are fixed for every damaged shoe that passes un-

Ponet. "Miss Minnie Donohue, of 61 Terrace direct. Reabury, was employed until re-cently in the lacing department. She left because she would not longer endure the continual fining, which she claims was emineatly unjust. Miss Donchus

ditional fines. "We were supposed to examine every shoe that we laced, adn if we failed to detect the slightest damage that shoe was marked and we were fined 25 cent was marked and we were fined 2.5 cents for passing it. It made no difference where, or how, or by whom the shoe was damaged, we had to pay the fine because it last passed through our hands. If the shoe was damaged to the extent that it could not be placed on the market we had to buy the shoe.

"What do you think of that? We con-sidered all that wrong. If I had dam-aged a shoe I should have been perfect

Miss Donohue said that girls in the lacing department made from \$4 to \$8 a week. There was only one or two nimble fingers that could earn \$8. She had known of girls being fined 50 cents a week, and other girls having had to pay \$1.25 for damaged shoes. The girl's work 91/2 hours.

A PROFITABLE GHEL.

Miss May Adams, as bright as a newly made dollar, lives at 4 Halleck street, Roxbury. She doesn't work at Plant's any more. In five weeks she had to pay \$10.85 for shoes that some else had damaged. "Now sir," said she, "do you think

that is fair? Five shoes were returned to me to buy, because they were dam-I didn't damage them but they aged. expect a girl rushing to lace shoes and carn a living to be an inspector as well? Shoes that are damaged so that they are not put on the market are deducted pay, and the shoes given infrom our pay, and the shoes artis-stead. That way we get a little satis-faction, but when we are fined twentyfive cents for allowing a speck of a damage to pass us, we get nothing.

"If the shoe is the slightest way damaged, damaged so that it can easily be fixed and put on the market like any other shoe, absolutely nothing wrong with it, the company gets twenty-five cents from us, and the full market price shoe just the same.

"I believe the company gets a good share of its working capital from the system of fines. Here's another thing they do. The doors of the building are locked in the morning at 7.25. You must be in your place at 7.30 ready to start work. If you are a minute late, that is, if you are there at 7.26, you are locked out, and have to pay an admission fee. Yes, sir, that's right. If you earn below seven dollars a week you are docked

twenty cents. "Why, sir, you can't even talk up there, or do anything without permission or a fine. One of the girls was fined and discharged for getting up from her place

her experience as follows: "It was some weeks an

"It was some weeks ago," she said, "that one of the girls pasing my chair asked me if I was going to a certain picric. I said I was. She asked me to go with bor, and I said that I would. She then walked down the aisle. I re-membered that I did not know her adme to get my coat and hat, that I was discharged for talking and being out of my place. There certainly must be something wrong when only four or five of the old girls in the lacing department are left. When I went to work there long before the present foreman came, there were thirty girls that have since

The girls received twenty-seven cents ofr the lacing of 200 shees. The shoes lar stories are Miss Nellie Foley, of 149a Genter street, and the Misses Gray, of Parker street.

THE COMPANY MUM.

The gentlemen representing the firm at the Plant establishment was asked as to the truth of these complaints. . The official was extremely courteous, but declined to discuss the question for publication.

"You understand, of course," he said, "that we are conducting our own business according to our own methods, and we do not care to enter into a newsdiscussion with our employes Suddenly the official evinced an inter-est. "Who did you say told you of these things? Who did you say had made complaints?" Some of your employes." "Do you know their names?" "No, I have forgotten them. The Plant company sends out an im-mense amount of mail matter in the form circulars and catalogues. Some months ago they secured they services of John F. Kelly to systematize this work and have charge of the department. Like other employees he had to register his in-coming and outgoing at the time clock. On two occasions this clock did not do its work and the tape failed to show that Mr. Kelly had been at his accustomed place. The Plant officials kept a day's pay out of Mr. Kelly's envelope. Mr. Kelly claims be was at work, and has appealed to friends to bring suit against the company for the recovery of his wages. 'I do not like the notoriety that may come, but I do this merely as a matter of principle. There are other men in the factory who are experiencing the same injustice. That clock, is no good, and does not register correctly. If the clock fails to show that you are there the word of yourself or tellow-employees, or even the timekeeper is of no avail. BRAIN WORK ROBBED. "As soon as they had learned my meth od of classifying the mail I was discharged, and the work given over to the man who had previously had charge of



The Historic Side of Expansion-Conditions Leading to it-The Opportunity Furnished by the Spanish War-Its "Benefits" to the Working Class.

The United States maintained for years the position of a country which was sufficient in itself. It could and did produce what it needed, and it could consume what it produced. We find that at the close of the Civil War the factory system had not assumed its present proportions, and that the factory town was not

merely industrial. It was also an agricultural community. The wage workers, during a time of idleness, turned to

the land, and there raised what was necessary for sustanance. The winter months were devoted to work in the factories, and with many men, the spring and summer were devoted to farming, or, if it happened to be a coast town, to fishing. With the introduction of the larger factory and the improved machine, the man could no longer play the dual role of artisan and farmer. He must be one or the other, and he must depend absolutely on one or the other for a live-

lihood. At that point there commenced a campaign along three lines. The workers demanded a shorter day, the restriction of immigration, and the limitation of apprentices.

The demand for a shorter day indicated the realization of the fact that production had reached a stage when the elastic work day of from ten to six-

teen or more hours, was more than sufficient to produce the articles that could be sold at once. Along with that there should have been a recognition of the fact that the organization of the factory, and the introduction of improved machines, in themselves had lessened to an almost immeasureable degree the number of hours necessary to produce a given article. The workingmen did not see this fact, and while they agitated and strove for the smaller number of hours.

the constant growth of the system of production was rendering all their efforts of no avail. They did work fewer hours in the year,

but they were hours which they should have preferred to pass in the factory, because they came during dull seasons, during strikes, and during enforced idleness. The chance to work at all must be obtained after striving with their fellow-workers, and proving that they could work more rapidly, more humbly, and more cheaply.

The number of immigrants landed on our shores turned attention toward them, and there was a blind fight to prevent the influx of foreigners. One machine, even for the simplest part of a simple operation, has more influence upon the conditions in which the working class lives, than has the coming of thousands of men from other lands. The laborsaving machine is instantly seized by the

capitalists of all countries, and that machine is operated by the working class of all countries, so it does not matter where it is operated, its effect in the end is the same. It lessens the chance for employment, and it makes production nation, a nation already tottering tomore rapid. As the continuation of pro-duction depends upon ability to sell the articles produced, the matter circles around to the starting point.

bors, and long recitals of the advan-tages which accrue to us through holdmills and factories again to start up. All the old explanations for this state of affairs were proven to be wrong, so new excuses must be invented, and the trust ing them.

The filching of this terriory from Spain was but the first act in the drama. We entered heart and soul into the division was accused of causing the misery, and the foreign market was expected to reof China, and for a mythical report of the slaughter of missionaries, we hur-ried our armies across the Pacific, and we still retain them there. Statesmen fought as long as they could The cry for foreign markets or "expan-sion" as it is now called, did not come from the working class, but it came from the capitalist class which has control of,

the capitalist class which has control of, the goods when they are made. The worker is interested only in the sale of his ability to work. When he has sold that, and through the agency of the statesmen jought as long as they come against any intervention in the affairs of the Far East, but statesmen are powerless when the economic system which they advocate, defend, and strive to perpetuate, is developing along its logical lines. We could not hold away from China, because we have reached a machine has applied his energy to raw material, and has produced an entirely new article, his interest ceases. Then his employer has a still further concern. point where we must expand or the whole edifice of capitalism must go down. He must sell what has been manufac-tured. It is impossible at the present proportion of the product received by the working class, and the high rate

THE ADVANTAGES OF EXPAN-\$10N.

of production, for this country to ab-sorb all that is turned out. For this reason, the capitalist has attempted to The popular fallacy that men lust for office merely that they may be in a po-sition of prominence, and may rule, was shown to be false by our conduct when we had forcibly acquired territory. Sovereignty, or absolute domination, was but the pretence for the purpose of using the countries, their resources, toth in na tural wealth, and in human labor power. for the purpose of enriching the that had from the first demanded the invasion.

The Administration organs had seemed to be reluctant in the matter of intervention, but when the supposedly anti-Administration papers had wrought the people up to a pitch of frenzy, the others stepped into the breach and kept that madness boiling until the work had been accomplished.

To-day we find that there is no talk of retreat, no talk of giving the natives of the conquered islands liberty to se lect their own form of government. Their position relative to the United States is assumed as one of dependence, and we are the masters who are to grow rich from their wealth.powerful through their id, and become a "world power" cause of their advantageous geographical situation.

The American working man is told that the mills will supply the untutored sav-ages with cotton and woollen goods, the shops and the factories will send shoes natives of the conquered country up to household goods, farming implements furniture, machinery, and many other ar-ticles, the demand for steel and iron prod-The novement towards the forcible extension of trade was delayed by the ncts will keep the men working day and

night to supply all these wants. It is assumed that the one desire of the the world desired, and by the known repugnance of the people of the United States to interference with the policy American workingman is to work. It does not matter for what he works. It of other nations. There was also a lurk does not matter what the work may be It is no concern of his whether that work ing fear that if the attempt was made too soon, it might miscarry through the s, or is not, productive, tasteful or dis lack of support on the part of the coun-try, and because of the opening a futile asteful, sufficient to give him a living such as befits a human being, of a nature move would give for agitation against a to insure him good health, or whether it is such work as will break him down continuation of the attempt to seize, for commercial purposes, territory far re-moved from our own. The desire for the accomplishment of mentally and physically. All he wants is work. The results flowing from the acquisition of new territory will be a chance to work. Nothing is said about this set purpose, however, while it was not at once fulfilled, remained, and conan increased proportion of the produc tinued to grow stronger. The product of the factories as at present owned of his toil. Nothing is said about better conditions under which he toils. All the and controlled, could not be restrained man can wish is summed up in that one expression-A chance to work within the confines of the United States. The method of production had eaten When he does work now, he receives like a cancer into our social life, and unless further food was given to it, death enough to keep him in condition still to work, and to stock the labor market with his progeny. He produces untold wealth, and he only has a bare pittance. must result to the body upon which it There is no posibility of stopping pro-What difference would it make to him if half savage people had foisted upon duction, unless we resort to violent and artificial methods. The shutdown and them the articles that he produces with the strike forced upon the working class, make it restive and dangerous. The so much trouble, and at such a terrible drain upon his energy? He can make strike and the shutdown also throw out of business hundreds of medium-sized enough to clothe the whole nation in the finest raiment, to give them the best and the most wholesome food, and to build plants precarious in the extreme. The continuation of the capitalist system defor them the finest and most comfortable Will his condition be im pends greatly on its power to extend the residences. limit of its influence. It is intrenched on this continent, and it rules absolutely proved if all these things are diverted from this country, and are sent to an every man and woman here. But it other lana not stop there. It must seek an

The fight of the working man is not a fight merely for a chance to work, and still live in the misery and squalor in outlet for the goods which the capitalist class holds by right of the crime it comwhich he now works. He wishes to The long desired opportunity came when the war between Spain and her work, and have what he produces. If part of what he produces is shipped abroad, the condition of wage servitude provinces broke out. The United States still remains. If the natives of the Philippines commence to use our goods, we the capitalist class, took advantage of the situation, and forced-upon, a weaker have only the privilege of working for a people whom we have never seen, of whom we know little or nothing, with wards dependency upon some other na-tion, a nation which has fallen from a whom we have only a commercial conposition of power and affluence, a war for which it was ill- prepared, and nection, not through our own class, but through our class enemies, the capital-



The attention of the readers of the Weekly People called to the following:

IT IS NECESSARY TO USE ALL OUR ENERGY IN PUSHING THE AGITATION.

ORDER TO DO THIS WE MUST WORK EVERY DAY.

THE DAILY PEOPLE.

the only English Socialist paper in the world, can perform the

work.

ITS EDITORIALS MAKE SOCIALISTS. ITS SPECIAL ARTICLES BUILD UP THE MOVEMENT. ITS NEWS COLUMS ARE REPLETE WITH THE LATEST AND MOST RELIABLE INFORMATION.

ITS EFFICIENCY IS OF A NATURE THAT CANNOT BE DUPLI. CATED ANYWHERE.



BY PUSHING THE MAILING LIST OF THE DAILY PEOPIE

IT TAKES THE PLACE OF SPEAKERS. IT CAN GO WHERE SPEAKERS CANNOT GO. IT APPEARS EVERY DAY. ITS WORK CANNOT BE SIDE TRACKED.

In order to assist the Sections in this matter, we have arranged for the following:

We shall make a specialty, during the campaign of one month's subscribera The Party members, readers of the WEEKLY PEOPLE, sympathizers and all who are interested in the welfare of the working class should send in at least enough names to make a mailing list of 200,000 readers before November.

> EEGIN YOUR WORK TO-NIGHT. CONTINUE IT TO-MORROW.

IT WILL BOOM THE VOTE OF MALLONEY AND REMMEL

IT WILL HASTEN THE DAY OF FREEDOM.

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AFTER THAT HE WILL WANT THE PAPER.

2

aged a shoe I should have been perfect-ly willing to pay for the damage but when somebody else damaged it and I let it go through my hands and had to pay for it. I think if unfair and unjust. "There are other things for which we were fined, but some of the other girls will tell you about them." "Mise Loradus and that girls in the

uy unjust. MISS Dot a superior young woman, and, indeed, all of the young ladies seen were bright, intelligent and certainly competent. They are all graduates of the grammar school of th e city, at least. left the employ of the Plant com-

pany because I could not longer endur said Miss Donahue, "We had to work hard for what we got, and were subjected to a system of fines that was wholly unjust. This system of fining has only been in Richardson, came here last January or February. The girls would not have objected to, being fined for any damage they themselves had made on shoes but they were forced to pay a fine on shoes damaged by other people, and in some instances were forced to buy shoes.

"When the shors come to us pairs come together in a case. The shocs are tied with a string. This string has to be removed before the Jace is inserted. Formerly we used to cut the string and remove it as we picked up the shoe to put in the lace. The foreman made a new rule that the strings should be removed from all the shoes in the case before a lace was put into any of them.

"Now we had been accustomed to doing one shoe at a time long before Mr. Rich one shoe at a time long before Mr. Kich ardson came, and his new rule bothered us: If he found us doing it in the old way we would be fined 25 cents. And not only that—some of the girls have been fined 25 cents for throwing strings on the floor instead of in the receptacle. In the hurry to make a living one cannot always aim straight with a piece of string.

GIRLS FORCED TO BE IN-

· 10 (1+

GIRLS FORCED TO BE IN-SPECTORS, "But that isn't the thing to which we objected the most. We were not only dred pair, but we were constituted in-spectors of shoes as ...ell, getting nothing cents a thousand. How much do you suppose you could make folding circulars and putting them inside catalogues at 13 cents a thousand?"

the department. This man is married. has two children, and gets \$7 per week. "They used to pay the girls who, fold

other countries use the machine, and as capitalism is a matter extending over all lands, the place where the articles are produced, does not affect, for good, the position of the working class. This also circles around to the starting point. The workers derive no benefit from the restriction of immigration, as the working class, no matter where it lives, will still continue to produce with improved machines with highly developed working forces in the factory, and in competi-tion, not alone with fellow-countrymen, but with the work!-wide working class. The apprentice matter was only tem-porary, and could only exist in those tembranches where skill was required, and where long training was necessary to acquire that skill. The machine eliminated the apprentice, and the crafts in which he still exists to-day are few and far between. His existence, in the first place, was of less moment than the coming of even one machine, but the working class did not recognize the fact. These issues died of their own worthlessness, but still the desperate condi-tion of those forced to work for a living continued, and new issues, new cures and new hopes took their place. factories became larger, the combination and organization of factories in trusts and syndicates went on, and machines became swifter, more complex, and more impossible for the operators to own. This increased efficiency in production was accompanied by a larger output, a lessening of the time during the year in which it was possible to obtain work, a decrease in wages, the use of child laa decrease in wages, the use of child la-bor, the supplanting of the man by the woman, and finally by wholesale shut-downs, by suffering and by dire distress. The markets of the country were "con-gested," and there were no purchasses for the goods in the storehouses and un-til the storehouses were relieved of their burden, it would be impossible for the

The working class' demand for a short-er day does not affect the total output doubted. There were a great many dasof the factory. As the working men in tardly acts on the part of this Government, and the least of them was by no means the seizure of the mail of the then Spanish ambassador. The contents of one letter touched the match to the powder, and soon the whole country was clamoring for war which would end for over Spanish rate in the New World, and give to Cuba and Porto Rico the freedom which they had long sought, and which the would-be donators them selves did not possess. The was was speedily initiated, fought, and won. There were many scandals, but the American people have the bad habit of forgetting, and the gross viola-tions of all laws, the swindling in the commissariat, the abuse and neglect of the soldiers, and the connivance of the administration in all this abuse and

mits, or it must face ruin.

Government, that is the government of

Cuba and Porto Rico were the ob jective points in the minds of most citi-zens, but the declaration of war was scarcely passed when the nation awoke to find that the fleet in the Chinese waters had been hurried to the Philip pines, and that the Islands had fallen into our hands, without trouble.

The humanitarian aspect of the string-gle was immediately overlocked. We must "protect" the newly acquired islands. We must see that there is no interference with their progress. We must give to them a stable government. We did all those things, and then we learned that it was our "manifest des-tiny" to "expand." and that while we were helping a weak people to gain their independence, we were even then ex-panding.

When the cotton and woolen mills of New England are running full time. those employed therein have added to their miserable fare, simply a career of hard, sapping, killing labor. They would have nothing added to their happiness, or their comfort if they were forced to produce for other people in other lands. There is, however, an advantage in expansion, but it comes to those to whom industry is at present an advantage. The manufacturer could dispose of more goods, but he would not wish to dispose of more goods if he were forced to give to those in his employ what they produced. He must still extract from them the greatest possible amount of profit, and he must, under the new conditions, push them still harder, because he not only has his fellow manufacturers to contend with, but he confronts the man-ufacturer of other lands. The industrial countries of the whole

world are engaged in the struggle for supremacy in the markets which have supremacy in the markets which have been opened in Asia. Those who win out must do so by selling cheaply, and in order to sell cheaply they must produce cheaply. This means that the nation which has the best equipped plants, the most modern appliances, the cheapest raw materials, and the cheapest and most docile labor power will be the vic-tors, and all others will fall by the way-

The whole matter may be summed up in the one statement that in order to capture the world's markets, the wage workers of the United States must come down to a level with the most poorly paid men in the world. We must compete with the working class of England, Germany, and the other European countries. Above all, we must enter into a struggle with the natives of the newly-opened districts, and we find that we have not only gained men whom we can supply with goods, but we have also ac-quired nations with whom we must struggie for a living.

Trades' & Societies' Directory.	SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEAD- quarters of Boston, No. 45 Elliot street. Rooms 4 and 5. Free reading room			
ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., MEETINGS at Headquarters, No 431 Smithfie'd street,	open every evening. Wage-workers welsome.			
Pittuburg, Pa. Free Lectures every Sun- day, 3 p. m. Spoakers' Cluo every Wednessiay, 8 p. m. State Committee. every 1st and 3d Sunday, 9 s. m. Sec- tion Pittsburg, Central Chamittee, every lat and 5d Sunday, 7,30 p. m. Pittsburg District Alliance, No. 15, S. T. & L. A.,	 BECTION ESSEX COUNAA, SLP. The County Committee representing the set ion meets every Sunday, 10 am. In half of Essex County Socialist Club, 75 Spring- field avenue, Newark, N. J. BECTION LOS ANGELES, L.P. Heat- guarters and free rending room, 2024; 56, Main st. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Foresters' Temple, 1294; W. Thra- street, corner Spring. 			
meets 2d Sunda; of every month, 11 a. m. Matchinists Local, No. 130, S. T. & L. A., meets every 2d and 4th Saturday, 8 p. m. Mixed Local, No. 191, meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday, 8 p. m., at 14 Ley street. Allegheny, Pa. 13th Ward Branch of				
Allegheny, Pa. 13th Ward Branch of Allegheny, meets every 2d and4th Sunday, 8 p.m., at 14 Ley street, Alleghens, Pa.	SECTION SUFFALO, SL.P., BRANCH 4 meets at International Hall, 251 E. Con-			
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADVIAL TERS of 34th and 35th A.D.'s. 481 Wills ave. Busizess meeting every Friday oven- ing. Free reading room and pool parlor open day and evening. Free lectures every	esce st., near Michagan st., upst. rame lectures and discussion on questions pe- taining to Socialism every Monday, 1 except 4th Monday of month, which a served for business meeting. Everylog welcome. Bring friends along			
Sunday evening. Subscriptions for this paper falsen. 449 DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meets	FEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 2715 T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd We			
every Monday evening, 8 p. m., at Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, New York. Daily People stamps may be purchased by delegates from L. Abelson, Assistant Organizer, 177 First avenue; E. Siff, Financiai Secretary, 362 Canal street; Julius Hammer, Recording Sec-	T. & L. A., mosts every ist and 3rd We needay at 8 p. m., at 200 E. 35th street Serviciary, K. Wallberg, KEW HAVEN, COAN, S. CIALIST IABE PARTY meets every 20 and 4th Prinar- p.m., S.L.P. headquarters, 853 Grand Westwille Br. meets every 3d Yucaday St. Joseph's Hall Visitors welcome 5			
retary, 304 Rivington street. 410 BECTL.N AKHON, OHIO, S. L. P., meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's stall, 167 & Howard street. Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Bartges street.	BOSTON SOCIALIST LABOR PART Headquarters, No. 45 Eliot St., ros 4 and 5. Free reading room. Or every evening. Wage-workers come.			
THE NEW JERSEY STATE ConstitutE, S.L.P., meets 1st Sunday of month, 10 a. m., at hendquarters, Essex Co. Socialist Club. 78 Springficit are. Newark. Address communications to John Hossack. secre- tar 105. Princeton ave. Jersey City 444	SCANDINAVIAN SE: JN, S.L.P., Br meets 2d and 4th Sunday of month at o'clock, a. m., at 235 E. 38th atte Subscription orders taken for the Scan Socialist weekly, Arbetures.			
WATTERS ALLIANCE "LIBERTY" No. 10. S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Maris every Thursday, 3 p. m. 480	SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, BRANCE & meets ist and 3d Sunday of month, st is a.m. at Linnes Hall, 319 Atlantic			
WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, head- guarters of the 23d Assembly District 312 W. 142d st. Business meeting, 2d and 4th Monday. Free reading room ; open 5 to 10 p.m. Subscriptions for this paper taken. Visitors welcome	enue, Brooklyn. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB 14th Assembly District. Business and ing every Thinsday svening. The Cibb rooms southwest corner 116 areas and First avenue. Pool Parlor areas			
Section Hartfor, S. L. P., meets every Tuesday, S p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 892	SECTION PHILADELPHIA			

Section Hartfor, S. L. P., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at 8. L. P. Hall, 89 Main street. S. T. & L. A., Local No. 307, meets

2d and 4th Thursday at above hall. Visitors are welcome.

SECTION PHILADELPHIA every second Sunday of the month a p. m., headquarters, 1306 Germanian Ave. BRANCH No. 1 meets every The day evening same place.

robbery, soon passed as a tale that is so old and shadowy that it is but a dim recollection

Pen Pictures of Pittsburg.

A HISTORY OF A GREAT INDUSTRY THAT WAS MADE GREAT AT THE EXPENSE OF MANY LIVES. . . .

ave made Pittsburg famous for its hard serting poor and indelent rich. The lothis district that learder the Ohio or stird to one-half the property is an achment on the banks of the river. within touch of the black clouds that setorer the city, live the working class. ne capitalists, who draw all their from these workingmen's flesh blood, change their location so ofstill one does not expect to find them rider supposed residences, but take it is granted that they are enjoying the wits of labor's toil at some fashion-We resort.

Along the long muddy streets near the weeks one can see rows of delapidated frame shantles with a remaining faint motion of having been painted and plastered. Here and there a half-dressed child is playing, unconscious of the two mison gates on either side of his path of life. One gate leads to the works that the working class must enter to sell themelves into wage slavery. . The other nte leads to that useful accompaniment of the capitalist system, the State's pris-

The clang, clang of the ambulance assing along the street from the mills creates but little excitement, while the omen stop work and listen; and, hearing the ambulance pass on, they begin their toil again, much relieved, to know that it is not one of their own. In this istrict the residenters denote their history by the uprisings of labor, as the "Railrond Riots of '77." when the mil-Itis, with orders from the railroad magnaies, through the political power, ordered the troops to fire on the strikers." Then again they also talk about "92 in Homestead," when the Carnegie Company hired toughs as Pinkertons to create a rist then called out the militia and broke the strike. But a change came when the men at Schoen's plant of the ressed Steel Car Company laid down tools on March 3, '99, and organized tesselves into a local of the Socialist Inde & Labor Alliance.

THE GREAT STRIKE OF 1899.

Unlike the previous large battles that re led by pure and simple unions and ded in bloodshed and ruin the Schoens' trike of '99, was a peaceful battle; a attle waged politically as well as econnically, and the New Trades Unionism cored a victory under the most trying rumstances.' It took control of an unsganized body of thousands of workers, a there had been no union, Socialist or therwise, in the mills prior to this trike, and most of these men never heard a Socialist speaker. They had not e remotest idea of class-conscious laor organization, and were possessed of the prejudices peculiar to this class of

It is conceded by the public that it was the most orderly and well fought strike. maidering the circumstances, that has wer taken place in this vicinity.

on the north side of the Ohio river, noon. So far, so good. The men were on the north side the Western Pennsylvania highly elated, and started to work. In to the ranks of the working class, unt to-day less than three general foreme resitentiary, can be seen a cluster of the meantime, through the efforts of Gensitentiary, can be seen a cluster of the meantime, through the efforts of Gen-out of about forty general depart nent eral Superintendent McCool the, office formen remain in the Pressed Steel Car force, who were paid over \$2 per day, were retained or substituted through the set the "hankeys" at work in competi-tion with each other and pat the successis of one of the gigantic factories that | force, who were paid over \$2 per thay, recommendation of Father Ward, and ful competitor on the back and take him this poor and this particular industry is a the strikers who had stood by the organi-out, borrow the money off the "hunkey" then treat him never to repay may kindnew men did not have the New Trades. Venerabela and Allegheny rivers, where Unionism brought before them and they part difficulty of organizing these workers was readily seen by the labor fakirs. hit there pares. This must alone the duos, and second, the uncertainty of their employment discourages them from organizing. Consequently they have not the strike, and they are again without

an organization. Therefore it becomes the duty of each workingman to read the history of this, in Aliezheny in one day, plant, "the slaughter house," as it is commonly called, and understand the details which the labor fakirs contineally increase from twenty-one to twenty-five bids from them, so that they may be able cout per hour. About 100 men were on to lead them into the shambles of the capitalist exploiter.

fore their memory, and expecting to some day own a plant themselves, they would resent any assertion that the workers were exploited by the capitalists, and that an ever increasing share of the product of their labor was taken from them. GROWTH OF THE SCHOEN

PLANT ... The Schoens readily saw that the power and authority of the present social state was vested in those who could lay claim to the private and exclusive ownership of the tools necessary to labor. They could see by the developments of the tools in other industries that working men were becoming less and less able to employ themselves, and as they lost con trol of the tools of production they had to sell their labor power, their only com-modity, acording to the market value. Their aim then was to secure capital, for they knew that meant tools in oper-

ation for producing wealth. THE "ORIGINAL ACCUMULATON." The original accumulation, and how they got it, does not concern us at this free, administrators for orphans, etc., time, for the fortunate failures, fake were plans so commonly used by the cap-italists before them, that a change in the program would be too slight to notice. It would likewise be futile to inquire what set or nationality of workit zmen the original produced accumulation. The only point worth considering is what idea did they originate? What machine did they invent? What way have they benefited society? To each of these questions we are unable to find an excuse for allowing these or any class of capitalists to exist as parasites, any more than a bed bug, unless their activ ity arouses the sleeper to the duty of

cleaning out the pests The Schoens' growth has been very rapid, and through this rapid growth they were able to exploit the workers. They bought the most improved devices for increasing the productive capacity still more and more, until they found they were unable to reach out further, so they secured sufficient ground to build a plant on the opposite side of the river, and named it

"SCHOENVILLE."

To attract the workers to this incon-venient location, they crected a large number of cheap houses and called them "Hunkey Row," and likewise started a few months ago, they

Peter McCopl was sent'to Europe. The Schoens had refired to hobiob with for-cign Lords and Dukes and the Pennsyl-vania railroad had taken control of the manufament. Then the school Conhis trip to Europe was the means of letting him down "easy." One by one the old admirers of the letting

Schoens, with little capitnist instincts, have been dropped from their elevation to the ranks of the working class, until

ness shown to them. Unionism brought before them and they part of the workers against another, allowed their local to go by default. The soil when one part of the plant was on strike they utilized the other workers to fill their places. This illustrates the neccrafts First, they are too poor to pay high but the entire plant from top to bottom. THE CRANEMEN STRIKE.

Several .months ago the Cranemen bothered the workers at Schoen's since overworked and had no time to repair their ctanes or oil them properly. On account of the cranes being overworked large numbers of the workers were kiland by high as six taen were The Cranemen had been working Sunday and every day of ten and a half hours and twelv, hours

strike. They used every means in the power of a pure and simple trades union. The enintry --- from other depart-In the early days of the Schoens many of the workers would fondly recollect strike was broken, the union disruption how the Schoens would put on their over-and the strikers were blacklisted and had to leave the city.

THE HEATER BOYS' STRIKE. Next the heater boys demanded one hour off and one hour on, and a helper

turn about. They had no union and as it was difficult to sectire boys at Me-Kees Rocks plant, they conceded the boys' demands, but at Allegheny they discharged the boys and put men in their places. then hire them back again, just like you would do to keep anything from boiling

egain plan do you generally use to settle these periodical uprisings of labor?" asked a visitor. "Our plan," he said "is the only suc-

cessful plan to take the starch out of the working class," "How do you make that out? Have not your men won several demands, say the S. T. & L. A. strike of 1809 for in-

stance? "Yes," continued the forman," we concede the demands when they are organized and when it is not convenient for us to fight, but we insist that there shall not be any permanent organization. So after a few weeks we begin to clear out the old crew and replace the men at our terms, Take another the heater boys' strike. We i instance. issued notices that all the boys would be replaced Then we gradually replaced the men by boys and the game was ours.

THE CASE OF THE RIVETERS. And last but least the riveters who up two-thirds of the workers in the shops, pounding away, as thick as flies around molasses with red hot rivets being thrown in all directions, dangerous as it is they must put in nine and a half hours of solid work with a four pound sledge to finish a car. The wages are \$3,25 first helper, \$2,75 second helper, \$1.40 for the others. They can hear or see nothing of the dangerous cranes pas-sing to and fro above their heads until a sudden bang and clatter announces to the fellow workers that the load of steel has slipped its hold from the crang and a new worker will be taken on in the morning. No notice is taken of the miss

ing one, he costs the firm nothing. DRIVEN FORTH TO DIE. When the riveters went on a strike a

When the new management began its

WAYNE COUNTY FA'R. At Which the S. L. P. Buzz after the strike Mr. Peter McCool finds bis trik to European and as but one year after the strike Mr. Peter McCool finds

After the Rep.-Dem. Speakers Got Through Jollying Each Other, and Fooling the Crowd, the S. L. P. Man Started the Saw and Ripped Their Hollow Pretences.

[Special to the Daily People].

LYONS, N. Y., Sept. 16.-It is becom ing the proper table at State and county fairs to have what they call "Politicians" and that is what they had at the county fair of Wayne county. The only difference was that they invited a so-cialist speaker. Charles Corrigan and your correspondent arrived at Lyons at 11.35 a. m., from Syracuse, and were received by the secretary of the fair. About an hour afterward, the Demo-cratic candidate for Governor, Stanch-heid and Tiny Tim Woodraff, the Re-

publican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, he of Micawber-like proclivities, arrived. But' when Stauchfield and Woodruff were informed that Corrigan was also going to speak, then sterantion; but it would not do for them to show cowardice, and the programming as arranged was carried out. Stanch teld's private secretary told your correpondent that, had they known Corrigan was going to make an address, they would have come better prepared.

Atter a little screnading by a local band and a parade through the principal streets of the village we were driven to the fair grounds, where an audience of 8,000 were assembled to greet us.

After a few preliminaries Secretary Lapham of the fair introduced the Den cratic candidate for Governor, John B. Stanchfield of Elmira, John is a goo looking sort of follow, an orafor old school, one who depends not on his arguments, but upon his shape to carry weight, with the audience. He started off with a ster-otyped jolly that both Democrafs and Republicans lave one another, proving that they are what the arged the boys and put men in their s. As one of the foremen stated, pick out a dozen and fire them, there them back again met men in their stated in the started bire them is the started to shed a few crackers and the started to shed a few crockery-optic tears for the poor farmer and, incidentally, Croker-like, for the young man of to-day, over by dipping out and pouring back | telling the farmers-that it was impo sible for a young man to become a mil-That is a very good idea, but what in do you generally use to settle these well aware of. But when he teld about the coal minors "of" Ponnsylvania. 150,000 wage slaves-how under lican misrale such things could happen. he tried to grow eloquent, but his voice instead of warning, grew as cold and metallic as an Artic mid-winter and fell flat. But one thing he harped upon and that was the trust. Break the trust and go back to the time of your daddies. The same as the working class of old tried to break the labor saving machine. just so would the reactionary Demi-erats try to break the grea great

labor saving machine-the trust. After Stanchfield sat down the hand played and they trotted out the great and Woodruff. only Timothy L. Well, when Tim comes into view he reminds one of Dickea's great character, the Ho Colonel Mi wher, He is a well-groomed doll-faced aristocrat, wore a white vest, parted his hair in the middle, and altoother a good representative of our ruling ciass.

He also puts one in mind of a character who went to school-the fat boy-whom the rest of the boy's used as a football: and perchance, if he had money, would hav them red apples and candy to let him alone. He is what we would call a fine feeder, who would rather have his legs under a table enjoying a good meal, that the working class have produced, than read a good book, and if he did happen to read one it would be of a yellow cover. Ex-Lieutenant Governor Saxton, of lyde, ant beside Woodruß, and told his what to say, and Little Tim did it. But When he Tim can grow eloquent. When he de-scribed the battle of "Maniller" he got red in the face, and his legs wobbled as though the thought struck him that he coward that he is, would have to do some fighting 'himself. But no: he and his class do not have to do that: they can get enough workingmen to do the fight-



The Socialists of That State Address the Voters on the Issues of the Campaign.

the Republican Party is, at present, par excellence, the party of large capitalists; but it is not so well known where the Democratic Party belong. That, in 1896, the Democratic Party represented the interests of the mortgage-ridden middle class farm owners, is, however, at present no secret, and a majority of the 16 to 1 men may have been sincere, but the present 16 to 1 silver pretensions do place that party where it stood in 6. But, even if it did still stand for not p 1896. he middle class -demands, the wage vorkers would even then have no more interest in voting for the Democratic Party than what they have in voting for the Republican Party. This is so, be-cause neither the large nor the small capitalists favor a system where labor becomes independent of the privileged owners of the means of production. All capitalists, whether of the cockroach or the trust magnate kiall, they all live by keeping part of the product of the wage workers. They hire the wage worker, or rather they buy his labor power, but they pay him on an average only about a fourth of what he produces. They, therefore, take at least three-fourths of that which the wage workers produce for which they don't pay them anything. And it is because both the large and the small capitalists in this way have an interest in upholding he present labor exploiting system, that

they always agree that the present sys-tem must be retained; and, at best, they only fight among themselves as to who have the larger share of the spyils robbed from the wage workers. Hence, although such a fight among the two robber classes occurred in 1896,

and although now the position of the Democratic Party towards the small Party small farm owners has changed, still the acnal isues in the fight remain the same it is still a fight among robbers, even if it is only a sham affair:

In 1893 and thereafter-as a result of hose smaller concerns that were in lebted to them, or, in other words, the middle class was forced to become uneasy and to show dissatisfaction, be-cause the crisis of 1893 gave the large capitalists, exclusively, the chance to menopolize the power to exploit and fleece labor. And in order to protect die class also, might be forced to become wage workers, they tried to change the ratio between silver and gold coin to wipe out and to pullify a part of the claims against them. But since 1896 1896 the small farmer's chances to remain an exploiter of late were temporarily im-proved, and, as a result, their campaign cry of 1896 was hushed up. The Demo-cratic Party, however, continued to exist with William J. Bryan as candidate for President: but in reality, the cry of anti-Imperialism, etc., took the place of 16 to 1.

But apart from the fact that Mr. Wil-Jiam J. Bryan heads the ticket of the party which represents the interests of protecting capitalist interests, and that the Tammany Hall Ice Trust, the American Cotton Company (trust), etc., the ac tunl color of the Democratic Party is revealed furthermore, first, by the that their President, sent troops to Chicago in 1894 to shoot down and suppress the striking railroad men; and second, by the fact that the Democratic 16 to 1 Governor of Idaho, Steunenberg, at the instruction of the Standard Oil Company, called on "gold bug" William Me Kinley for troops to suppress and demor alize the striking miners at Wardner Linho

On many more ocasions besides the ones mentioned above, have the Democrats proven that they are as much the obedient servants of the exploiting class as is Mr. William McKinley and the rest of the Republican politicians, The Democratic and Republican Par ties both present a queer spectacle try-ing to make believe that they love the workers, that they are fighting each other's "issues," etc., when past exper-

It is a pretty well understood fact that | can capitalists, lawyers, and politicians are there on the picture reproduced as listening to and in consultation with a "confidential advisor of rich men." "confi-These after-dinner speeches by and explaining to the capital planning capitalists and their most trusted tools the course to be pursued by the capitalist class in order

to advance their interests best. That Mr. Wm. C. Maybury was one of the "confidants" who gathered there to concoct schemes to advance the inter-ests of their paymasters is bad enough. It shows that they are destitute of prin-ciple and honor, but their deeds appear demagogic and dastardly when it is consucced that they don't show their col-ors op-nly, but that, instead, both the Democratic as well as the Republican Party candidates, from Wm. McKinley and T. Roosevelt (who introduced the spiked police club to split open the strik-ers' heads), down to the hunter for a ers' heads), down to the spitteen-cleaning job. or from Wm. J. Bryan to Wm. C. Maybury, they will then mount the rostrum and proclaim that they would not be in politics if it was not for their desire to help the work-

ingmen And then, to give their words more weight, they attach a few meaningless phrases and reform promises to their platform as is again evidenced by the present platform of the Democ ats of Michigan. We shall now brieff explain that the reform planks of that platform are actually only intended to catch suckers' votes therewith. It is necessary to ionest but fluped workers, and shall therefore make our points as clear as possible by the following compari-

son: Some of the local capitalist papers have pointed in the past towards Italy as a semi-barbarous country because there exists in that country an organization known as the "Matia," which they point out as being composed largely of robbers, and which elects men to office in different the crisis—the larger capitalists had towns, and even to high governmental swallowed up an enormous number of positions, who then levy assessments (taxes) for a guarantee of safety against, and protection by, the "Mafia" of those who possess large means. Well, just exactly the same scheme claimed for the Matia in Italy has existed here in Michigan, and in the whole United States, in the Democratic party; but now there are restrictions; the old system of gathering rll the spoils a politician can lay his han is on is past, and, because conditions have changed, they announce their intention to abolish the fee system to pay public officers, and to introduce equal taxation, with regular salaries for public officers. Apart from the value of the salary system, but as it is now handled

by the Democratic Party, it is simply a promise and a potice to the railroads, mines, "etc.," that if "fallowed to capture the political power, they will not assess them privately, and, therefore, not above the amount charged of the small capi-talists and of small prop-erty owners. It is a guarantee or promise that they will do the job of

they vill do if chenn at that. The large capitalists now act as a compact body, and no more special bribing-to down competitors-is necessary since industry is trustified, and since the capitalists nominate-and get elected-some of their own "confidants" or some of their own class, the politicians must change their tune. The capitalist class wants to be sure that they own those they back up for election. To reassure the capitalist class, the Democratic platform contains the following declaration: "THE DEthe following declaration: "THE DE-MOCRACY HAS EVER STOOD FOR EQUALITY IN THE BURDENS AND PRIVILEGES RESULTING FROM opposed to "privileges, resulting from opposed to privileges, resulting from law," but they only desire that those so "benefited and privileged" shall equally bear the burdens thereof. Since, to elect trusted men, tried men, or, since, to get

themselves elected saves for the large

capitalists all that they formerly had to divide up secretely with the pushers of the Democratic or Republican legpullers'

and against capitalism, he favors and be

interests of the

but is slways to be "non-partisan," but is siways the money-begs, and is recognized supporting the Democratic faction tisan. be capitalist party. This paper tries to create prejudice against the Australian ballet, and it tries to create a sentiment in favor of a sys-tem where the Inspectors of Election may suppress the ballot of the Social-

ist Labor Party. No! The local Demo cratic Party cannot expect to be taken seriously when it announces love for "labor," the eight-hour work day, direct legislation, etc. Nobody can believe them unless they first denounce the action of the Democratic Party of North Caro-lins and all other States as well as of the National Democratic Party, for trespassing upon, and trampling under their feet, the rights of the wage-workers. It should also purify the local party, and it should sit down on such papers as the "Evening News," for its retrogressive

and reactionary stand. adhe Socialist Labor Party alone has coasistently demanded that its speakers, its papers, its representatives, atc., stand unshakably and wholly for the interests and welfare of the wage-working class. The Socialist Labor Party is the of and for the wage-working class; party it stands for the complete overthrow it the private ownership of the means of production and distribution; it wants the institution of the Co-operative Common-wealth in the pince of the present gra-tem; it wants the control of the govern-ment placed in the hands of the wageworkers: it wants the trusts to become the property of the whole people through their government. The Socialist Labor Party alone is the party which stands for the abolition of the system that is re-sponsible for the exploitation of labor and the misery resulting therefrom. The Socialist Labor Party says that the capitalists shall no longer remain our ex-ploiters, but that they, too, shall have to work if they want to live. It says that the workers themselves shall be allowed to enjoy all they make, the largest part of which is now robbed from them by the capitalist class. The Socialist Labor Party wants no class rule and class privileges. Wage workers, vote for the Socialist Labor Party, for your own party. It uns for its emblem the uplifted Arm and Hammer. If you vote for any other party, you vote for your exploiters and a lot of demagogues who represent

them, and since their a SCABS FALL OFF.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 16 .- John E. Dempsey, a well known printer and prominet labor man, last week swore out a warrant for the arrest of Cornellus (Gulney, George C. Collins, Thomas Younta' and R. A. Able, charging them with the the crime of criminal libel.

He says that the defendants published of him that he was unlit to hold the responsible position of head of the central body of labor; that lie was of bad character; that he had emberzied the sum of \$140 from a secret order; that he (Demp-sey) had stated to Francis H. Clarke, in Cincke's office-""tell Rosing that I have to work and that \$10 a week and that I refuse to ahead with my paper on the amount now paid, \$9;" that he (Dempsey) was running a non-union office and employing a non-union man to do type

setting work. The following statement of the trouble

The following statement of the trouble was furnished by a labor leader: "A month ago Dempsey was nonlanated for president of the assembly. No pro-test was then made as to his being dis-qualified for anything unbecoming a union man, and nothing was said the night of his election. "At a meeting of the Press Feeders" Union, prior to the meeting of the as-

"At a meeting of the Press Feeders' Union, prior to the meeting of the as-sembly, at which Dempsey was to be ob-ligated, a set of resolutions were passed of which, it is said, Guiney was the au-thor, protesting against Dempsey's elec-tion as president. At the August meet-ing of Typographical union, Dempsey brought the press feeders' protest, as brought the press feeders' protest, an printed, before the union, and the union, by almost a unanimous vote, sided with Dempsey. Mr. Guiney was at the meet-

"In spite of this, Guiney, Collins et al filed charges against Dempsey, and the Labor Assembly appointed a committee to try Dempsey, althought the Trades and Labor Assembly had no jurisdiction. to do so.

ience shows that they worked for the same ends and always against the wage organizations-to get their guarantee for ing to Dempser getting \$150 at last meion of the legislature, representing the

The Socialists advised the men to be ther and orderly, and to keep within the of the law. All of these orders ene obeyed to the letter. The capitaltheschmen were dumbfounded at the muct control the Socialists had over in men, and the good behavior and no dirbance of the peace on the part of ant Hungarians under their thumb, and PR ------

When, after two attempts to create inder had failed, a "good citizens" was called of property holders Wood's Run Mr. Schoen 'attended the superintendent of the various ments, straw-bosses, clerks, etc. were addressed by Rev. Father F. Ward who in language strongly re-Ming that of Caiaphas against Jesus, inaliated the Socialists in bitter lanand even suggested drastic measget rid of them.

Ras followed in the same strain by McCool, general superintendent, Cchum of Father Ward, and an old Takir by the name of Jere Doughof the exampler of the Executive and not attend the meeting, and Fa-Ward was relaked by the Bishop stand in this matter. W THE STRIKE WAS CON-

DUCTED. at next day being pay day, the men. trary to the with of the agents of When ", heat sole r, and an ettempt outet. Mande to start a fishe bance by night THE DEPARTURE OF MR. MC. Sectiments of Moute and a Lind can't

the following Monday after- he attention was the announcement that |

"pluck-me" store in regular capitalist style. Then we find General Superin-tendent Pete McCool and Father Ward's shelter. The press remained quiet, while "friendship" takes on a more substan-tial form, and as a land company, they were allowed into the deal, and secured the adjoining property to "Hunkey Row." and disposed of it to the ignor-

that the new born babes were dying from exposure. The arms of the law were folded, its capitalist master had not called it to action. so one day ended and another began while the leeches grew fat and multi-

THE NEW WORSE THAN THE OLD.

THE SCHOENS REACH OUT.

COOL.

plied.

As the Schoens' wealth grew skyward. regime they instituted peace work throughout the plant as a means of likewise did they hatch plans to use the inculating a rivalry among the work-ers and thereby put a damper to the unmiddle class instincts of the under bosses and at the same time to have the plant so regulated that they could give their time" to the enjoyment of the wealth ion of the working class as a class coascions body with identical interests and being exploited daily from their employ-ees. So the Shoens' Pressed Sied#Car at the same time to extract more and more labor power until their power of endurance gives out, then do these ees. So the Shoens, Pressed Steel of Company became the Pressed Steel Car Trust, owned by the same interests that control the Fox plant, The Matlenble Iron Co., The Keystone Bridge Co., and the Oliver Wire Co. The capital stock italist exploiting parasites cast off the disabled employce as they would a squeezed out lemon. As a means of extracting more labor power it is a success as the shearmen have increased the shearmen was increased threefold, and as with all product forty per cent leaving the caplarge capitalist concerns, the large stockitalists a saving of twenty-five per cent and the cost of the finishing. holders show formed a plan to rake in some of the surplus wealth before it was

divided as dividends. The Pittsleng, Al-legheny and McKees Rocks Railword Many uprisings of labor will follow divided as dividends. The Pritsburg, Al-legheny and McKees Rocks Railsont was this happy thought. The Pressed Steel Car Company formerly rented two skifting engines. Now the P. A. and McK. R. R. owns four, and rents one engine, and charges \$2 for locating and the stand failures until then, will labor reach the dignity of its position, not crouching but, standing erect, demanding the whole standing erect, demanding the whole standing erect, demanding the whole fruit of its toil. Then will they grasp the political power as a class and make out of the way. This wheel within a wheel is very exclusive to the stockhelders as the profits in three months would purchase the complete outful." moving a car, and \$1 for moving a car the robber class disgorge.

The Socialist Republic will then follow as naturally as the dawn of a new day. To work contrades, up with the banner of the Socialist Labor Party and with

the unsheathed sword of the Socialist Trade and Labor Allience. Clear the

were immediately driven from their homes (contrary to law) and camped without covering or shelter. The press remained quiet, while self esteem leads him to believe that he the humane society officials made them is a statesman. He thinks, that he has selves searce when they were informed the brain power of a Webster or a Cal

Well, Tim and John are two good rep-

Well, 1im and John are two good rep-resentatives of their class—the right and left wings of capitalism. After the political fakirs and taken up two hours time and tried to warm the apdience up, Charles H. Corrigan, So-cialist Labor Party candidate for Gov-ernor, started out to hit a head whenever he saw one, and he did. It was after five o'clock and the farmers wanted to get home and do their milking but despite all the other attractions Corregan held the undivided attention of the vast multitude for thirty-five minutes. If his hearers had their ears as wide open a

their mouths I can see the finish of the

Siamese twins , misleaders of the working class The political fakirs did not mention word about the Socialist Labor Party of about Corregan and treated him with silence, as is the custom of the capitalistic press, But when Corregan gol warmed up to his argument Stenchfield sat silently and thoughfully by and wondering what kind of a buzz-saw he had run up against. Tiny Tim sat with sneering, curling lip as much as to say "What right have the working class t pominate a candidate for any office? The only applause that either of the Dem-Reps received was when they mentioned some old party man.

But Corregan's applause was spontan-cons and after the speaking the farmers came and shock him by hand and said that he was the only speaker who had pointed out the conditions as they were and offered a remedy but the most re-markable thing was that not one man voted the ticket. All in all it was a reans. The waiters wan their de The next instance that attracted pub-be the following Maday after. He attention was the anouncement that WILL U. C. CLEAR. sign of the times.

workers as if they had mutually planned it beforehand. Besides the Wardner or Coeur D'Alene incident, the following proof will be sufficient to unmask the plotters, and to prove that they are, in reality. but one body and one soul, not | capitalist class forces him either "to give only in their opposition to labor, but also up the business" or to give up when capitalistic political campaign cries pendence as a politician for rich booty.

The politician knows or feels this, and to lead off any possible capitalistic op-position to themselves, they guarantee the capitalist class that they will be as are manufactured by them: 1. In spite of the fact that the Demo crats now raise the cry of "anti-Expan-sion," or rather "anti-Imperialism," they were the very ones who forced this issue reliable as "confidants." provided they in 1898 when they clamored for war are allowed a more regular salary. The above explanations dispose comwith Snain. pletely of the Democratic Party's cry against "the trusts," "industrial subju-

William J. Bryan was so war fever ish in 1898, that he, like Teddy Roose welt, became a colonel in the army under William McKinley to force forward Mcration" and "special privileges." To straddle the fence on these above mentioned questions is an impossibility, It one is not entirely for the workers, Kinley's "imperialistic desires," or, in other words, to improve the America capitalists' chances to exploit the cheap and numerous workers of the Phillip ines, China, etc.

ines, China, etc. 2. On December 5, 1897, the Detroit "News-Tribune published a picture of an "after dinner speech" held by Alfred Russel. On March 4, 1900, the same paper says that this Mr. Alfred Russel the Democrats by the fact that their whole platform does not mention with one word that the power of government must be placed in the hands of the wage earners; and they don't show us in any man ser that they want to have the govern-ment to absorb the trusts, they thereis a "well known lawyer and of men of large fortunes." (confidant Of course paper did not know that it proved after to be run by the workers' govern fact mentioned below, otherwise it ment for the he But there is mention made in the Demwould undoubtedly have applied its censorship a little more rigorous, but since it appeared, it gives us a chance to show ocratic platform about "Direct Legis-lation." This is certainly amusing! On Mr. Wm. C. Maybury, the Demo the promise that it will give direct legis cratic candidate for Governor of Michilation in Michigan, it attempts to jolly ran, as well as other prominent Demo the wage-workers into voting the trol of the political powers into their hands, so that the Democratic Party ratic and Republican politicians, receive heir political instructions of and consult prominent local capitalists and their confidant

may become able to disfranchise the workers of other States and of Mich Dop M. Diekinson, the Democratic ex- | igan, as it did disfranchise the workers, Postmaster General: Henry M. Cheeven in North Carolina. Yes, in fact, while here now in their platform they shout in ex-Pingree Republican leader in the Michigan Legislature: R. A. Alger, the for direct legislation, they carefully Republican ex-Secretary of War and cap-repute the ground for distractisement italist: Wm. C. Maybury, and a number of the workers, as may be seen italist: Wm. C. Maybury, and a number of the workers, as may be seen of other local Democratic and Republi- by looking at the "Evening News,"

protection and assistance against the just demands of the working class-therefore, the politician who is not a labor press. Guiney claims he was en-titled to part of this appropriation. Mr. Dempsey himself made the follow-ing statement to the "Dispatch" to-days "confidant" finds that competition against the latter mentioned political tool of the

ing statement to the "Dispate." to-day' "The cause leading up to this affair occurred at the last session of the Legis-lature, when I received an appropriation of \$150 as one of the official reportery. The resolution giving me this sum was offered by Mr. McGowan, and read as follows:

"'Resolved, That a warrant be draws. of the labor press, the same being for the amount of \$150, and to be peld for out of any fund available."

"This resolution was favorably reported upon by the committee and I received sum named.

"Mr. Guiney, publisher of the "Union Advocate," made demands upon me for comes the lackey of the capitalist class. But another proof of this is given by division of this money, and I refused to divide.

"Mr. Guiney has carried on a persect tion against me for the past twenty months, and has tried in every way to injure me in the ranks of labor.

"My election to the presidency of the Trades and Labor Assembly, without any-solicitation upon my part and by acclamcontraction upon my part and by accam-stion, was more than my persecutor could stand, and, consequently, he re-sorted to the foul means of a protest, preferring charges of a libeleon nature. Therefore, I take the only remody at hand.

"I have always pursued a defensive line of action. /However, I now intend to give these men an opportualty to sub-stantiate in a public way what they have charged against me."

have charged against me." The Typographical Union has with-drawn Messrs. Dempsey, Collins and Guiney as delegates to the Trades and Labor Assembly, the delegation now standing A. E. Donaldson, E. C. Ives, C. H. Priadle, A. H. Meore, A. J. Wil-ilams, P. J. Geraphy, C. S. Tousley, John Cahill and Edward McEllay.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED ISTATES. In 1896 (Presidential) 36.564

For President, JOSEPH FRANCIS MALLONEY. of Messachusatts. For Vice-President, VALENTINE REMMEL, of Pennsylvania.

The social revolution is bound to come. If will come either in the full panoply of law, and surrounded with all the blossings of peace. of the labor fakir's treachery and the provided the peoples have the wisdom to take It by the hand and introduce it betimes, -- or it THEY DO TO DEFEAT THEIR ers. may break in upon us unexpectedly amidst all ENEMIES? the convulsions of violence, with wild disheveled locks, and shod in from the training. Come it must, in one way or the other, When I withdraw sayself from the turmoil of the day and dive into history, I hear distinctly its approaching tread.

-LASSALLE,

LEADING THE MINERS TO SLAUGHTER.

The labor fakirs at the head of the United Mine Workers' Union are again playing the game that always winds up with the same results; political jobs and boodle for the fakirs; imprisonment, bullets and starvation for the miners whom the fakirs use as pawns in the The miners are being led game. through the slaughter house of the rotten pure and simple upion to the open grave of the strike suppressed by Winchester rifles, injunctions and privations.

The reports from the hard coal regions ell the doings the Mitchell, the noted laher fakir and henchman of Mark Hanna. chell is president of the Unite Mine Workers Union and owes that job to for this power the capitalists will tumble the influence of Hanna and J. Pierpont Morgan. His every move is dictated the wave slave grasps

more than two coal miners for every job: starvation pay and brutal outrages touch the match: the independent mines are crippled; the output is curtailed; the men are starved a little more and are them. The object of the Morgan-Hanna

workingman must continue to be robbed. that wage slavery is a necessary foundation-stone for society, and that police, militia and courts are there to enforce this order. All this is admitted by Mr. Hill's statement. But do they not differ radically as to

the outworn campaign ery of the "outs"

who desire to become "ins."

opinion. "An army for defense and not for conquest" merely means that the man villers are to be seri at home to Cotton Trust, the big capitalists do not give up so liberally to the Republicaus' wage slaves. This "difference" can easily fat frying brigade as in 1806. A big be adjusted by having two armies; one strike or a strike agitation supposed to to attend to the wants of the benevolentbe started by the Bryanites, would alarm these capitalists and loosen their purse strings. Heavy, "President" Mitchell and his pals-McKinleyite and duty at Bull Pens reluctantly inhabited Bryanite-are sent to the hard coal re-

by rebellious wage slaves of home production. David B. Hill is fully competent to Of course the grievances of the men state the differences between the Demare real. But that man is dull who ocratic and Republican parties. He has thinks the operators would make a fight done so. He compressed them all "into either on the question of the price of powder or of recognizing the United a few lines in the telling. One line would Mine Workers Union. They could grant have sufficed and it would have read like the first demand and get back in short- the famous chapter on snakes in Ireorder what little they might apparently land: "There is none." lose. They could and will recognize that Bound indissolubly together by the Union (?) which so well serves their purumbilical cord of material interests, standing for the system of squeezing poses, and use it as they use it in the profits from the sweat and blood of the soft coal regions. It may happen that the labor fakir will stir up a fire he working class, the Democratic and Republican parties are twins. There is no cannot smother and the honest rank and file go so far that the decoy ducks "essential difference" between them. The day that sees the death of one will see of the coal trust cannot hold them. The Mitchells, Ratchfords and others of that the sword of the working class com ing. down on the neck of the other. ilk have the low cunning of the traitor, but they also have the coarse ignorance United in life we will not part them it of the brute. But the Morgan-Hanna death. Hill has said well. From his own crowd have the militia and the courts and the honest anger of those wage mouth this Democrat has set the seal of slaves which the fakir cannot run into authoritative approval on the Socialist

Labor Party's contention that there is no difference between the Democratic and Republican parties. They must both be destroyed and the policy they stand for sent to join the policy of King George and the policy of the chattel slave own-

> To this end the ballot is the weapon, class-consciousness the force.

AND THESE ARE NEW ENG-LAND GIRLS.

It is a very significant news item. that comes from Boston headed "Fined their executive, confiscated the foodfor Smiling." It tells a story which fairly bristles with points, each one sharp enough to prick some ers and many other bubbles. The facts brought out in that article, show a condition of affairs in the shoe industry of pression of the working girls, and petty employers to mulct them out of even the pittance they are suposed to receive, equals the worst condition in the "nggro" South and in New York.

These New England girls are not the and Democratic papers always talk about talist press is engaged in to stifle the voice of the victims. Neither are these New England girls the uneducated daugh-

Europe dumped into New York," as the underpaid wage-workers of this city are Not one word does this well-informed called by the "respectable" Republican Democrat say as to any "difference" in and Democratic papers. It cannot be the attitude of the parties toward the said of them that they are reaping the working class. They both stand for com- results of their parents' neglect in not petition between wage workers; they baving them born in America or sent to both stand for private ownership by school. They cannot be told, like the the capitalist of the machinery which children of the Southern negro, to emithe wage slave operates. They agree grate to some freer country. Nor can it "essentially" and actually, shat the be said that the dreadful affliction of "hard times' 'is the cause of their con-

dition Tresse are New England girls: their parents have provided them with the best education the capitalist class allows to the more fortunate wage-slaves. They are working in the much-vaunted era of a standing army? Here again is seen prosperity-and this is the sum total: not a difference but a uniformity of hard, unceasing toll, starvation wages, and indignity.

In the shoe factory as in the coal mine on the railroat as on the land, the sam "defend" the "sact, rights" of the story is repeated and the same moral is ruling class against invasions by their pointed. I is vage workers must become the masters of the machine. The robbers who so brutally use those machines to-day to starve and oppress the people, must be ly assimilated wage slaves abroad, and forced to surrender, must be beaten down the other to stay home and do guard with the ballot. The story of these New England girls should bring home to every wage-worker of the nation a realization of his duty and a determination to use his ballot to end their misery.

The Socialist Labor Party demands th collective ownership of the machinery of production.

Vote for Malloney and Remmel.

THERE GOES YOUR "VESTED RIGHTS."

"The criminals were stealing anything they could with safety lay hands on and the mercenary commercial pirates began to have a harvest of extortion. The price of bacon was pushed up to 50 cents a pound, bread 50 cents a loaf. Mayor Jones and other men of conscience were shocked at these proceedings and the mayor decided that the only protection for the citizens would be to declare martial law, confiscate all food stuffs and other necessities for the common good.

The above is an account of the action taken by the Mayor of Galveston immediately after the terrible disaster. This action was the proper one to take. The preservation of human life is of first importance. It was the paramount duty of this mayor to take every step necessary to defend and preserve the lives of the survivors. The "vested rights" in private property, so much prated about by the upholders of "law and order." as a sacrosanct affair that cannot be touched without mortal sin, could not and was not permitted to stand in the way of that paramount Right to Life of the people. Hence, the people, through

stuffs. It would be well nigh impossible to find a reasoning human who would deny bubble-argument of the prosperity shout- the right of the people to do what the people of Galveston did. What, then, becomes of the theory of "vested rights?" What beacomes of that "sacred right of New England that, for poverty and op- private property?" The vested right of a private individual to withhold from the outrages and schemes on the part of their people any property which the people need is a mere fiction. In the nature of things such a right could not exist. It does not exist. It is the same kind of a right as that of a vicious dog to keep back a hungry man from the food he "ignorant foreigners" that the Republican needs. All the legal quips and capers of "eminent lawers" have never availed

when some inhuman story of low wages to enforce any such "right." When the and misery breaks through the crust of common sense demanded that it be set that conspiracy of silence which the capi- aside for the common good, it was regularly ignored.

The wisest of the Revolutionary Fathers gave expression to this truth ters of the ex-chattel slaves in the school- over a hundred years ago. Benjamin less South. They are the brightest prod- Franklin said: "Property is the creature ucts of New England schools, born and of society, and society is entitled to the brought up in America. They are forced last farthing of it whenever society to labor nine and a half hours for an needs it." 'This is one of the foundation ostensible wage of from three to six doltruths on which the Socialist Labor Party lars a week, which, by a system of skilful stands. Whenever there arises an oc

against the "mercenary commercial pirates," whose greed strikes such mu.ciless blows at the "common good." who seek to shelter themselves behind the outworn fallacy of "vested rights" o plunder and kill.

The only "vested right" which can stand before the enlightened judgment and awakened conscience of the American people is that Right v Lich Joseph Malloney champions in this presidential campaign :- the right of the people to enjoy what their labor . produces.

The Socialist Labor Party is organized for the purpose securing this Right, and vesting it forever ... the hands of the common people for the common good.

'fo sweep away the present "Vested Rights" which are Vested Wrongs: Vote for Malloney and Remmel.

BRYAN'S INSULT TO WORKING-MEN.

"If he is a wage-earner, and you do not know do not know how soon he may be, even if he is not now, is he safe when he is itable to be deprived of trial by jury, through the system as .government by injuncknown

This is one of the questions which William J. Bryan asked his audience in St. Louis on September 15. The question is a very pertinent one; indeeg. should engross the attention of every wage-worker in the land. The wage workers in the State in which Mr. Bryan asked this question have strong reasons for being vitally interested in the ques tion of "government by injunction." They have time and again experienced its effect in Missouri.

Mr. Bryan has shown that he possesses all the quickness of a lightning change artist in adapting his speeches and "paramount issues" to the different localities he speaks in. In the Far West he talks as he did in 1896 about "Free Silver." "16 to 1." and the "Crime of '73." In the Near East, he ignores Silver and assails the Trust. This policy requires great effrontery; it requires a profound contempt for the intelligence of his listeners. But this St. Lous speech goes further in implied contempt for the wageworkers' intelligence than any previous performance of this charlatan leader of he leading charlatan party.

In 1896 the platform of the Democratic Party contained a plank which strongly condemned government by injunction. In 898 the same Democratic Party in Missouri renominated for the office of Judge one of the most notorious of all the injunction-issuing judges. He had been on the bench for years, and had issued injunctions right and left against working men on strikes. His record was so malodorous in this respect that John P. Altgeld, the cheap demagogue who had inserted the "government by injunction" plank in the Chicago platform, felt it necessary to take the stump and advocate the election of this "government cate the election of this "government happiness.-Declaration of Independence, by injunction" judge, whom Altgeld and The "Right of Life," what does it mean Bryan's "anti-government by injunction" party had renominated.

After this record of criminal humbugring. Bryan's question is one of the most cliberate insults possible to the intelligence of the wage-workers of the State Missouri, in particular, of the nation at large, in general.

This P. T. Barnum of politics not only assumes that the workingmen like to be robbed and imprisoned without trial when they resist. Bryan credits the working class voter with less intelligence han a sow; a sow will remember even f it cannot resent an outrage. Bryan asumes that the working remembers nor is capable to resent.

Not so! Not so! By the souls of the When one man deliberately insults an By the blood of reformer and martyr, from Christ to old John Brown! other, the insulted man is justified in using a cowhide. Bryan stood before

weak faction of the capitalists who are cnown as "cockroach." would percipi tate a conflict in America like the Paris Commune. They would have the "milion, hands of organized labor" blindly dash themselves against the government and laws, which these same millions gave their consent to the polls. That this vicious conception of the

brutal ignorance of "organized labor" is the prevailing one held by the political birdings and their masters, is due to the fact that they only come in contract with "organized labor" by meeting the cunning, but crassly ignorant, labor fakir, who is engaged in betraying the class, either as editor of a fake "labe paper," or in a political job. They judge the rank and file to be like these. As they why they should not be able to use the runk and file. As to the thousands who world go down to death in the attempt to smash the Trust, that would not give the 'cockroach" conscience any more of . twinge than the murder of a score of unarmed coal miners by their uniformed hirelings gives the Morgans, Hannas, et

But in spite of the mind-deadening ork of the labor fakir and the frenzied appeal to the ignorant passions of th orking class by the demagogues of the middle class, there will be no Paris (mune in America. The middle class must accept the consequences of game which they lowed and lauded so much. They have stood in the pass as the upholders of the system of protect ownership of the machinery of produc-tion, with its resulting wage-slavery. composition and ruin for the vast ma jor r. 'Lo-day the intellectually an ighterially bankrupt remnant of that ace powerful middle class is blocking the way to the battlefield on which the working class and the plutocracy must neet for the death grapple. The working class has no interest in prolonging the existence of the "cockroach," as this truth is gaining ground every day.

It is the mission of the Socialist La bor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance to awaken and guide the intelligence of the working class to is to frustrate the schemes of the polici cal demagogues and labor fakirs. The working man who understands the cause of his poverty and knows the remedy can never be lured into the trap prepared for him by these scoundrels, to "startle manking with its bloody pur-pose." Within the law and under the Constitution, the working class will find the remedy, informed and guided by a clear understanding of Socialism.

To sprend the light and to organize to avoid disasters and tragedy which ignor ance will precipitate, that is to-day the

sacred duty of every honest man. The Socialist Labor Party and its teachings are the antidotes for the poison of the lemagogue; the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is the club to smash the labo fakir with. Let the demagogue find, instead of the "million haads of organ ized labor," a million class conscious heads, organized in a real union, and he vill throw up the job of starting a Paris Commune so as to use the wage-workers as catspaws to pull chestuuts out of th fire for him.

"Bullets and blood," but "Ballots and brains," is the battle-cry of the workers. Vote for Malloney and Remmel.

THE RIGHT TO LIFE.

that all men are created equal. * * * * with certain inalienable - rights, among

these are life, liberty and the pursuit o

in the land of the brave and the free? Does it mean the "right" of the worker to

starve when the machine puts an end

Does it mean the "right" of the child

Does it mean the "right" of the poor

for pay? Does it mean the "right" of the rich to

be slaves? With the "right" to the "freedom of con-

men who wrote this sentence down.

tract" in life and the "right" to fill

rule, and the "right" of the poor to

to toil in the days God has made for

man's girl to sell her priceless pearl

to his fee?

play?

Se the

We hold these truths to be self-evident;

B. J.-I am all cars.

the places where the Socialist vote is counted out the Socialists cast a vote large enough to carry the election?

U. S.-Now, then, these capitalists throw out a good many of our votes, not to keep our men out of the election, but in a vain attempt to discourage us. Our

U. S .- This "counting out" is, therefore, not a counting out of your candidates, because they were any how not elected.

B. J .- True: but one of these days the will be elected, and then the counting out of voles will be equivalent to the counting out of your candidates.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan BROTHER JONATHAN-Do yos me member the talk we had recently?

UNCLE SAM-I think it was about ex-Governor Waite of Colorado. B. J .- Yes; I had been arguing that

because his supporters had been bouch off from him, it was useless to vote.

U. S .- I remember. And I showed you that that was no evidence of the bal lot being useless, because the platform on which he stood invited corruption and made his supporters liable 'to be con rupted.

B. J.-Yes, that was it.

U. S .-- And you granted finally that I was right. Are you going to take it back again?

B. J .-- No; that argument is sound. But I have another reason why voting in uscless.

U. S .- Let's have it.

B. J.-Does the Socialist platform vite corruption? U. S.-Guess not.

B. J.-The Socialist voters can't b bought off, can they?

U. S.-Guess not. B. J.-Consequently, they will when

the Socialist ticket, will they? U. S .- Most assuredly.

B. J .-- Now, will you deny that in many places the Socialist vote is simply not counted?

U. S .- I don't deny that.

B. J.-Now, will you be kind enough to explain to me what is the difference as far as final results are concerned whether the voters are bought off by the capitalists or whether they are m bought off, but are counted out? Is either case the party falls through Fe that reason I maintain that voting i uscless.

U. S.-You reason now as falling you did before.

B. J.-Just prove it.

U. S .- There is counting out and count ing out.

B. J .-- I don't see it.

U. S .- You will if you listen.

U. S .- Do you imagine that in any of

B. J.-No; I certainly don't.

men were beaten anyhow.

B. J.-Very well.

U. S .- There is where you err-

the ground, will be shot to pieces by the publican and Democratic capitalists as What hope is there for these wictims coal trust's greed? WHAT MUST First-Kick out the labor fakirs and organize a real union. There is but one such in the United States; the Socialist

Trade & Labor Alliance. Hanna and Morgan hate it. Mitchell and his fellow traitors fear it. It is backed in its battles by a fighting political party of the working class: the Socialist Labor Party, and it fights the capitalists with the weapons of science, and teaches its members how to wield the most powerful

in 1897.

weapon in the working class possessionthe BALLOT. Second-Vote for Joseph Francis Malloney and Valentine Remmel, the candidates for president and vice president of the Socialist Labor Party. Malloney is a machinist, and Remmel is a glassworker. Both are class-conscious fighters for the working class. A big vote for the whole Socialist Labor Party ticket in the hard coal region will do more, to

frighten the mine owners into granting concessions than anything else can. Only by having the legislature and courts at their disposal can the mine owners win. When the wage slaves reach

crowd has been attained. In the present trouble there is another point to be gained in addition to squeezing out the "cockroach operators." Mark Hanna wants to scare the business men into being more liberal in their contributions to the McKinley campaign fund. Since Bryan has sold out the radical element of his following to the big millionnires, such as the Belmonts, W. A. Clark-the second richest man in America-the Ice Trust, Sugar Trust and

by them. The very existence of this so-called "Union" is due to their efforts Every cent of the dues which he and his partners in the game of robbing the miners' pockets, comes to them by the grace of Hanna and Morgan. What do his apparent efforts to bring about a strike against his capitalist benefactors mean?

The Republican . papers pretend that the strike is being stirred up in the interest of Bryan, so as to make political capital for him. That this is absolutely nonsense can be seen by a glance at the history of the United Mine Workers

Union and the record of its leaders, This organization, small in numbers, a few years ago received the endorsement of the big mine owners who could have crushed it easily. The Morgan interests-the most powerful in the worldand Mark Hunna, deliberately aided the labor fakirs in driving the unorganized slaves of the lamp into it. The dues were, collected by the operators and turned over to the "labor leaders" who were supposed to be fighting them. Aid was extended to the fakirs in building up the union among the mines outside of the Coal Trust and the job of president. secretary-treasurer or organizer became a plum worth pulling:

The Morgan-Hanna coal trust needed this counterfeit union in the business of squeezing the little operators into the trust or, out of that game. Every strike of recent years in the coal regions has had the same start, run the same course, and had the same abrupt end.

There is now, and has been for years,

this power, the capitalist will get off the wage slave's back. 'A big vote for Malloney and Remmel means a big increase of wages.

A victory at the poles for Malloney and Remmel means the complete downfall of the capitalist robber and his lackey, the labor fakir.

Organize the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

Vote for Malloney and Remmel

SIX AND A HALF DOZEN. David B. Hill epitomizes the differ ences between the Republican and Democratic parties as follows:

"One party favors large standing armies, immense public exepuditures, r Government of grandeur and magnifi cence, high protective tariffs, a British colouial policy, great combinations of corporate wealth, and a centralized Gov-ernment. The other party favors a continuance of the plain and simple Gov erament of our fathers, public expenditures limited to the actual necessities the Government, tariff taxation for public purposes only, an army for defense not for conquest, and competition in business free from monopolistic com binations.

"Those are the essential differences concisely stated, between the two great parties.

These "essential differences" are peither essential nor are they differences. To speak of a "continuance of the plain and simple Government of our Fathers." etc., is like advocating that a grown man should be put back in the swaddling clothes of infancy. No sensible person takes such twaddle seriously. The other capitalist. "difference," that of the tariff, is merely

fines for "offences," is reduced to a point casion when choice must be made be where the girls are actually working for tween the shadowy fiction of vested less than enough to feed and clothe them. rights in private property and the One girls was fined \$10.85 in the space common good, the very opponents of this of five weeks. This, deducted from her truth find themselves forced to adopt the wages, left her less than enough to sup-Socialist maxim and act upon it. port life oa. In the mailing department In this Republic there are thousands of one factory which employs hundreds of who die every week for the lack of the girls, the girls who fold and place catanecessaries of life. Millions of unemployed logues in envelopes, are paid thirteen class has produced all, the wealth of cents per thousand. There is a constant hunger; millions of children are deprived stream of girls going out of the factories of the education necessary to fit them for in despair of making a living and as conthe duties of citizenship. The whole stant a stream pouring in to give their working class of the nation-over seven labor and time to the factory lord until | ty-five per cent of the population-is they, too, become convinced of the imliving a hand to mouth existence. The possibility of living on what they receive. common good requires that this condi-But there is prosperity in New Engtion of things be ended. The working land. The machines are running full class has produced all the weal th of time. The factory chimney belches out the nation. They are the only portion of that pillar of smoke by day and of fire society which is necessary to the preserby night which the labor-fleecers aiways vation of the race. Between them and point to as an "infallable sign of prosthe enjoyments of the comforts of life. perity." And it is. For that pillar of between them and freedom, stands this smoke indicates that wealth by the milshadow, this mirage of "vested rights." lions of dollars worth is being produced. They must adopt the wise course of the people of Galveston.

but, for their share, the wage slaves are receiving less than that demanded by the Recognizing that the suffering of the machines which they operate : oil and rehundreds of thousands scattered from pairs to fit them for further work; for, the Atlantic to the Pacific only repeat different from the machine, a fresh wagea hundred times over the horrors of the slave can be secured without cost to the Galveston disaster, the working class must grasp that public power which

No, these girls are not "the scum of the mayor wielded to protect society

workingmen in St. Lou and insulted them flagrantly and public-They would be justified in dealing with him as one man deals with another who flings an insult in his face. What are the wage-workers going to do

with this political mountebank next No-vember 6th?

NO CATSPAWS FOR PARIS COMMUNES.

"The evil is towering above all ques tions of internal commerce and trade, and the great issue will not down. It is here, everywhere. If it is not met with remedial legislation, and willing officials of in tegrity of purpose, the million hands of organized labor will soon find a remedy outside the laws which will startle mankind with its bloody purpose."

So said Mr. George Raines, Chairman of the Tammany Ice Trust Convention at Saratoga. He was merely giving voice to the wail of despair which the bankrupt middle class is sending up from one end of the land to theother. Knocked from their one-time secure position on the backs of the wage-workers by the Trust, and beginning to realize how slim is their chance of ever climbing up again. they turn with rage against the more powerful labor fleecers, and threaten vio lence. But they also realize that of themselves they can do nothing: hence, they appeal to "the million hands of organized labor."

Accustomed to using the working class as a catspaw to pull political and other chestnuts out of the fire for them, the capitalist class instinctively turns to the same victims for help in this battle between the weak and powerful factions of exploiters. To save themselves from the destruction threatened by the Trust, that

the sacrifice of the brave.

paupers' graves?

Who fought and died to free our land from the scourging block and the slave. The Right to Life means the right to love the freedow of man to toil. And to have ALL the fruits of his labor, to have free access to the soil: To live as long as the rich man lives; to

have bairns with hearts full of glee. That's what the Right of Life implies in the land of the brave and the free.

That is the "right" for which we stand. no lesser "right' will we take. Competition and slavery must give

the people at last are awake. The age of the capitalist has passed. age of the brother begins. the The golden schemes which our fathers allowed our children shall punish as sins.

Rent, interest, profit and wages once more to their homing place in hell Shall return for aye and to their master say they've a wonderful story to tell. Of how man at last the truth had grasped: that the blessedest life, was

His brother's keeper and both sower and reaper, in the land of the brave and the free.

Then, no child shall be compelled to toil e're he has learned to play. No mother's loving heart shall break for a daughter gone astray. (Compelled by competition's curse to sell for daily bread.

Virtue and Youth and Happiness). No! No! Not this, instead,

A free and loving people, no tramp, no millionaire; White each man has the right to toil

and no one steals his share: Where "love ye one another," the com-mon law shall be. And the "Right to Life" shall be enforced in the fand of the brave and the free.

-Stanislaus Cullen.

U. S .- Just wait. We know approxi-The second secon are not credited with our full vote. And we put up with it because we know any how that we are not elected.

B. J-But how can you tell when you are elected?

U. S .- We can tell by the pulse of the movement. Now, to the point. What with the votes of a movement line ours is at present, when the moves weak, that criminal class will especially when it has triumphed at the dare to do when the movement is i

B. J.-But if it does dare?

U. S.—There is no instance in histor where a successful movement has m mitted to being defraudad. One thing to perpetrate petry fraud like counties out a few ballots where the fraud were anyhow not affect results: another the is to perpetrate huge election frame where the frauds would affect the result. B. J.-There's something in that. U. S.-A good deal. God help the car-italists if they dare throw out our van when by doing so they will upset the fact of the ballot. Criminal these that class is, it has the daring of the sneak thief only. If will we coil before such an act, and, if it don't it will be dealt with accordingly. The bal-bet is all wight in the Socialist. B. J.-There's something in that. lot is all right in the Socialists and shot from the Socialist platfor Counting out will not do there was counting out would amount to anything All the counting out to-day only free

to increased activity. That day is near a hand when no counting out will be dam The rote of the Socialist Movement not a Populist or similar rope of

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

of Colorado's Socialist Labor Party Candidate for Governor.

To the Workers-The real wealth producers of Colorado in general, and the supporters of the Socialist Labor party in particular-

Greeting: In accepting the nomination for Gorernor of this great State of Colorado, I cannot find language in which to express my appreciation and gratitude to the comrades for the great honor conferred spon me.

A nomination to such an office by any political party may be considered by some a great honor; but I consider it a thousand times greater honor to be the Socialist Labor Party nominee for Govemer of this State, than to be elected President of the United States by any such capitalist class plutocratic political parties as the Democratic or Republican

Yet if the present system was all that could be desired the Socialist Labor Party would not have any excuse for rristing; so it may be well to briefly examine the existing system and see if it is worth sustaining. A system based on the private ownership of the means of producing and distributing wealth-comtion and wage-slavery

We find that the private or individual ership of the means of producing and empership of the means of producing and distributing wealth was right and just at a time when the tools of production and distribution were small enough to be operated individually:-then grain was sown by hand, cut with a sickle, threshed with a flail and distributed in an ox-cart or on the back of an ass. Then it was right and just for the little tools that were thus operated individually to be owned individually. At that time competition was also

At that the competition was have right, as each individual had an equal show with each other individual in the production and distribution of wealth. And wage slavery, strictly speaking, was anknown as each and every person had the opportunity by thift and industry to become a self-complayer. become a self-employer. But, as time passed on the tools of

But as time passed on the roots of production and distribution evolved into greater and greater tools until they ad the individual stage of ownership to the partnership stage; continually erolving, passing from tools to machines and from partnership to stock company ownership. True to the evolution of man and of industry this grew on and on, ever larger, greater and more powernever stopping for the individual. the partners, or the stock companies, but ing on and on to the trust, until to-day the trust (capitalist class) own and control all the modern of producing and distributing And as the working class must wealth. operate this machinery in order to live, they find they cannot operate it as they did the little tools they once owned, for and in the ecohomic interest of them-elres as operators, but must operate it for and in the economic interest of the capitalist class owners of the machinery. This has divided the people into two distinct and antagonistic classes—with the human bees on one side and the human drones on the other, better known, perhaps, as the working class on the one side, and the exploiting capitalist class on the other. The capitalist class has discovered that the working class can live in a sort of way on one-fifth of the wealth they produce. Therefore, the capitalist class pays the working class wage sufficient to buy but one-fifth of

the proceeds of their labor. The system under which we live has outlived its usefulness as it is no longer an aid to, but an opressor of the working class. And the working class is the only class with economic rights to be considered: "He who will not work wither shall he eat."

The long speech delivered by W. J. Bryan at Indianapolis, August 8, on im-perialism helps to prove the correctness of our position. In boiling Mr. Bryan's own to the fewest possible words we find; from his point of view, that imperialism means despotism and sure death to a republican form of govern-

But in all that great lecture he failed

ing and robbing these of the other eighty per cent and that the plunder thus levied upon the working class is the cause of every war in the world to-day, and is forcing, as it were, the capitalist class to find a market for its stolen plunder? Mr. Bryan and Mr. Depew are both npholders of the present system, and in favor of extending the markets that and the capitalist class may be able to dis-pose of their stelen goods, but do not agree as to the best and cheapest way

of making the extension. The upholders of the existing robber system all look alike to the class con-scious worker or Sociaist, and as we are not able to see any difference between the Democrat and Republican exploiters. I prepared and had printed the following list of questions for Senator Teller to answer at a meeting he addressed in Grand Junction a short time ago. Hoping the Senator would explain the difference for us.

These are the questions: "Will you be kind enough to answer the

following questions with cold facts? . "Will you meet a Socialist in joint debate? If not, why not? "Can you tell us of a single measure

passed by the Republican Party for and interest of the working class, durthe last twenty-five years. If so, what is

"Can you explain the difference (so a Socialist can understand), between the Democratic Party, that is controlled by Ice Trust Croker, Copper Trust Clark. Railroad Trust Belmont, Idaho Bull Pen Trust Gov, Steuenberg, and presided over by Cotton Bale Trust James K. Jones, and the Republican Party, owned and controlled by the same kind of a gang "Do you think the working class has

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

part the Democrafts took in the A. R. U. strike of 1804, and the part the Repub-licans took at Pana and Virden, Ills,? "Senator, do you think we have forget-ten that great Trust-Smasher Free-Silver -Democratic-Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho, and his bull pen-the blackest of all blots on the American history? . I say, Senator, do you think we have forgotten that bull pen?

"Inasmuch as we are thus able to trail the Demo-Republican Parties in the blood of the American wage-slaves for the past twenty-five years, will you ex-plain to us why any member of the working class should ever vote for such parties

"Why shouldn't we say to h---- 1 with the upholders of such a system? "Why should we stand up before men

and ask them to support with their votes a system that is robbing them and their class (the working class) of four-fifths of all they produce? "To what class do you belong? For

what class do you vote? ""Why shouldn't every member of the working class vote for the party of their class-the Socialist Labor Party?

"There are many more questions I would like to ask you some other time" The Senator failed to refer to the above questions—but the people fittend-ing his meeting were all supplied with

them. Under Socialism (which means the Cooperative Commonwealth, the Socialist

Republic, which in turn means the colective ownership and supervision of all the wealth), the working class will receive all the wealth they produce, and the blood-sucting, exploiting class will melt the away and disconcar life a snow ball in the lower regions. When the working class receive all they produce, they will then produce an abundance to supply be had, but will not unite slaves of them-selves by producing for other countries. except an amount sufficient to exchange

for such articles as they are unable to Is it not plain to you, that the capital-in that place. In spice of the spice of t produce at home ist class, who owns all the means by which the working class live, also own their live. That is slavery, and **y** are slaves? Think of it, a large majority of and er the Chief of Police but did not the people being slaves to the small min-ority, and the most degraded of all slaves at that, as they are willing slaves, and we are going to carry on the spitation vote to uphold the system that makes til we get the eyes of the people open them slaves! How degrading and humiliating! Yet we Socialists are not begging, asking or demanding any set of people on earth to "give us liberty or give us death"; but we are making it clear and plain once for all that we are going to take our lib-erty regardless of the cest. Take it by gaining the political power Take it by gaining the political power and establishing the Co-operative Com-monwealth-the Socialist Republic. Yet some of the knowing ones tell us we run up against a stone wall by not explaining how the change can be made from individual ownership of the means of production and distribution to publi-r collective ownership of the same. one mentions tell what the col ctive action of all men will be, neither all how any creat change will Dot the change must and will and we can only success how a d proceed for putting all the meanich they live; and for each hour's work thus reviewed give the worker a ine bill to read thus. "Due the pro-ceeds of one hour's labor." Then supbly the gools thus produced to these workers at the labor cost of producing them, as the workers retarned the due bills and received the goods, that would settle the account. This would force all the wave slaves of the capitalist class. who are receiving but one fifth of what they produce, to quit and go to work for themselves (the Commonwealth), in or-

laws as they now make us obey theirs. Yet we care not how the change is to be made. But we are determined to be made. But we are determined to make the change, and emancipate our-

selves though the heavens fail. Come, ye wage-working, wealth-producing p oletarian slaves of Colorado! Awaken to your own economic and class interests, remembering that all legisla-tion is and must be class legislation, and that our class, the working class, is the class with economic rights to be only considered, and if we are to be free, we must first strike the blow by uniting our class under the banner of the Socialist

Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance to do battle for our emancipation. When you learn the various features of the class struggle, and be-come conscious of the fact that in order come conscious of the fact that in order to help our condition as individuals, we must help the entire class to which we, as individuals belong, then you will have developed to a point where you would see all the upholders of the present system of wage slavery in a thousand times hotter climate than the South Sea Isles before you vote for them. If you are "selfish" enough to want all the wealth you produce, you are selfish enough to be a Socialist, and should vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket; but if you are so "liberal" that you want the

capitalist class to have an ever larger percentage of what you produce, you are entirely too liberal to be a Socialist and should vote the Democratic or Republican ticket. Again thanking you for the great honor

conferred upon me, I am yours for the Co-operative Comonwealth. S. B. HUTCHINSON.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

Fine Campaign in Chicago.

To the DAILY PEOPLE .- The Socialist Labor Party held an open air meeting last Monday night on the corner of Thirty-first and State streets. We have held meetings there every week. Everything went smoothly for an hour when a gang of crooks under the leadership of a pothouse politician by name, James Daly, who has twice been defeated when running as candidate for Alderman of Fifth Ward, arrived on the scen and started to abuse the speaker, setting up a howl like so many starving wolves, making it impossible for the speaker to be heard. When told by the indignant people in the crowd to shut up, this crock Daly jumped on an inoffensive ne gro of small size; and with the aid of one of his fellow croc.s, he felled him the sidewalk and began kicking him before any one could prevent it. At this time a big strapping young man jumped up and on the sidewalk and bit Mr. Pothouse Politician a "crack in the jaw" that sent him reeling up against the wall-of the saloon that he and his

gang had just come out from. As soon as he came to again he tried to snatch a cane from an old gellow but tailed, whereupon he ran into the saloon

and come out again brandishing a re-volver. At this state of affairs a detective, Sergeant Garrity, belonging to the same gang turned in a riot call. Two detectives were already on the spot and two big cons come ranning across the street and the poor colored fellow that got hurt was arrested.

Where the police came from is a mys means of producing and distributing tery to me, for when some of our comrades were looking for the police before the trouble started, they could not find The raid of the crooks had an effect

or the selfer to the one intended. There were only a few colored men in the Frowd and they swore they would make it hot for themselves with the very best that is in | Daly and his gang. Before leaving we announced that we would continue out meetings but we would have to depend upon ourselves to defend ourselves as w could not hope to get police protection

In spite of permits from the Chief of

to what is going on about them. At another meeting in the downtown district about a month ago, the same trick was tried but proved a complete failure.* Comrades Stiegerwald and Pep-When Penin had in were speaking. just about started, up looms a gang of Democrats, Debseries, refand of Democrats, Departes, Pet-erendum freaks and God knows what. As I knew some of them, I went to the outside of the crowd to find out what they were up to. A Democratic politician who goes under the name of "Big Frank," told his gang: Jump in boys and start a row and then atch me." The gang in a bunch start I: they tried their best, but the crows could not hudge. Failing in that they started on all side sto make a howl but and s to the speaker's ability and th are of the crowd it "wasn't a go." The ere promptly shut up. When the species get through after bling every man in the audience to an hour and a half, he invited questions Then the gang started in again. But of 'no avail. They got shot poured into them and "Big Frank" the fellow who told them to start the racket at the beginning of the speech now had to tell theta to stop. He told them they had tackled too smart a fellow but if they would be quiet he himself was going to ask questions. He did and he got it to the merriment of the audience. He then tried auether trick. He now claimed to be a socialist too, but his socialism turned out to be single tax. I must say that he was very slick but that time he ran up, against a suge. The audience applauded and cheered the Socialist La-hor Party man and the speaker and the enemies stoed dumbfounded. Comrade Sale, auother able speaker. they need, but because, being robbed, hey need, but because, being robbed, Is it not plain to you my proletarian friend that when the wages of the work-ing class are only sufficient to buy twenty are cent of the wealth they produce, that the capitalists exploiting class is plunder. It is capitalists the same collective property, and then the capitalist exploiting class is plunder. It is capitalists to come a could suckers to obey our teach these blood suckers to obey our

in after him.

so much per skin. JOHN HELLGREN. Chicago, Ill., September 14.

Moral Didactic

TO THE DAILY PEOPLE-There has come under my notice a screed against shiftlessness, entitled "A Mes-sage to Garcin." It is written by Elbert Hubbard, editor of "The Philistipe Mag-azine, a Periodical of Protest." Its reprint is under the auspices of the Pas-senger Department of the New York Central Railroad Company, and appears as one of the "Four Track Series." the the reason for this chaperonage being, as stated on the title page, that the com-pany has received "so many requests from clergymen, teachers, and others in terested in the education of the young. The indorsement goes with it, from "a prominent New York clergyman," that "It is gospel truth, every word of it," and that "The President of an important Southern railway says: "Every young man in America should memorize the Message to Garcia." It is five pages

in length, exclusive of the advertisements of the New York Central Railroad Company, which add eight pages more. The theorem is, that shiftlessness is wrong, and unproductive (a truth), and the argument brings out into even greater prominence, by way of favorable comparison.

the fact that the men who employ other men are often more meritorious than then then the impressions given throughout the whole paper con-stitute that most deceptive, delusive and altogether damnable form of untruth, a

'partial truth." They do not state the case, but they state ingredient truths in the case, and the inevitable conclusion is falschood. Now I have no quarrel with the anthor, who writes in a virile style, of merals as of literature, so taking with the indolent, who do not want the labor working out their own conclusions and are glad enough to have a big. who manly fellow prove a point which they cannot prove for themselves. If the proof is inadequate, at least it runs their way; and it stands for a conclusion until A man who has "carried a is upse dinner pail and worked for day's wages." and who can familiarly refer to Cor-regio and to the tribulations of capitalists, instinctively commands our rever-ence. No doubt the author meant all that he said, and thought that he had saiil it all. But he had not. This whole case con-

But he had not. This whole case con-sists of a comparison of a poor man, who is poor because he is shiftless, and a rich man, who is a good deal of a moralist in consenting (for it must be admitted that he does consent) to "grow

before his time" in growing rich. If his own cloquence, at a point, carries, him somewhat beyond his natural circomspection, and the author asserts of this same moralist, that "he finds there's nothing in it; acthing but bare and clothes," this may be overlooked as

the heat y argument, and may be overhead of a structure, the heat y argument, and may be guidly put a b_i as irred vicat, along with that queer feeling this how has in behalting "four ty = " avoid dilactics. tol ling "four tyse" moral dilactics. The good when the that in a ar-one is meritoric to see when equally lastication is coupled the event , and such vapat reorably a ign to thispein insult to the hor sty of the informed, A

man is diffusively is the descention to yory form of depending and it has the only form of depending and it has the only for erowers into human synchrony and homan composition, and this "Mes-age to Garcia" diprimity publications him upon the same basis as another who, in me or a thousand ways, has had "ar at aess thrust upon him." As well takh it be said of a weak woman, pushed to the nethermost corner of the Black Hole if Calcutta, that she was upon an equal

footing with all of the other occupants of the den, and that there was "no law started. Organizer number one, Mr. Chas. Eulitz regular accredited organizer of the Western Labor Union, with headquaragainst" her crowding her way past the trenzied men, resting her clows upon fers in Scattle, smooth, afilable and in-tellectually the highest thing in the tiality, and that most insolent fallacy ever yet invented, that prosperity is a "surviyal of the fittest," and that this is in accordance with the disingtion of the fittest in a content of the second secon the sill, and enjoying the setting sun. is in accordance with the divine plan, becomes, when lined up with the facts, ing, and declaimed upon the beauties and becomes, when lined up with the facts, awful blasphemy. The stress of the benefits of organization, "but," said this alleged Socialist (for he claims to be. awful blasphemy. The stress of the times is so rapidly reducing the stan-dard of a competency, that those who "let me caution you, whatever you one), "let me caution you, whatever you do, don't permit the discussion of polian still obtain a bare subsistence are tics in the union. prone (if their stomachs are fall) to join At this point Comrade Tennery, who in this "survival of the fittest" cry of had been listening to the inane drivel xtermination. But the process is in quietly, could listen no longer. He took the floor and turned the flat and colorl-ss xorable, and the day and hour approach when, if relief should not come, the "sur monologue into a somewhat furious dia-logue. The questions Tennery asked. vival of the fittest" would have eliminated every person by starvation, save only one. Universal education will pre-Enlitz would not, could not, answer: not would he debate, merely contenting himent that, and those who have the powe to feed from the fruits of the earth vill not lorg consent to famish under he academic theories of the rich. That self with pointing to his constitution. While the excitement was at its height, in comes the star fakir, Mr. Bill Black anna. This gent is a person of impor-ance: he draws a salary from the State the rich themselves see this with unerring certainty is the one rnd only explan or occupying the office of State Factory uion of the Bureau of Moral Didactics Inspector, is the son-in-law of His Ex-ellency our Covernor, Mr. Rogers, whom Avertisements. ALFRED A. COURSEN. New York, Sept. 15. the Demo-Pops renominated to succeed himself, is a close friend of Eugene V. Debs., and besides all of these honors Mr. Blackmann served one term in our The S. L. P. in Plainfield, New Jersey. State Legislature, where the patronage To the DAILY PEOPLE .- Branch peddling typographical union claims in hysterical communication to the pure and simple central body here, that he sold them out. On that occosion, his open-air meeting, the first of its kind ever held, in this city. brothers, the typos, vehemently declared that he. Blackmann, was not a fit per-son to sit with. This fat-headed curio, with pauch of a Falstaff, and face of a Silenus, started in to paw the air with his fat, pudgy hands and to ha-rangue the crowd in the usual fakir style: "Organize: look what organization has done for us in Seattle! We won the tel-ephone girls' strike." The speaker knew he lied when he made that spiel. "Gen-tlemen, organize, and elect your friend brothers, the typos, vehemently declared The same took place on Saturday, September 8, at 8 p. m., at Second street He had spoken but very few minutes tlemen, organize, and elect your friend to office: if you do your duty here we CRITY. to office: if you as your addy here will have a union three hundred strong between now and election." Blackmann was too indiscreet: the fraad was palpa-ble to even the simple saw-mill hands. The S. L. P. buzz-saw, having had a NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY. 2 to 6 New Reade fitreet, New York City.

peckally gifted in finding the trail of a dress, but was taken in custody by the kangaroo, running the animal into a hole officer and escorted to the police head-and then making the Kang pull the hole quarters. There he was informed that under no circumstances would the meet-As soon as the Socialist Republic is inaugurated, I'm going to petition Con-gress to remunerate him in the shape a permit. But the true reason a pension for saving a good crop in for breaking up the meeting cropped out the State of Illinois which might other-in one of the city papers when it stated wise be destroyed or if I fail in that I am going to make them reward him "Wegener was unusually violent in his speech, denouncing both Democrats and

Republicans, and calling upon the people to support an anarchistic policy which mean the destruction to all exist-ing institutions." How shocking! The mere vision of the Socialist republic; wherein they would have to perform some useful work, is enough to drive the capitalist class and their hirelings nto a state of frenzy. The Socialist Labor Party being com-

oosed of men knowing their rights and having the courage to assert them, called the bluff by informing the police that they would hold an open-air meeting on Tuesday, September 11, at Second street and Park avenue.

After the dingling of many telephone bells and a council of war, wherein participated the mayor, corporation coun-sel and chief of police, the city authori-ties experienced a sudden change of heart, and gracefully capitulated.

Branch Plainfield thus held their first open-air meeting with Comrade E. F. Wegener of Jersey as the speaker, wh addressed an attentive audience of 100 er more persons. Theus the Socialist Labor Party has again won a skirmish in the great battle for the emancipation of Jersey City, Sept. 14. the working class.

Advanced Methods in Canada.

To the DAILY PEOPLE .- According their employees (a truth); to the decision rendered by Judge Snider, picketing is illegal in Canada. The metal polishers employed by the Hamilton Brass Co. recently went on strike. Eight of them, and the president of the local metal polishers union, were arrested and fined | LABOR NEWS COMPANY. \$5 each on the ground that they had endcavored to prevent other men from get- WITH THE PICTURES OF MALting employment in the company's works, The capitalists of Canada are successfully fighting old trade unions by means of fines, injunctions and bayonets.

Judge Sailer held the opinion that there was no necessity to particularize the arts complained of. The, evilence given for the prosecution was to the effect the defendants had been hanging ! that ationt the premises and in various ways 1 IN RED. endeavoring to persuade tach not to work.

After hearing the argument for the defense, Judge Snider, said he was con-vinced that the defendants had, by strik to an neans except closure consucored in precent other sizes from getting en-ployment in the consistent's works.

Crown Attorney Crera: asked the judge-to impose a light fine. He was sorry for the mea, who had seen led into the affa r. The judge said that the defendants had gone further than they should have gone, and should have left the other men alone

after they left the works. He telieved a that they were ignorant of the law. He fined each of the defendants 85. S. L. P.

Hamilton, Ont., Sept. 14. · A Damo-Pos "Union" Scuttled.

TO THE DAILY PEOPLE-Secre one for our comrades in Whitcom. The dause vish ishing attempt yet on the third of the couldy even of abor facility to or-ganzie a 10 meet one carbonism child, un-der the name the carbonism was feasibility Streetle COMPANY very and Beek up in that neek of the

one day fast in oth the Tears of Whaton was flooded with circulars, advis ng the worklappen hat, on a cectuin date, they would have the high privi ege of meeting a pair of "gentlemen," that would graciously condescend to "or-ganize" them. The day came, a hall was rented, the audience, seventeen in all, at the appointed hoar the organizers made appearance, and the faudango heir

breathing spell, then commenced cutting and grinding again, ontil Blackmann, in able genoing again, offer blackmark in sheer desperation and agony of heart, cried out: "This is our maching: we reat-ed this hall, let those who don't want to sign the roll, get out." Our comrades stared, badgering the precious pair a while longer, and then left the hall, tak-ing the crowd with them, all but two, that signed, and these two were members of the typographical union, and uphold-ers of Steunenberg and Kennedy. The bunco game failed, the bunco-steerers are

now out of expenses. The following day in a barber shop Blackmann, being asked as to his success in organizing Whatcom, shook his head sadly, and said: "I never expected to run up against anything like that up here." To this remark I would answer: 'You had better expect it henceforth: Tou had better expect it henceform; turn where you will, and like the pro-verbial poor, the Socialist will be with you, showing up your crookedness and exposing your hellish schemes. Our much-betrayed and guileless class has found a protector and champion; the day is drawing near when with the Hamme of the Socialist Labor Party, and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance we will smash your master, the capitalist, and you, his traitorous tool and flunkey. Let us organize! J. A. ANTHONY, Seattle, Wash., Sept. 10.

Malloney and Remmel CAMPAIGN **BUTTONS.**

MALLONEY AND REMMEL CAM PAIGN BUTTONS CAN NOW BE OBTAINED FROM THE NEW YORK EACH BUTTON IS DECORATED LONEY AND REMMEL ON A WHITE BACKGROUND SUR-ROUNDED WITH A RED BORDER. THE NAMES OF THE CANDI-DATES APPEAR IN CRESCENT FORM OVER THE PICTURES. BE- issues of the campaign. NEATH THE NAMES IS THAT GOOD OLD INSCRIPTION, "S.L. P."



. The first edition will be

Every Socialist should wear a campaign button. Sections are making quite an instome-selling them to the members NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.

Twenty fife Cents per Dozen.

Two Dollars per Hundred.

and the second second

The address issued by the National Executive Committee to the Voters of America is now being published as a campaign leaflet. It is a remarkably clear and convincing statement of the

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ONE HUNDRED





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ing class or even explain the underlying cause of imperialism; i.e only fights an effect while defending the cause. But Senator Channey M. Depew. at

the Republican national convention, makes clear the cause of imperialism (expansion) in the following words:

"What is the tendency of the future why this war in South Africa? Why this hammering at the gates of Pekin? Why this marching of troops from Asia to Africa? Why these parades of people from other empires and other lands. It from other empires and other in of the a because this overproduction of the civilized country of modern times is The American respiration of the

(a)O (Broda) \$2,000,000 w00 more than the can even sume. By the providence of Cod, by the statesimuchship of William Me sinces, and these we have one market as Cala, we have our market in Parts Rice, we have our market in the Philonomes, and the fund in the presence of \$500,000,000 peo-ble with the Pacific as an American lake, and American artisans predicing better ad American ortisan's producing actuary ad cheaper goods than any other country

If you will study Depew's words with the you will find they prove that the capitalist class, after the working class wilt for them all the shops, factories. loads, and all such permanent im-wements, and after they, the capital-class, have rolled in wealth, squandering all they could in every way possible will they have \$2,000,000,000 worth an ally of plunder that they cannot dis-ease of in this country, and must find market for it in some other country, to because the workingmen have all hay need, but because, being robbed,

der to receive all they produce. This in turn would force on the mar-ket all the means of producing and distributing wealth now in the hauds of the capitalists. And if these exploiting capitalists

Plainfield, Section Union county, Social-ist Labor Party, decided to fire the opening shot of the campaign by holding an

and Park avenue. After having com plied with all regulations, the comrade assembled at the place above mentioned and at 8.20 p. m., Comrade Gunn opened the meeting explaining the aims and objects thereof.

when he was interrupted by a rioter, in the shape of a police officer who endea-vored to break up the meeting. Comrade E. F. Wegener, the speaker of the even-ing, protested against the infringrment of the constitutional rights of American eliterate and attempted to deliver as adcitizens and attempted to deliver an ad-

The National Executive Committee o the Socialist Labor Party has published for the campaign a lithographic cicture of Mailoney 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 Par ty." Underneath the pictures are the following inscriptions in clear black type: For President, Joseph F. Malloncy. For Vice-President, Valentine Remmel." These lithographs have been published 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 carnestly requested to order from their Section. The larger the quantities sent out in one order by the Labor News Company, the more safely will the lithographs

it. In those five weeks we ought to distribute at least

One Million

copies of the leaflet. This is the first leadet for the campaign of 1900, Others will follow in quick succession. October is the month to make voters for the for campaign purposes, and Sections Socialist Republic, and this leaflet, prepared up ler the direction of the National Executive Committee, is a great votemaker.

* * *

New York

Labor News



2.6 NEW READE STREET. NEW YORK, N.Y.



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NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Heary Kuhn, Secretary, 26 New Reade street, New York

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS. Thomas Curran, Secretary, Room 13, 557 West-minister street, Providence, R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-ADA-F, J. Darch. Secretary, 119 Dun-das street, Market square. Londen. Ontario.

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

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting of the National bor Party was held at the Daily People Executive Committee of the Socialist La-Building on Monday evening, September 17. Wherry in the chair.

Receipts for the week, \$121.80; expenditures, \$105,73.

National Secretary reported that the vote on the new constitution had been carried in favor of the adoption of the same, but the voting blanks sent to several Sections having miscarried, it was moved and carried to lay over the canvass of the vote for one week.

offic National Secretary reported that Valentine Remmel had been elected the delegate of the Party to the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance National Con-vention at Pittsburg; he being the only candidate the vote was light-623 for and none against. Crydentials have been sent to Comrade Renmel.

sent to Comrade Renaul. Sections are especially urged to push the circulation of the WEEKLY PEOFILE in all places where a large circulation for the Daily cannot be obtained. During the last two years there has been a general desire to have the size of the WEEKLY PEOPLE increased; that increase has been made created; that increase has been made, it is a six paged paper, and for fifty cents per year the circulation should go beyond a hundred thousand. Charters were, granted to new Sections at Tazewell, Illinois, and Westfield,

JULIAN PIERCE, Recording Secretary.

MARYLAND; + H - + + Charten

STATE COMMITTEE.

Section Baltimore, Md., elected the following members of the Maryland State Committee, Socialist Labor Party: H. A. McAnarney, Frank Hartman, Charles Becker, Charles Heine, Henry Simon, Charles Mannell and Robert W.

Robert Stevens was elected the Cor-responding and Financial Secretary of the Committee.

PENNSYLVANIA.

READING, Pa., Sept. 9.-Section Reading has elected the following officers for the remainder of the year i Organizer, Silas Hinkel; recording and correspond-ing secretary, Caleb Harrison; foundal secretary, Harry Bellman; treasurer Samuel Rohrbach; agent for the PEO-PLE, Silas Hinkel, 1167 Cotton street/

SILAS HINKEL. Organizer.

WASHINGTON.

New Whatcom, Wash .-. At a regular New Whatcom, Washo-Af a regular meeting of Section New Whatcom, the following officers were elected: Organizer and. Financial Secretary-William McCormick. Secretary-T. A. Tennery. } Treasurer-Fred Urfer. Literary Agent-Conrad Beck. Grievance Committee-W. L. Noon, Fred Ufer, Ignnee Pertoll. WM. Mc CORMACK, Organizer.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE.-The Congressional and County convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Milwaukee will be held Saturday evening, September 22, at Kaiser's Hall, 300 4th street. Comrades don't fail to attend, but come bring your By order of the County Committee, FRANK R. WILKE, TILLA.

DONATIONS TO THE DAILY PEOPLE.

Chairman.

Essex Co., N. J.: Newey, 50c.; Beizner, \$2; Carless, 50c.; Wittel, 50c; Welson, \$1; Hol-land, \$1; Goetz, 25c; Hartung, 25c.; Smith, 25c.; Waltz, 25c.; Rutkin, 25c.; Vogel, 25c.; Ru-bovitz, 25c.; Corlin, 25c.; Metz, 50c.; Bloomfield Branch, boken: Mende, \$1; Herz, 50c.; boken: Mende, 81; Herz, 50c.;
Glunz, 50c.; Schrödeler, 50c.;
Julicher, 20c.; Dietrich, 25c.;
Schmid, 10c.; Eck, 20c.....
Hudson Co., N.J., Branch Union Hill: Sheops, 10c.; Fricke,
10c.; Dietrich, 5c.; O. Becker,
10c.; Bloine, 25c.; Betsch, 10c.;
C. Becker, 50c.

C. Becker, 50c. Hudson Co., N. J., 7th Ward, Fackert, \$1: Wegener, 50c. . ew York, Excelsior Literary New Society, Pomerantz, 25c.; H. Kessler, 15c.; Talmud, 50c.; Carlander, 10c.; J. Kessler,

60c. ; Robinowitz, 50c. ; Itand, 25c 2d A. D., Zipfel and Machauer,

\$1 each 4th A. D., Shaynin, \$1; Abelson. \$1: Spiess, \$1 6th & loth A.D., Ibi.\$1; Weiss lowitch, 25c; Scheurer, 50c;; Gottlieb, \$1.50; Hurwitz, 25c. 16th A. D., Brandstaeter, 50c; Bordoch. 25c.; Gorowitz, 25c.; J. Kleinberger, 25c.; M.

Kleinberger, 50c.; Wohl, 25c.; M. Kleinberger, 50c.; Wohl, 25c.; B. B., 50c.; Stark, 25c.; a friend, 25c.; Zimmerman, 25c.; Lederman, 50c.; Perl, 70c.; Perl,

sembly Districts: O 2006, 50c; Lang, 25c. Eighteenth Assembly District, per Owen Diamond. Twenty-third Assembly District; Westerberg, 25c; Larson, 25c; Twomey, 25c; Koffman, 25c; Planondon, 25c; Busson, 25c; Rubin, 50c; Tzemath, 50c; Pollock, 25c; Russin, 25c, ... Twenty-sixth Assembly District: Moonlijs, \$1; Conolly, \$1; Katz, 25c; S. Mandel, 75; O. Mandel, 25c; A. Klein, \$1; Cook, 50c; S. Klein, 50c..., Twenty-eight Assembly District;

F. Braukman, 50c; Mrs. Braukman, 50c; A. Rosen-berg, 50c; M. Rosenberg, 50c; Heyman, 50c: Singer, 50c; Resemblacth, 25c; Rosenthal, 25c; Benke, 25c..... 30th A. D.: Gilhaus, \$1: Heyman, \$1; Samuels, \$1; Moren, 50c.; Barthel, 50c..... 32d and 534 A. D.; Fulling, \$2; 32d and 33d A. D. Fulling, \$25 34th and 35th A.D.: Hades, 25c.; Sherrane, 50c.; Kinneall, 50c; Johansen, 50c.; Kinneff, \$T; Hermansen, 50c.; Crawford,

50e ; Gajewski, 50e. Brooklyn, 5th A.D.; Besch, 40c.; Baldwin, 20e; Schwartz, 25c.; Hansen, 25c.; Friedman, 25c.; Hansen, 25c.; Friedman, 25c.;
Levin, §1.
Brooklyn, Sixth Assembly Dis-frict: Schmidt, 75c.; Schrön, 75c.; Koeber, \$1; Morif2, 20c.;
from other sources, \$3.40.....
Seventh Assembly District;
Eichner, 50c.; Rasmussen, 50c.; Ochlecker, 50c.; Mut-abs, 51. Eichiger, \$55; Walsh

benecker, beck, and
 phy, \$1; Fiebiger, \$5; Walsh,
 \$2; Wickman, \$1......
 Tenth Assembly District Kihn,
 50c.; Peck, 50c.; Schwaftz,
 50c.; Keyeney, \$1; Walsh,

500 Assembly District Twelfth Leise, 50c. Thirteenth and Fourteenth As sembly District; Muntefering, 50c.; Christiansen, 25c.; Belopolsky; 25c.; Frederickson, 25c.; Andersen, \$1...... Sixteenth and Eighteenth As-stembly Districts; Harkow, \$1; Haerer, \$1; Sorensen, \$1;

50 c.; Friedrichs, 25c.....

Total \$1538.00 Note 1:—Through a typographical onission in the issue of the WEEKLY PEOPLE of September 1, the follow-ing amounts did not appear: Cleveland, Ohio, Zimmerman, \$2: Heidenreich, 50c.; Brun, 25c.; Erben, 50c.; in the same

Total\$856.10 NOTE .- Lists for this fund can be obtained from all State Committees of the S. L. P. and from the undersigned ; 9.65

friends of the Party in a position to collect funds for the campaign, should not fail to obtain a subscription list 1.40 HENRY KUHN. National Secretary. 2-6 New Rende street, New York City.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE.

Regular meeting of the DAILY PEO-1.40 PLE Conference was held Monday evening, September 17, at the DAILY PEOPLE Building; J. Holler, Chair-man. Minutes approved as read. Dis-1.50 man. Minutes approved as read. Dis-tricts, in answer to the roll call, reported

Funds collected for wagon turned over to Olpp and matter referred to manage-ment of the PEOPLE. Districts are re-2.35 quested to contribute as soon as possible to a fund for the purpose of keeping a 2.00

wagon on the road to advertise the DAILY PEOPLE. The wagon has 3.00

3.50 come in immediately in order to keep it

It was decided to meet hereafter on the 1st and 3d Monday instead of every week as heretofore. FINANCIAL REPORT.

4.25 21st A. D., Branch 2, Brooklyn \$20,00 34th and 35th A. D., New York 1,50 J. C. AKINS,

Secretary. TOUR THROUGH NEW YORK STATE .75

5.00 By Charles H. Corrigan S. L. P. Candidate for Govrenor.

Buffalo, September 23 and 25. Batavia, September, 26, Rochester, September, 27, 3.00

Auburn, September 28. Utica, September, 29. Gloversville, September 30. Johnstown, October 1. 5.25 Fultonville, October 2. Schenectady October 3. Oneonta, October 4.

Albany, October 5.-Troy, October 6. Rennselaer, October 7. Newburgh, October 8. Westchester County, October 9 to 12.

3.75 New York, October 13 to 15. Queens County, October 16 to 18. 4.00 Richmond County, October 19.

Important for Buffalo.

Charles H. Corregan, S. L. P. candidate for Governor, will speak here next Monday night at International Hall, 251 4.25 Genesee street. Every render of the WEEKLY PEOPLE in this city should attend the meeting and bring friends.

S. L. P. Conventions.

2.35

2.75

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.-At the vari-ous conventions held in Gloversville, Sat-urday, September 15, 1900, to nominate 6.00 candidates for Congress, State Senator, Member of Assembly and County officers the following nominations were made: For member of Congress, 22d district, Frederick B. Stowe of Fulton county: 10.50

for State Senator, 27th district, Arthur Playlord, of Montgomery county; "for member of Assembly, Fulton and Ham-ilton districts, Miles E. Wilcox of Gloy-3.00 ersville; for Coroners, Fulton county, Dr. John Hager of Gloversville, and .50

Frank Houser of Gloversville. The conventions indorsed the national platform adopted, and candidates nomi nated by the national convention held in June, and also the tactics of the Social 2.25

ist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance as expressed by that convention and carried out by our offl 4.00 ials organs and the militant Socialists organized under the banner of the So-

cialist Labor Party. A committee was appointed to issue a statement of princi-ples to the voters of this district. By order of the convention. COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS, Per R. Schwemmer.

IMPORTANT.

All organizations of the Socialist Labor Party are requested to keep the DAILY PEOPLE fully informed as to what is

Kings County of Washington.

Labor Party of King County was held Sept. 2, 1900, in the S. L. P. Hall, corner Pike and Second aveune, Seattle. The convention was called to order at 10 convention was called to other at 19 a. m. by Walter Walker, Secretary of Section Seattle, J. A. Anthony was elected temporary chairman: Walter Walker was elected temporary secretary; committee on credentials was I. Q. Hall. Jacob Olcovich and J. W. Blakeley. Recess was taken until, committee ready to report. After report of com-mittee on credentials being adopted the temporary officers were made permanent, thereby effecting permanent organization. The following committees were the lected: on Order of Business. Platform and Resolutions. Recess was then taken antil 2 p. m. After calling to order the several committees, reports were re-ceived and the following Platform and

Resolutions were adopted: "We, the Socialist Labor Party of King

county, approve the action of the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, neld in New York, June 2, 1900; and also the action of the State Convention held at Seattle, June 29, 1900; and endorse he Platform and Resolutions severally adopted by the same.

"Whereas, Class interests and class solities are inseparable; divide as they may on trifling issues, the labor fleecers are always united on the question of labor fleecing. So-called independent novements are only the efforts of curing political tricksters to blind and diide the working class.

"Resolved. That we call on the workers a shun all such factions or parties of he capitalist class; to support the only arty that stands for working class interests-the Socialist Labor Party."

"Whereas, The capitalist class robs the worker of the wealth he creates and denies him the opportuity of omploying himself and then brutally imprisons him for being unemployed and forces him to break stone with a ball and chain on his Therefore, we demand the relimb. peal of all tramp and vagrancy laws and the enactment of a law giving to every worker unemployed employment by the State at not less than \$3 per day of eight hours."

"Whereas, The mere right to vote for candidates who, when elected, may act as they please during their turn of office is a mere burlesque of democracy

"Resolved, That, in accordance with the fundamental principles of the Socialis Labor Party, the Referendum. Initia tive, and Imperative Mandate, every of ficial elected by the Socialist Labo Party shall render an account of hi acts at least once a month, at a public meeting of the members of the party in County; he shall carry out such resolutions as they may adopt and promptly resign his office if his recall is demanded by a majority vote of the party in King County."

"Appeal. Fellow Workers! Are you class-conscious? If you are you will vote for your class-interests. You will know that to cast your vote for your exploiters is treason to yourselves and our class. You will know that the fight between the various factions of the fleecing class is not our fight, but a fight of our fleecers for the biggest slice of the wealth we produce. You will know that the present capitalist society rotten-that its downfall is inevitable, and you will also know that the loudest reforh-howlers will be the last ones to step down from the back of the working class upon which they are all You will know that the only salvation from the present hellish system of brutalizing capitalism and degrading vage slavery is SOCIALISM. You will know that the emancipation of the work-ing class must be accomplished by the working class itself. Our oppressors will not, and could not if they would. And you will know that it is the noble mission of our class, the working class, to lift society up to a higher and grander civilization-to th

Socialist Commonwealth. Wage workers of Kings county rally around the banner of Socialism. Come out like men and use the only effective weapon we have-



50th street. 16th-Every Tuesday, 8 p. m., Club Rooma 98 Arenue C.

REDCERT T P. J. Ryan. REVERE. MASS. O. Sullivan, 21 Payson. street. RENSELAER. N. Y.: Henry Stasius, N Columbia street. RICHMOD, VA. RICHMOD, VA.

"Would you think it wrong to build up

a bona fide organization, and smash hose scab aiders of the capitalist class?"

	Denetions to the DATLY DEODLE		PEOPLE fully informed as to what is	our BALLOT. Do you not hear the	those scab aiders of the capitalist class?"	18th-Every Thursday, 8 p. m., Club	L E. Madison, cor. Louis and Holling 4
	Donations to the DAILY PEOPLE.	in the next as: \$1,068.45, which amount	being done by them during the campaign.	sound from the millions of proletarians	"Indeed not. Such a body can only be	Rooms, 281 Avenue B.	RIVERSIDE, CAL:
	(Week ending September 15.)	included the above \$3.25.	Reports of public meetings should be		set up by capitalist interests for capital-	19th and 21st-Every Tuesday, 8p. m.	A. F. Seward, 355 E. 12th street.
an anna an	Previously Acknowledge \$1,328.00	Note 2 In the last issue-Sept. 15th	sent in at the earliest possible moment			2310 Broadway.	ROCHESTER N. Y.:
STREE-	Jacksonville, Ill:, Renner, 50c;	-the following names were omitted from	and reports of other matters at stated	to their emancipation. We here present	ist interests, and kept in line by labor	20th-lat and 3d Thursday, residence of	C. Luedecke, 326 St. Josephs avenue.
	Heimlich, 50c.; Hoffman, 50c;	the list of the 23d A. D., N. Y.: Koff-		to you our emblem, the uplifted arm and	Judases."	M. Betz, 211 East 28th street.	Chas. Gaus. 2 Verbon avenue
	Section Jacksonville, \$1 2.50	man, Pollock and Russin, each with 50c.,		hammer, and our slogan. Unite then at		M. Betz, 211 East 28th street. 234-24 and 4th Monday, 8 p. m., Club	SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
	Peoria, Ill., donated by Section 2.00	but the total given in that issue for the	WALLONEY IN THE OTAVED OTTO	the ballot box. Grasp the Socialist	Palm was then told of the situation	Rooms, 312 West 1-3d street.	E. W. Carpenter, 51 3d street
	Albany, N. Y., Elzie, 50c.;	23d A. D. (\$7.20), is correct and in-	MALLOADI IN THE YUARER CHII.	Hammer, and strike the capitalist system	in America. But before he had heard	25th-1st and 3d Friday, 8 p. m., at 148 Fifth avenue	F. W. Low, 908 Larkin St.
	Waldbillig, 25c	cludes these amounts, the omission being		an effective blow. On the 6th of No-	many words he broke in with a merry	26th-Every Thursday, 8 p. m., Club	SAN FRANCISCO, CAL:
			A Big Audience Greets the Socialist La-	vember vote for your own party. Vote		Rooms, 414 East 71st screet. 27th1st and 3d Tuesday, 8 g. m., 738	E. W. Carpenter, 51 Erd street. Joseph H. Alfonso, 1021 Sutter street. SAN JOSE, CAL.;
	Fish, \$1; Hall, 25c.; Katz,	purely typographical.		for the Socialist Labor Party."	twinkle in his eye and a bright expres-	27th1st and 3d Tuesday, 8 p. m., 738	Joseph H. Alfonso, 1021 Sutter sures
	\$1: Mullen, \$5 7.50	HENRY KUHN,	bor Party Candidate.	The following are the nominations	sion in his solid intellectual face. He	Seventh avenue. 28th-Every 2nd and 4th Wednesday.	SAN PERDO, CAL
es qui	Cleveland, Ohio, Gable, 50e.; ;	National Secretary.	and the second s	made:	said:	Club Rooms 242 East 80th street.	Christian Petersen. Fred. Haman, 23 North 1st street.
	Zillmer, \$1.50: Bindas, \$1;	And the second sec	PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 17	Sheriff-Thomas Regan.			Fred. Haman, 22 North 1st street.
Caller -	Kronman, \$1.50; Alzuhn, 50;	NUN PROPIE OFFICIAL TIME	The meeting at which Joseph F. Mallo-	Prosecuting attorney-John Monette.	"We are not as stupid as we look.	30th-1st and 3rd Friday, 8 p. m., Club	ST. LOUIS, MO.: Henry J. Positing 2140 College average
the second	Heidenreich. 25c.; Brown,	DAILY PEOPLE GENERAL FUND.	ney, the Socialist Labor candidate for	County Clerk-Fred Robertie.	We in Sweden are well informed on	32d and 32d - Every Thursday S.p. m. Clab	Henry J. Poelling, 2140 College avenue SALEM, MASS.:
		Previously acknowledged\$14,249.81	president, spoke last night at the public		American affairs. We get the "Arbe-	Rooms, 160 Hast 109th street.	John White, 3 Dodge street, CL. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH:
	25c.; Koeppel, 25c.; Konrad, 25c.; Keim, 50c.; Goerke,	Received from Daily People	building in this city, was a grand suc-	Auditor-Bert. Jacobson.		Booms, 1709 First areaus. 32d and 33d - Every Thursday, S p. m., Club Rooms, 160 East, 109th street. 54th and 35th - Every Friday, S p. m., Club Rooms, 481 Wills avenue.	Geo. F. Petersen, 54 So. West Temple stresh
		Conference, per E. Siff, Fi-	cess in every way. Between 1,000 and	Assessor-Wm. Koelle.	taren" regularly and read it carefully.	Eranch 8 (Bohemian)-Ist and 3d Wednes	SCHENECTADY, N. Y.:
	50c.; Howell, 50c.;	nancial Secretary	1,200 people were present. Samuel	Treasurer-Fred Kutzman.	Besides we receive the DAILY PEO-	day, S p. m., Club Room, 414 East 71st	P Jensen 12 South Ferry street.
	Butte, Montana, donated by		Clark was chairman. S. Schulberg was	Superintendenet of Schools- Sev. M.	PLE and its weekly edition and also	street.	SCRANTON, PA.: Wm. Watkins, 234 N. Bromley svense, SEATTLE, WASH.:
	Section	Section Lawrence, Mass., \$1;	the first speaker. In a comparatively	Dehly.	papers from England. These are giv-	Italian Branch-Last Sanday in month, 3 p. m. 335 East 106th street.	WE. WALKING, IN N. Brokery STORES
	Chicago, Ill., Steigerwald, 50c.;	Geo, Szignatowitz, Paterson,	short time two other meetings at the	Surveyor-C. O. Stickler.		BUIULUM OF LAUDILYN.	Walter Walker, 1014 First avenue,
	Anderson, 50c.; Hellgren, 50c;	N. J., \$1: Section Woodhaven,	same place, were deserted, with the ex-	Coroner-David Keetis.	en to a corps of translators who put in-	24-Every Thursday, S p. m., at mail, Pros-	SLOAN, N. Y.:
	Okerlund, 50c.; Damm \$1 3.00	N. Y., \$5; Duwell, N. Y. City,	ception of a baker's dozen. The Social-	Wreckmaster-Paul Wagner.	to Swedish all local affairs. We know	pect and Jay streets.	N. Van Kerkvoorde. SOMERVILLE, MASS.:
	Buffalo, N. Y., Kangároo, 50c.		ist held the crowd for an hour and a	Justices of the Peace-E. P. Johnson	exactly the situation of the Labor	Ath1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., 258	Jacob Loven. Somerville avenue. SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.1
	Blindt, 50c.; Boehm, 25c.;	25c; D. Davidson, Pleasant-	half.	and Jacob Olcovich.	Movement here. We know all about	5th-1st and 3rd Wednesday, S p. m.	SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.I
	Reinstein, 50c.; Faber, 50c.;	ville, N. Y., 50c; D. Reass,	All the fakirs were out in full force		those absurd things called 'pure and	at 43 Enery street.	Louis Hain, 20 Burbank street. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
	De Laney, \$3 5.75	N. Y. City, 25c; B. J. Mur-		-S. Plough, of Bik, River.	simple unions,' also about the founding	3th-Every Monday, S p. m., at 182	F A. Nagler 141 Highland street.
	Hamilton, O., donated by Section 5.00	ray, Providence, R. L., \$10 18.00			and magnificent work of the Socialist		J. B. Ferguson, 442 East Market street. SUTERSVILLE, PA.
	Schnectady, N. Y., E. F. Lake,	and the second	tempt at interference, however.	-T. Potier, of Houghton.	Trade and Labor Alliance. We are	Throop Avenue.	J. B. Ferguson, 442 East Market street
	50c.; Wemberger, 50c; Club 1.	Total\$14,297.81	Meetings will be held at the same place	Senator Twenty-fourth District-J. A.	posted on the late struggle of the So-	7th-1st and 3d Thursday, 8 p. m., 2265 Third avenue.	Cyril Sistek.
	50c.; Club 2, 50c.; Club 3, 50c.;	HENRY KUHN.	each week during the campaign.	Anthony, of Columbia.	cialist Labor Party and its glorious tri-	10th-2nd and 4th Thursday, 57 North	SYRACUSE, N. T. Edw. R. Markley, Socialist Headquarter
	Club 4, 50c 3.50	Financial Secretary-Treasurer,	a standing a land using a	For Representative-		Portland avenue.	Edw. R. Markley, Socialist Headquarter
	San Antonia, Texas, Bowers,		At Work in Newark.	Thirty-eighth District Q. Hall and	umph over reaction and corruption in	12th-1st and 3rd Friday, S p. m., 427	Room 14, Myers Block. TAUNTON, MASS.
ROAL T	25c; Federolf, 25c.; Pollard.)	the second second second second to the second	NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 18 Under		The second se	12th street.	Max Boewe, 72 Wittenton street.
	50c.; Leitner, 50c 1.50	GENERAL AGITATION FUND,	the auspices of Section Esser County, S.		ican comrades."	13th and 14th-1st and 3d Wednesday, 8	Max Boewe, 72 Wittenton street. TACOMA, WASH.
	Milwaukee, Wis., collected by	Previously acknowledged\$750.25	1. P., an open air meeting was held last		It was unnecessary to say more to	p. m., 105 North 6th street.	C. Larsen, 3109 Warner stret.
		Section Holyoke, Mass., collec-	night at corner Washington and Market		our Socialist visitor. He is the first	15thEvery Friday, 8 p. m., at 71 Man-	TROY, N. Y.: F. E. Pansonuo, 1004 Jacob street.
	St. Paul Minn., Lidberg, 50c.;	tion, \$3.15 : Section Lawrence,	streets. Harry Carless was the principal		foreigner we have seen here who under-	hattan avenue.	UNION HILL, N. J.;
管理组	Johnson, 50c.; Jacobson, 50c. 1.50		speaker. The audience which numbered	in the second	stood the situation with the American	16th, 17th and 19th-2d and 4th Thurs-	Otto Becker, 348 Broadway. UTICA, N. N. Y.
	New Haven, Conn., Artea, 50c.;	Providence, R. L. \$1; Section		a cred more protection of all antiputs and		days, S p. m., at 1766 Fulton street.	John Rann 23 Nagara averue
an di tai	Serres, 50d.; Stodel, 25c.; Feld-		about 300 all told listened attentively to	Contracting of the product of the second	Palm will make a tour of Massachu-	19th-Every 1st and 3d Thursday, 8 p. m.	John Rapp. 23 Niagara avenue. YANCOUVER, B. C.
	man & Keinzey, 50c.; Pfirman,	Reading, Pa., \$2.50; Hungar-	the arguments of the speakers and	The second states the second states and second s		at 244 Bleeker street, corner of Knick-	C. H. King, P. O.
	50c.; Del Mastro, SI: Marek.	ian Branch, Section Cleveland,	cheered heartily whenever a telling point		York, Pennsylvania before election day,	20th-First and 3d Wednesday 8 n m	WATERBURY, CONM. John Neubert. 39 Charles street.
		Ohio. \$25; Nection Pittsfield,	was made.	Forty-third District-Jahn E. Carl-	visiting all the locals where there are	Club Rooms, 244 Bleeker street, corner	WEST HAVEN. CONN.
	50c.; Sobey, 50c.; Maher, 50c. 4.75	Mass., \$10; J. E. Farrell, San	Carless was in splendid form and de-	son, L. M. Parker and Chas. Knauk.	large numbers of Swedish workers.	I Knickerbesker avenue.	Charles W. Peckham, Box 373.
	Providence, R.L. Branch 2.	Francisco, Cal. \$5: C. W.	i livered a fine address. From all appear-	The office of Supreme Judge was laft	After election he will tour the West.	Ar District. Branch 1-2d and 4th Friday.	VILKINSBURG, PA.: Jas. A. McConnell.
	Gannon, \$1: Reid, 50c.; Clab-	Brandborg, Henning, Minn.,	ances we can say that the arguments ad-	for the campaign committee to fill The	Palm's first appearance in public will	I mont and Atlantic avenues	WOBURN, MASS.
4.1	by, \$; Murray, 50c 3.00		vanced went home direct and will have	committee consists of Walter Walker.	be next Sunday at Ridgewood Park	21st D'atrict, Branch 2-Every Friday, 8	Jos. V. Schugel, 407 Main street.
S PAR	Syracuse, N.Y.: Donated by Sec.	\$5: Section Rochester, N. Y.,	a lasting effect and bear S. L. P. fruit	John McMullen, T. J. Dean, Eugene K.	where the Scandinavian Socialist La-	p. m., Washington Hall, 93 Thatford av-	WOONSOCKET. R. L:
	tien tion 15.00	\$7.50; Section Batavia, N. Y., -	at the ballot-box on election day.	Mooroe, Wm. H. Walker.	ber Party Sections are to hold a picnic.	7th District (Polish)-ist Wednesday in	Frank L. Fogarty, 265 Front street. WORCESTER, MASS.:
					are to some a picale	- mourn, Rowsleir's Hall, 65712 Third av.	John Tounsiohas. 228 So. Bridge street.
THE R OT ALL COMP.							