

## VOL. X, NO. 28

#### NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6. 1900.

Governor and Moritz Ruther for Lieuten-

ant-Governor has been acknowledged by the State authorities and ordered on the

official ballot. An attempt was made to contest its validity, but the attempt fell

THE MILL WORKERS.

How the Operatives of One Section Are

Played Against Those of Another.

The "Atlanta Constitution" contains

The scene of operation has shifted. We

his own mills, and could therefore allow

for example, who carries a heavy amount of mill stock has a son in

Texas who is both interested in cotton

production, and in the spinning and

the mills of the North, and under virtu-

lly the same control. When the great reduction in wages

took place in New England some tim

ago, it was pointed out that the mills

purchase labor power at a very

the operators to point out the fact

was manifestly absurd.-

and.

an advertisement which reads:-

dence, R. I."

flat.

#### PRICE 2 CENTS.

# IMPERIALISM

"Inte," Raised to Befog the Work-In Class-Its Fallacy Proven and the Real Issue Presented.

a short time since the Editor of the Moines Globe," a Republican pa-who doubtless failed to get a Post or some other Federad appoint-under the present administration, me other reason hopes to become "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion in the present campaign, wrote editorials in which he openly advothe establishemnt of a constitu-States. monarchy in the United issal monarchy in the United States. Since that time, August 9, 1900, the Omaha World-Heraid" and Demo-Popu-ist press throughout the West, have been deng all in their power to make politi-cal capital out of these, editorials, and sime of their followers have really gone isto hysterics over the matter. Hence, ler to help clear the atmosphere of clouds of capitalist dust raised by the columns of the DAILY PEOPLE show some of the reasons why there title if any probability of monarchism imperialism being established in the United States under capitalism, and, at the same time I wish to use this false issue as a means to point out some of the workings of capitalism in general. In to make the subject clear to all it will be necessary to analyze those in this mustry who advocate monarchy, those who try to make of it an issue, and what rchy and imperialism really mean. a the ordinary acceptation of these

who advocate monarchy in the United States may be divided into three classes, viz., flunkeys, aliens and knaves; Examples of the first are those who are feifed with wealth exploited from the rican proletariat, like the Astors, Goulds, Vanderbilts and others who stand ready and willing to pay millions of their stolen treasures for a title of lity to bestow on their marriageable

ond, citizens of Canada, Great in and Germany, who never expect

titution and misery. Those who try to make of monarchy the nonception of the true function of government under political society as pointed out by Lewis H. Morgan in his

the demagogues who try to convert such questions into political issues, and the strage follower of these leaders rewerthrow of the United States Republic and the establishment of a monarchy or mpire on its ruins.

now of capitalist society in a ten-fold aggravated degree. To-day 90 per cent. aggravated degree. To-day 90 per cent. of the laws upon our statute books are in the interest of property, and at least nine of the other 10 per cent. when-ever the emergency arises, are inter-preted by the courts in the interests of the property holding class. Congress-man Lang of Illinois, admitted in dis-cussing the income tax bill in 1896 that 55 per cent of the costs of running the courts of the United States accorded in

and mediaeval society, politically, is true

courts of the United States accrued in defense of the property, and only 5 per cent, in defense of persons. Govern-ments to-day throughout the capitalist

world are constituted by the capital-ist class to protect the members of this class from the depredations of each other and at the same time to prevent the pro etarian class from compelling the capitalist class to disgorge their plunder. In fact, they are nothing more nor less than a huge agency, divided into three departments, organized by the dominant class to protect their interests. All const to protect their interests. An governments, no matter what form, be it democratic, republican or monarchic, are simply tolorated by the dominant class as a necessary evil which they would gladly dispense with were it possible, and could a machine be invented to do the work of kings, emperors, presidents, legislators, judges, policemen, standing armies, navies, etc., cheaper and better than they are doing the work to-day; to-morrow would find these lack-cys of capitalism "hitting the road" and oking for a job.

WHEN AND WHY ABSOLUTE MONARCHY WAS ESTAB-

ISHED. In all ages of political society, the

powers and privileges of the chief ex-ecutive have been increased and diminished by the dominant class to meet the economic needs of this class. When fendal society became big with

the embryo capitalism, it was neces-sary that an absolute monarchy should act as the midwife to deliver the old ociety of its capitalist babe; hence, we find that absolute monarchy was established in all the principal countries of western Europe at about the same time. This similarity in action on the part of these countries, regarding their chief executive, was brought about by the simlarity of economic development in these same countries. We find that absolute monarchy was established in France, Spain, England, Austria and Germany as follows: In France under Louis XI, 1461-1483; in Spain under Ferdinand and Isabella, 1479-1516; in England, under Henry VII., 1485-1509, and in Aus Third, persons like the writer of the scheme at trailard. Third, persons like the writer of the scheme at to grind, or aim by such a unree to throw dust in the cyses of the recking class in order all the better to lind them to the real cause of their stitution and misery. Those who try to make of monarchy imperialism an issue may, in turn, divided into two classes: First, those the are honest, but at the same time We no conception of the treasm Gama, and the discovery of America by Columbus. These absolute monarchs not only acted as midwives at the birth pointed out by Lewis H. Morgan in his classical work "Ancient Society": Second, political demagogues who will harp upon any old question that will, for the time being, give to them political prestige or the prospect of political power. The leaders of the Demo-Pop-uist organization are fair samples of the demagories who try to convert such as demagories who try to convert such as the demagories of the the bead of the absolute monarch as per-sonified in the person of Charles the First and Louis the Sisteenth, just so soon as this form of chief executive stood as this form of chief executive stood

JAPAN AND CHINA.

It is an interesting fact, as one of the proofs of the material-istic conception of history, that in all indictments being returned against the alleged guilty officers of the corporation According to the Standard Dictionary, Imperialism meases "Of or pertaining to Empire or Emperor or Empress." Mon-arch is defined by the same authority as wiginally the single or sole ruler of a the same time by his side, as his chief an hereditary constitutional sever-in." It defines monarchy: (1) "Gov-in or ruler." (2) "A government in countries under about the same stage of a or ruler." (2) "A government in hands of a single supreme ruler, Richelieu, Mazarin, Bismarck, etc. In and each day such person, corporation, partnership or association shall continue Japan this dual form of chief executive existed from about the year 1150 to 1868, under which condition the Shogun to do so shall be a separate offense, the penalties in such cases to be reco by an action in the name of the was the real ruler and the emperor simat the relation of the attorney general ply a figure head. The prime minister in this instance did the bidding of the then dominant class in that country, the or the district or county attorney; moneys thus collected to go into the State treasury and to become part of the genfeudal barens. For the birth of capital-ism in Japan, the same change was neeral fund. cessary as took place in the countries of western Europe. Absolute executive power was needed in the hands of a In addition to the above prescribed penalties it is also provided that all foreign corporations that violate this law shall have their right to do business monarch and this was brought about by and through a civil war in 1868, in which Texas forfeited. Attorney-General T. S.Smith is probthe Sho-gun was defeated and the em-peror assumed absolute control. After the Shogun was deterted and the chi-peror assumed absolute control. After securing the sovereign power the first thing he did was to clip the wings of those who desired to hold to the old ably cognizant of these suits that are about to be instituted against this corporation and its agents and officers by the prosecuting attorneys of several ju-dicial districts of the State, but he is order and at the same time aid and encourage those who were in touch with out of the city at present and could not be interviewed on the subject.

#### MASSACHUSETTS S. L. P. Its Ticket Recognized ; Bogus Claimants Thrown Out.

BRYAN'S CAMPAIGN MANAGER HEAD OF GIGANTIC TRUST.

## The American Cotton Company Has Texas Producers Under Its Heel. Talk of Proceedings Against It a Campaign Bluff.

THE TRUST SMASHERS.

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 29 .- It has been rumored here for the past several days that proceedings were about to be instituted against the American Cotton Company and its officers and agents for alleged violation of the new anti-trust law. It is understoood that the prosecuting attorneys of several districts of the State have had their attention called to the alleged violations of the law by this trust, and that the charges will be fully investigated by the grand jury when they convene next week for the fall term; The American Cotton Company is looked upon in Texas as one of the most gigantic and far-reaching of all trusts. It has almost driven the square bale peo ple out of business, and, unless the anti-trust law is rigidly enforced, it will soon have complete control of the cotton baling indust ies of Texas. This corpora-tion was the subject of severe attacks

during the last session of the Texas Lex-islature, and prominent Democratic members said some very harsh things about James K. Jones, president of the corpor-ation, who is also at the head of the National Democratic Comnittee. It was at first proposed to pass a law especially prohibiting the company from doing business in Texas, and such a bill was introduced in the House by Representative Cole, but it was deemed that it would be class legislation, and that its exclusion from the State should be obtained through the new anti-trust law be In order, however, to make sure of reach-ing it in this new law, a special provision was inserted and adopted which reads as follows:

"Each corporation, co-partnership, firm or individual who may be the owner or lessee of a patent to any machinery intended, used or designed for manufactur-ing any raw materials or preparing the same for market by any wrapping, baling or other process, who shall lease, rent or op fate the same in their own name and refuse or fail to put the same on the market for sale, shall be adjudged a monopoly, and be subject to all the pains

and penalties provided in this act. The trust feature of the corporation has been maintained by its refusal to sell its cotton baling machinery. It ci-ther leased or operated itself all of its plants. It was in order to break up this practice that the above provision was made a part of the anti-trust law. A feature of this law is that some officer of every corporation doing business in Texas shall make oath that it is not a trust nor in any way operated in viola-tion of the anti-trust law. A copy of this blank affidavit was sent to President James K. Jones and it has been re turned properly sworn to, the officer making the necessary oath being George W. Oakley, secretary, of New York city. It is claimed that not-withstanding this affidavit the abaye and

other provisions of the anti-trust law are being violated by this corporation in Texas, and these charges may result in

CAPITALIST "ABILITY".

THE "BRAIN" WORK THEY DO "PURE-BOSTON, Sept. 29 .- The ticket of the Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts LY PERFUNCTORY." -Malloney and Remmel for President and Vice-President, Michael T. Berry for

The Traders' Fire Insurance Case Proves That They Hire Others To Do Their Work, While They Take All the Profits and Dodge the Responsibilities.

Edwin and Howard Gould. Senator Depew, Warner Miller, John Jacob Astor, J. Seaver Page, Theodore Sutra and others prominent in the commercial and financial world are not disturbed over threatened court proceedings grow-ing out of the complicated affairs of the Traders' Fire Insurance Company, in which they were directors or stock in holders.

By the report of an inspector of the State Insurance Department these gentlemen and some thirty others of equal prominence are technically guilty of negligence, and some of them are ac our negligence, and some of them are ac-cused of making false statements, for which, it is said, they are criminally liable. As a matter of fact, careful in-vestigation shows that neither etock-holders or directors had any knowledge of the actual condition of the company; and individually the interests of each did not amount to but a few thousand dollars a really insignificent sum, considering their wealth, and that all of them sold out absolutely and without reservation in June last.

In June last. The report of Isaac Vanderpool, insur-ance inspector, charges that President William A. Halsey and Secretary Theo-dore Sutro, of the Traders' Fire Insurance Company, swore to returns to the Insurance Department which were faise, and which misrepresented the concern's financial condition. This statement was made December 31 last. They swore that the amount due the company on account of gross premiums was \$123,795, whereas the actual amount was only \$84.838.

had aroused them to desperation . For There are some 15,000 creditors of the this reason the contemplated slaughter of company, who will not now receiv over five per cent of their claims unles the stockholders can be held individually the pay-roll was put off for a while. Was liable f r the shortage, and that . where the shoe pinches, as an effort s being mace to collect from the stor. solders through proceedings in the Supreme t abandoned? The advertisement from a Southern paper answers the question. In former days it was customary to advertise in Canadian French papers, and a sufficient excess of possible mill C. . rt. hands was drawn from that quarter

A director in the company said yesterday. "The directors in the old Trader Fire Insurance Company are the lead now import the "cheap, pauper, immi-grant" labor from our own beloved ing men in the American figancial world. nd all this hue and cry about holding A number of widely diversified matters them criminally liable is the veriest bosh. converge here. Mr. Borden was lauded to the skies for having frustrated the at-Let me explain the situation to you.

The company was organized on the tempt to cut wages. The papers said he had purchased the surplus products of theory that it was to be managed by competent insurance men-men who had spent their lives in the buisness. These more production to go on. The statement nen were found in the firm of Lock wood & Foreman, and the entire business This same Mr. Borden is interested in was placed in their hands. They hired the office force and conducted the comthe growth of the cotton and woolen mills of the South. Other New England owners are interested. Hetty Green, pany's affairs. There was board of directors, a president and a secretay.

"Naturally, under the circumstances the men of big affairs who acted a directors trusted to the management for the proper conduct of the business. Re-ports were handed in and accepted as weaving of that cotton. In fact, the mills of the South are the offsprings of correct without question. How could I, as a director of the company, obtain a detailed knowledge of its affairs without making a careful book examination, such as would require the assistance of an expert and several weeks' time? Of ourse, the actions of the directors and of the South had the opportunity to of the officers, under the circumstances, "In June last the stock of the company

figure. For this reason the New Eng-land mills could not compete unless a was sold to the L. D. Garrett Company, of 20 Liberty street, at twenty-five cents reduction was made. It did not occur to on the dollar. The company was capi-talized for \$200,000; the L. D. Garnett Company paid about \$50,000 for the the same men owned the mills in both sections, and were simply playing both sides of a game, with their opponent who did not understand it, a sure loser. stock. This sale was made after Garrett had made a careful examination of the rectors had not done, and as an experi enced insurance man Mr. Garrett should have known just what he was buying. "Subsequently Garret discovered that the condition of the company was bad in spots and he weakened in his bargain. He demanded of some of the most prom-He demanded of some of the most prom-inent directors that they stand an as-sessment to make good the losses which as purchaser he would have to assume. This proposition would, I have no doubt, been acceded to by a number of wealthy directors and stockholders who were taken completely by surprise at the dis closure of the irregularities, but they asked that they be guaranteed against any further loss. This, I understand, Garrett would not agree to, and the nethe ground. sotiations fell through. "Directors were told later that unless something was done to straighten out the company's affairs, there would be trouble, and they were threatened with exposure. Naturally this put the gentle-man on their mettle. They were entirely innocent of any wrongdoing and resisted any attepmt to coerce them into a false position. If any stealing had been done, it certainly was not done by the direct ors, and they were absolutely ignorant of it when the sale was made "How about the company's officers?" "Well, Mr. Halsey the president, and Mr. Sutro the secretary, received small salaries for performing their duties and for that reason might have been expected to have been more careful in their re-ports than the Board of Directors; yet they are at the worst, but technically liable for accepting statements in good faith which only a most minute examination would have shown to be false The accounts were unquestionably sified but in such a manner as to require an expert to discover how it was done. "It is simply a case of the men. too busy to attend to details themselves, Remmel.

# trusting to the honor of others. The officers were decieved, the directors were deceived, and that's all there i sto it. I don't say that the managers were guilty of any wrongdoing themselves. They were deceived, as well as the rest of us."

Senator Depew said: "I did not know that I was a director in the Traders' Fire Insurance Company. I may have been elected, but I never accepted the position A newspaper man asked me to subscrib to the stock of the company and I did so. I never bothered looking into its so. I never bothered looking into its affairs. It is quite likely that the inter-est of other well known men was ob-tained in the same way." David Allison, cashier of the company, died in Roosevelt Hospital last Saturday.

It is said his health was broken by worry over the knowledge of the crokedn

the company's affairs. He is said to have confessed to his wife that the accounts were falsified and fraud practised in preparing the company's statements. Mrs. Allison declares she knows who it

was that committed the frauds and threatens to disclose his name if any attempt is made to saddle the guilt on usband. The report of the insurance inspector

has been forwarded to District Attorney Gardiner, who is making an investiga tion in an effort to apprehend the guilty parties. L. D. Garrett is quoted as saving that

the inability of the Traders' Fire Insurance Company to pay its debts is traceable in a measure to a transaction by which some of the directors profited individually, and this transatcion was the reinsurance of the business of the Traders' Lloyds of which these directors were members, and whose debts had person

ally been guaranteed. Mr. Garrett's company, he says, was induced to take over the business of the Traders' Company by reason of a false statement made by certain of the company's directtors in June last.

UNIONISTS SUBDUING UNIONISTS.

A Striking Incident of Pure and Sim-

ple Solidarity. According to a letter published in the DAILY PEOPLE recently there were seven striking weavers among the soldiers sent to maintain order in the coal regions. The bitter irony of the matter, the criminal blindness, and the utter weakness of the pure and simple union serve to prove the point we have made again and again. Unionism consists of something more than dues paying, fine phrases, a parade once a year, and a non-political declaration in favor of this or that candidate. Unionism should

be, unionism is, more than the division of the working class into bodies ready, at the crack of the master's whip, to fly at one another. Unionism, striking even, consists of something more than a readiness to march out with a rifle on your shoulder, and "help keep order" in the ranks of your fellow men on strike.

It may have occurred to the seven weavers of Allentown, because things do not occur to weavers until they are up against them, that there was any com-mon ground between them and the min-ers. Their unions had taught them the necessity of a separate craft. They had had instilled into them the spirit of exclusiveness. Those lessons become evi-dent when the logical action of marching out to kill and make is accomplished.

The men in the coal fields had a right to strike. The men in the mills had a right to strike. Both should have undrstood that the defeat of one paved the way for the defeat of the other. Instead of that

REVIEW OF COAL STRIKE.

THE S. L. P. REVEALS TRUE INWARD-NESS OF CONFLICT.

The Dastardly Work of the Labor Fakir -The Awful Condition of the Miners Due Thereto-The S. T. & A. to the Rescue.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Sept. 23-Nine days ago 75,000 miners in the anthracite valleys of Pennsylvania laid down their picks and quenched their lamps, for an indefinite period, and started the greatest strike that has ever taken place in the anthracite coal fields.

Each day since then has found new recruits added to the striking army until at present the tie-up is complete from Carbondale to Pottsville, and from Bloomsburg to Mauch Chunk. 130,000 out of 141,000 miners are standing idle in blind reveit.

Like buzzards swooping down on the battlefield at night, a horde of capitalist newspaper scribes have come jut; this region, used up tons of good paper and countless lead pencils, and then left their readers in the dark as to the real cause of the strike.

Advice of all sorts has been given to the men by all kinds of parasites, cierical, lay and otherwise, they should "be good" and they would get "justice." There were nice capitalists and capitalists that were not nice; and these "bad" caplay and otherwise. They should "be good" miners if they only did what they were told, viz:-starve in silence and vote the capitalist ticket on election day.

The Socialist Labor Party, the party of progress and order through its different sections in these regions then stepped in, tore the capitalist masks from the faces of the miners' misleaders and supplied the information that makes up this review, the reading of which will bring light from out of the darkness that sur rounds this situation and by so doing will enable the miner to move with lightning like rapidity to the Socialist Republic where company stores and all the of it will be swept away.

A HISTORICAL GLANCE AT THE ANTHRACITE FIELDS.

The stranger who walks any fine afternoon through the Schuykill or Wyoming Valley will easily find old miners of Welsh and Irish stock who will cheerfully give and Irish stock who will cheerfully give up their task of fixing their garden patch and talk by the hour of the good old times in these valleys when company stores, company houses and dockage sys-tems were unknown. When the boss weighed the coal himself and the miner had these quarks of his modent for his weighed the coal himseif and the miner had three quarters of his product for his toil. He will tell you with glistening eye of the '60's when \$100 a month was the rule not the exception. He will sing a song of peace and plenty, of hope and hard work when every miner walked with head erect and believed himself as was, the architect of his own fortune This was before the time when great quantities of anthracite were produced and when the small operator was, and had to be, satisfied with the supply of labor power on hand. Later on the big railroad operators flooded this region the defeat of the other. Instead of that understanding—the basis of class con-sciousness—the striking weavers looked upon the striking miners as lawbreakers, and for the honor and the safety of this grand old republic, for the continuation of Democratic and Republican rule, in order that the Stars and Stripes might still wave aloft in unblemished purity, it was necessary to use the strong hand of the government, and they were the gov-ernment's strong hand. There is a lesson in the strike. There with workingmen from Lithuania, Hun-gary and Poland, and caused thereby a curse the changes that have taken place since then, sob over the present, say a prayer for the salvation of his noni, and then go lack to his garden patch bewailing. Investigation will prove his tale to be correct in the main. The economic development that went on so rapidly after the war could have but one result, after the war could have but one result, viz., the absorption of the small oper-ator by the larger one and, finally, his expropriation by the coal carrying rail-roads. This wiping out of the small com-panies took an extreme form during the period of reckless railroad, speculation and swindling that went on in the seven-tics. ties. In 1875 the Philadelphia & Reading In 1875 the their system for \$40,-road mortgaged their system for \$40,-000,000, with which they played harikari with the cockroach operator. The Lehigh Valley followed suit, ditto, but Denigh vancy renowed suit, and, but on a smaller scale, the Pensylvania rail-road, and other roads, with the result that nine men now control this vast region and can make it smile with plesty or cause it to mean with poverty as they will. Needless to say, they do all the smilling; the workers have absolute monopoly on the moans. The men are: Alexander J. Cassatt. president Pennsylvania railroad; Alfred Walter, president Lehigh Valley railroad; R. M. Olyphant, President of the Dela ware and Hudson Railroad; W. H. Truesdale, President of the Delaware Truesdale, President of the Delaware and Lackawanna Eailroad; J. R. Mox-well, President of the Central Railroad of New Jerwey; Joseph H. Harris, pre-ident of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad; E. B. Thomas, President of the Eric Railroad, and Susquehanna and Western Railroad; Irving A. Stearns, President of the Delaware, Susquehanna

"Wanted, operatives for New Eng-land Cotton Mills. High wages. Short hours. Fifty-eight to sixty hours of labor. Weav-ers, \$8 to \$10. Speed tenders, \$7 to \$9. Others in proportion. Apply to E. E., Postoffice Box 850, Provi-

From the Providence, Fall River, New Bedford, Manchester, Lawrence and Lowell papers we gather the fact that there is a plethorn of "help," and a shortage of work for the help. The threat of a wholesale cut-down was balked by the fact that the condition of the workers was already so low that any

additional tampering with the wages might result in serious trouble. They had been ground and ground to the low est possible point, and unless care was taken there was danger of an uprising. The temper of the mill operatives was tested about six weeks ago. It was found to be ugly. Starvation and misery

rditary or elective, autocratic or re-ricted by a constitution." Webster's itemational Dictionary defines a monand as "A sole or supreme ruler, a wreign, the highest ruler: an em-ter, king, queen, prince or chief," and marchy it defines as "a state or govment in which the supreme power is need in the hands of a monarch."

Taking the first and two last definias as the meaning usually given to falism, monarch and monarchy, I to be able to show there is not motest possibility or even probability monarchy or imperialism in this antry. Taking the word as commonly and and interpreted, imperialism witha monarch in the form of an em or empress is inconceivable.

UNCTION OF GOVERNMENT. the advent of political society. sed upon private property, and followed the downfall of the conthat made communal property de, all governments that have into existence have done so instigation of the dominant whic class, to protect its material basis of nine-tenths of all legislainstituted by these governments. and enforced in the interest of commant economic class of that day. the same was true of mediaeval During the feadal age no matter . all laws were enforced that tendthat did not were a dead What was true of classical

For years China has been ruled by the same dual executive as was Japan for 700 years, and to-day she is about for 700 years, and to-day she is about to make the same change as did Japan in 1868. This will be made minifest in the near future by all power being taken from the empress dow-ager and supreme sovereignty placed in the hands of an emproor who is

ECONOMY AND UTILITY.

(Continued on page 2.)

Whenever the dominant class in any country sees fit to change the form of government, utility and economy are the prime determing factors in bringing about this change: not the ambition of some individual to rule. Sentiment and egotism cuts but little figure in these matters. Judging the question from the

The "Tribune" waxes indignant with Bryan for trying to make political cap-ital out of the miners' strike. "And if a Bryan administration were in power at Washington, what could it do to remedy those grievances?" the "Tribune" asks, Well, that is easy. Adlai Sitevenson Well, that is easy. Adlal Stevenson could lead the militia, Steunenberg could build a Bull-Pen, Bryan could ask Olney the hands of an emperor in the hands of an emperor who is in touch with capitalist civilization. to fix up a "law and order" statement, and the other strike could be settled, a

in Wardner, in short order.

McKinley is having a snap in this campaign. He does not have to make stump speeches. A figurehead in the White House, he is also a figurehead in the touse, he is filed a figurenear in the campaign. If he dies after election there will be no need of Teddy by emerge from the seclusion of an asylum. No-body will ever miss McKinley.

It was found that certain geographical differences, and also the difference temperament, made it difficult to break good working crew in the South. In they turned their minds to the Then breaking in of efficient individual workers. The mill aands of the South were trained, and the mills themselves be came great schools in which operatives were made in quantities to suit. This chool cost the manufacturers nothing as the pupils were always turning out goods.

The object of these Southern mill schools comes to light now. They have not only created a new working force. but they also have capitalized the South to this extent: They have taken the poor from the land on which they formerly grubbed out a miserable existence and they have made of them a crowd of factory hands who eke out a still more miserable existence. That is the spirit of the "New South" and that spirit

makes itself felt everywhere. Now there is evidently a sufficient number of mill "graduates" in that section to commence operations along the lines at first intended. They are to be used to reduce wages still further among the Northern workers. They are to be used as a club to beat down their brothers. The old capitalist scheme of playing the working class against the working class is to bloom in all its beauty

For this reason we see the continuance of the advertisement for help in the "Constitution." The man rebelled lately "Constitution." The man rebelled lately against the threatened reduction. When there are thousands of Southern mill hands on the ground, brought here undef false pretences, starving, and even more desperate than the starving men in the mills, the reduction will go into effect, and the mill owners, the Hetty Greens and the phlanthropic Bordens will have scored another victory again against the empty stomach.

against the empty stomach.

s a lesson in the methods being used to is a fersion in the methods being used to break that strike. There is a lesson in the men who assist in breaking the strike. Above all, there is the fact, that the working class played against the working class, the antagonizing of different trades, the ignorance in which the men are constantly kept, are the weapone with which we are fought down to

How could the men know better? Their education makes right what they have done. Why should they deem it wrong to put into practice what is taught them every day in the year? They are but the outward workings of the true spirit of

old trades unionism. They are the inevit-able result of the policy that has been when this point is brought to the notice of a workingman, he instantly understands it. When another point, worse than that if anything, he does not understand it. A man who goes into any of the governmental bodies on any platform but that of the Socialist Labor Party, is the equivalent of the soldier. He is there to do the work of the capital ist class. He is there to kill legislation, and to be a partner in ordering out the

soldiers. He is worse than the soldiers, because his power is greater. This latest evidence of corruption, degbecause radation and moral prostitution on the part of the upholders of pure and sim-pledom should arouse the working class pledom should arouse the working class to the true realization of its duty. Smash the unions that relevate and allow this. Smash the parties that use the striking unionists to shoot down their feilow strikers. Organize the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. Vote for Malloney and Downal WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6. 1900.

and Schuylkill Railroad; Thomas B.Fowler, President of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad.

2

These nine railroads produce over 80 per cent. of the hard coal, and besides they hold the few small operators that are left, in a grip of steel, as the cockroach operator has to go to them to get their coal carried to tide water. They can supply them with cars in large or

The doom of the small fellow is written in large letters. These nine presidents can put every one of them out of busi-This monopoly of both railroads and

cold mines produces a peculiar condition of affairs that enables the hard coal mag-nates to deceive their miners into a belief that their wages are small beause no profit is being made on the coal.

They fail to say, however, that they are making enormous profits on their railroads, which exceeds the profit on their coal. In other words, they take the money out of one pocket marked mines, noney out of one pocket marked mines, and say, "See how poor I am," then they place it in the other pocket marked "rail-roads," and keep silent. A case in point. Last month the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company claims to have lest \$58,000 on their collieries, BUT THEY MADE OVER \$260,000 ON THEIR RAILRAOD.

But this is not all. Not only do they control the anthracite trade, but they also-but to lesser extent --control the bituminous trade. One of the independent (save the wark!) op-erators told me to-day with tears in his voice that they hauled seventy per cent of the soft coal, and had enormous cent of the soft coal, and had enormous soft coal interests besides. For instance, Senator Elkins, of Virginia, is one of the largest stockholders in the P. R. C., and is also the biggest man in the coal business in West Virginia. So, if his trade is bad in hard coal, he coins money with soft coal. He catches them a-com-ing and a coing and a-going

Ing and a going. J. Pierpoont Morgan, W. C. Whitney, Marcus A. Hanna, with the Vanderbilts and scores of other great capitalists, are all in the same fortunate position.

After reading these facts, the reader will readily see what an enormous power is arrayed against the poor devils who are striking here for a piece of butter to sweeten their dry bread.

With a soul affane with indignation, the Socialist workingman says to the labor fakir: "You spawn of the devil, why do you place the miners' empty stomachs against the massed millions of these capitalists, who are entrenched the bayonet and sheltered by the ag gun." The fakir in the coal gatling gun." gating gun." The fakir in the coal fields replies not, save to murmur, as they did 100 years ago, "No politics in the union." 'And yet over the whole situation in the coal fields, from Wyoming to Pennsyl-vania, in letters of fire these words may be traced: be traced:

Either Social'st politics in the union / or capitalist politics in the directors' room.

The history of the miners' labor legis-tion proves the truth of this statement. Where are all the bills passed for the miners? Either consigned to the judi-cial graveyard, with "anconstitutional" marked on their tombstones, or lying mildewed in their pigeon holes because of non-enforcement by capitalist officials.

Here are a few of them: The Company House Bill, The Checkweighman Bill, The Company Store Bill. The Eight-Hour Bill. The Lumber Bill. The Run of Mines Bill.

The Blacklist Bill.

The Dackage Bill, etc., etc. On the other hand every bill the coal and railroad companies desire is speedily passed in Harrisburg. They dictate the passed in Harrisburg. They dictate the nomination of every State representa-tive. They make or unmake governors as they list. They put their own men on the bench of the Supreme Court and all other courts. They boss the sheriff, of every county. Booted and spurred in the saddle of economic power they wield the lash of the political power, and ride frough shed over the proletarist of the rough shod over the proletariat of the Keystone State.

The Pennsylvanian when in good humor tells a story that, while somewhat old here, may be new to most of my readers. It well illustrates the facts cited

who then steps in, organizes the men, leads them in battle array against his masters, talks arbitration and other rot. thing to arbitrate, marches bins over the blood spattered bodies of his comrades at Hazleton and elsewhere up to the ballot box and there helps him cast a ballot for the men against whom he is striking and thus fixing the capitalis in power, he rivits the chain on his own limbs. Thus the strike ends; dripping with blood and wet with tears, the miner goes back to work bowed with face turned to the ground and without the power

left to lift it to the stars. His hopes burned up in the fire of the Regular's rifle or the Pinkerton's revolver, his aims and aspirations crushed; hopeless, propertyless, despondent ; a wage slave.

After forty years of battling, the finger of truth on the page of history has drawn the above picture of the coal drawn miners. The pure and simple official of the United Mine Workers' Union is a capi-

talist politician. over the coal fields of the nation. Go and wherever a tipple is seen at the mouth of a shaft or drift, or where the breaker lifts its black skeleton-like form

to the skies, there, on guard, you find the capitalist politician, with a United Mine Workers's card in his pocket and words of hatred for the So-cialist new trades unionist on his lips. Let the doubting ones look at the

M. D. Ratchford, Hanna Republican.

John McBride, ditto. John Mitchel, ditto. Pat Dolan, Bryanite. Wiliam Warner, both. Fred Dilcher, Demo.-Rep. B. Wilson, Democrat. John Fahey, Democrat. John Fahey, Democrat. J. Hunter, Republican. W. D. Ryan, Republican. T. L. Lewis, Republican. W. Lewis, Republican. Benjamin Jones, Rep. Dem. This is a condensed list of past and

To this might be added hundreds of other lesser lights, who earn little blood money by placing the capi-

talist behind the guns, with their hand on the trigger, and the miners, with their wives and children facing its deadly

I have said that this fight lasted for forty years; but there is an ending to all things. From out the ranks of the workers there arose men of character and with clear vision, who saw the remedy, the capture of the public powers by the proletariat; and, seeing this, they voiced their views with no uncertain tongue. The result was the starting of the Social-ist Trade and Labor Allance, or new trade unionism. The capitalists were thrown into panic. If the men organized in this way with politics in the union, their race was run. It had to be stopped somehow. The Philips bill was passed. It was a bill fathered by Congressman Philips, a railroad and coal oil million-aire. It provided for a commission to up of labor fakirs who ostensibe made bly would roam over the nation and set tle disputes between capital and labor, and secure data that would tend to bring and secure data that would tend to oring about that Utopian and altogether ideal-istic state of affairs-harmony between miner and operator. In reality, it was a bill that had for its object the forma-tion of a commission of labor fakirs who

would tour the country, and devise ways and means to scuttle the Alliance. The cat came out of the bag when Senator Perkins, of California, rose in the United States Senate with a copy of the constitution of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance in his hands and said while speaking in support of the bill: "This is the way the workingmen are commencing to organize now." And then read the declaration of principles of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

THOMAS A. HICKEY.

#### Put to Work by Hanna.

President Schaefer of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers has resigned his position to go on the stump for McKinley. He had just led the strike of the Association to a disastrous finish, and there was some talk of sending him back to the factory. Pure and simple leaders, however, do not go back to the factory with any degree

MALLONEY IN PLAINFIELD.

#### DRIVES HOME CONVICTION BY HIS ORIGINAL STYLE.

Shows the Workers the Cause of "Overproduction" and Their Mission in "Expansion "--- Urges Them to Be-

come Class Conscious and Vote for Their Own Interests.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 26 .- A large and sympathetic audience greeted Joseph F. Malloney, The Socialist Labor Party's candidate for President, here this evening.

At the first Socialist meeting ever held here, which was about three weeks ago, the speaker, E. F. Wegener of Jersey City, was arrested and subsequently re leased, having stood up for his right to free speech. This action of the authorities but served to whet the appetite of wage workers, and they turned out force. The result was that the meetin force.

ing was the best held in Plainfield up to date. H. T. Gunn was chairman. The audience, from their manner, ap-peared to have expected a treat, and to judge from the result, this was a case in which the expected happened. Mr. Malloney's original style, his blunt expressiveness and homely illustrations ere calculated to carry conviction to every heart. His aim was not to im-press his audience with the notion that they were listening to a great orator: the purpose apparent in every sentence he uttered was the enlightenment of his hearers, not only in regard to their present position: to the manner in which they are boodwinked and exploited, but also as to a power which lies within their grasp, which if rightly used would become the instrument of their

own emancipation. , A grin appeared on many a face when the speaker bluntly assured the people that they themselves were responsible for the conditions all groaned under. They felt he was telling them the truth and seemed to long for an opportunity to redeem past errors. He brought home to them in his humorous manner, how little the politicians troubled themselves about the working classes except at election times when they required

them up, they agitated various questions taking up or casting aside an issue, acording as it seems expedient. Dealing with overproduction and expansion, he showed how the workingmen, after creating by his labor an ex-

their votes; and then, in order to stir

cess of commidities, was first thrown idle through glutting of the markets, which rendered him unable to purchase the result of his own labor. Other mar-kets must, therefore, be found. Hence the invasion of other countries, the holding of savage people on the pretence of civilizing them, and the grabbing of their territory. And who did the dirty work of the capitalists? Who invaded savage countries in order to compel the natives to wear clothes which they do not need,and use other goods quite as superfiuous? Why the men who were idle because the had worked too fast. They could not buy what they had produced because the capitalist held it, and the share he received in wages was equal to only one-fourth of the whole; so they

were obliged to sell thmselves over again and go to those other countries and force upon a strange people the goods of which millions stand in need at home. Mr. Malloney urged upon his hearers the necessity, of putting an end to this iniquitious state of things, and that that could be accomplished only by every workingman becoming a class-con-scolus Socialist worker and uniting with his fellows to make a determined attack for the overthrow of capitalism-a sen timent that was received with wild ap-

plause The mental degeneracy of the millionaires becomes more evident every day. Suicides, beastly orgies, Tenderloin es-

capades in which the central figures are men and women of the very wealthy families, are matters of every day ocof alacrity. In fact they are always brains to acquire millions gets miny a At one of the sessions of the Harrisburg ready to keep out of the factory, no hard knock as one after another of these gislature they were rather tardy about matter how large the salary they can fill cells in lunatic asylums. To allow

reformers: hence, by no portion of the property holding class is the proletarian class hatred and despised more than by these same middle class reformers. The daily prayer of these hypocritical friends of the working class is about as follows: "O! Lord we pray thee to institute such conditions as will enable us still to pose as the savious of hypothesis at the IMPERIALISM.

as the saviors of humanity and at the

Outside of a few industrial centres like

In closing we desire to impress this

standpoint of utility and economy, there is no danger of a change to monarchy in the United States, as Clevland and Mc-Kinley HAVE done the bidding of the

of \$50,000 per year as does Queen Vic-toria that of the British capitalist on a salary of \$2,000,000 per year.

as the saviors of humanity and at the same time permit us to distranchise the town and city workingmen, who for years, by their ballot, have prevented us from exter-minating the octopus, plutocracy, that is sucking our life blood day by day, and O, Lord, we also pray and beseech Theor to hears conditions as they are in Thee to leave conditions as they are in the rural districts, as the farm proletarinated the governmental policy since Grant's election in 1868. From that time until 1892 a wide open policy was int can yet be depended on to do our po-litical bidding." in vogue, extending from the smallest municipal council through the county Rhode Island, the working class as ye has little to fear from plutocracy in the and State legislative assemblies up to the halls of the Federal Congress. Ev way of depriving them of their politi-cal rights, and for this reason: the grand ery Alderman, State Legislator, Con gressman and United States Senator and etc., caught the idea in the mind of the bourgeois knows that the petty bour-geois is strictly class-conscious, while dominant class and this idea was that the working men are not, and they furit is all right to steal providing the stolther realize that were the working class disfranchised to-morrow, 9 per cent. of en goods be brought to the home, ward county, district or state of the respective representative who did the stealing. the population-their class-would stand no chance in a political straggle with Boodleism was the order of the day s per cent, of the population-the Middle Class. Under such conditions there would be no question of Bryan's election. iong as the burden of taxation could b shifted on the shoulders of the petit bourgeois. In fact, taxation has been one of the prime means, used by plutoc-As things are to-day, the dominant class knows, that in the struggle for racy to bankrupt its weaker partner in crime. The census of 1800 show-ed among other things the near-is bankrupt condition of the working class votes, it stands a much bet ter chance than do the middle class competitors' and right here we desire to pre dict that as, the manufacturing and commercial industries of the south become more fully developed it is these captains of industry, the grand bour-

geois, who will do all in their power to geois, who will do all in their power to re-enfranchise the negro. The reader should never forget that is the Bryan Democracy—the middle class of the South which is doing all in its power to deprive the blacks of their political rights, and not the plutocratic planters and industrial considering Civil service reform was also demandand industrial capitalists.

thought upon the minds of the proletar iat in this country; so long as the work from Minnesota to Texas. Since then in all branches of the Federal government ing class ballot is used to crucify the economy in running expenses has been the watchword, and each head of departworking class, by voting for the candidates of their exploiters, so long will property rights be considered paramount to humanity's rights and so long will poment has entered into competition with every other head of department to see which should be most successful in ex-ploiting the proletaria under his control. litical power continue to concentrate more and more into the hands of a privileged In fact, Cleveland's late Secretary of few. But, on the contrary, when the whole working class shall stand as one Agriculture, J. Sterling Morton, took to himself particular credit for the number of supernumeraries he lopped off in his department and thereby the money he saved to the honest (?) taxpayers. In instituting this change the petit bourgeois was used as a cat's-paw by the grand bour-geois to pull their plutocratic chestnuts out of the fire, in manufacturing sentiment for civil service reform and a busi-ness man's administr. tion. The same game was played on these middle class dupes when they were inclined to stir up the sentiment for the liberation of the reconcentradoes in Cuba. Not, however, until plutocracy was ready to enter upon the conquest of the East was the trap sprung that set the working class of this country at the throats of the working class in Spain.

wage-earner, the working class, does not pay the tax, and they also realize that while to-day this class in all dominant industries creates all the wealth produced in these industries, at the same time all that portion of wealth on which taxes are levied and out of which taxes are paid ever comes legally into the possession of its creators. They as a class are robbed of this portion of the fruits of their toil Party ticket. by and through the operation of the wage

them simply the means of subsistence While plutocracy, from 1868 to 1892, through the labor vote and other means at its disposal, succeeded in shifting the major part of the burden of taxation onto the shoulder of the petit burgeois, the census of 1890 showed them that in the very near future the whole burden of

Croker's great appeal to young men. overnment would come to rest on their while it may not be written in the purest oulders, as a result of the complete of English, is a master move on the bankruptcy of the whole middle class political field. He understands the place hence the reason on their part, since 1892 the new voters have in the success or for demanding and enforcing economy in the cost of government. This class failure of a party, and he is aware of the fact that for his party to continue its the cost of government. This class knows that the United States, as a nasupremacy, it must have the young man. He attempts to gain the young man by tion, has become economically one of the world's great powers, and in order to hold singing the no-hope song, and her own in the struggle for existence against the rest of the world, she must be able to do the work of the world by to the closed gates of the past.



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

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

IN ORDER TO DO THIS WE MUST WORK EVERY DAY.



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 PEOPLE

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 falowing:

We shall make a specialty, during the campaign of one month's subscribers. 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.

BEGIN YOUR WORK TO-NIGHT. CONTINUE IT TO-MORROW. IT WILL BOOM THE VOTE OF MALLONEY AND REMMEL IT WILL HASTEN THE DAY OF FREEDOM. During the Campaign we shall send the Daily People for On

Month for

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AFTER THAT HE WILL WANT THE PAPER.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEAD-quarters of Boston, No. 45 Elliot street, Rooms 4 and 5. Free reading room

(Continued from page 1.)

capitalist class and Bryan WILL do the same if elected as efficiently on a salary

The plutocratic wing of capitalism in the United States have practically dom-

ly bankrupt condition of the middle class, which at that time comprised 39 per cent. of the total popula-tion, but at the same time owned only 24 per cent, of the nation's wealth : hence new policy was instituted by the grand bourgeois from 1892 to 1896. It was during this period that the cry for a business man's administration became preva lent from one end of the country to the other

ed, and civic federations sprung into ex-istence, from Maine to California, and

WHO PAYS THE TAXES?

The capitalist class both the big and little, fully recognized the fact that the

ystem, which under capitalism gives to

man and refuse longer to use its vote to aid in its own crucifixion and instead use the class conscious socialist ballot to capture the machinery of government from the chief justice of the United States to the township Justice of the Peace: from the chief executive to the township constable; from the United States Senators to the township Super-

visor and thereby capture the political power itself, then, in order to insure complete economic political security for its class and its progeny, it will be nec-essary for it to institute conditions under which for the first time in the history of the world the rights of humanity will be in theory and in fact paramount to the rights of property. Then will there be a diffusion of power, resulting from a diffusion of property on a national scale, similar to that of the early commune

before the advent of political society. To-day the paramount issue to the para-mount class-the proletariat-is not imperialism, but on the contrary it is: Shall the people of the world who do the work of the world have the full fruits of their toil? To secure this capitalism must die and the Sociafist Commonwealth take its place. To accomplish this you must vote the Socialist Labor

CROKER ON PURITY OF BALLOT.

The Debaucher of the Franchise Posing

As Its Saviour.

Lincoln, Neb.

H. S. ALEY.

In other

14th Assembly District. B ing every 'Tuesday evening Club rooms, southwest corns and First avenue. Pool Pa ery evening.

legislature they were rather tardy about adjourning. This so played on the nerves of one of the representatives that he concluded he would have to get drunk, so as to restore his equilibrium. After touring the red light district all night went into the capitol next morning buoyed up, as many drunken men are, with the idea that he was the soberest man present. He staggered down to his seat, met his colleague from an ad-joining county, and said: "Does the Pennsylvania Railroad want any more

bills passed?" His colleague replied, "No." "Well," said he, "Why in h- don't we adjourn. There is nothing else for us

He hit the nail on the head. The Penn sylvania legislature is the property of the coal barons of the State.

With the elective offices in their con-trol, it goes without saying that all appointive offices are filled with men who are their obedient servants. Take the mine inspector as an example. His duty, as fixed by law, is to supply the citizens of the State with all i formation relative to the mining of coal. He does so t 'a certain extent. Every ounce of coal that is mixed in the State, and who

affines it, is published in his report, but exhaustive 'search over the reports for years fails to show one line about the wages paid. On that all important point

wages paid. On that all important point the operators muzzle him. Siwash statesman from New York is The 140,000 miners protest against such conditions as these: Fleeced in the company store: robbed in the mine by having to pay \$2.75 a keg for powder that costs but eighty cents; swindled by having rack r us for hovels called com-pany houses; anemployed half the time at the whim or caprice of the coal bar-ons. Denied sing stansement, half chal and half starved the miner readily re-volts and then the job of the coal bar-on is completed by his agent the pure and simple trades unionist labor fakir

manage to draw outside may be. Schaefer goes on the road because it was alleged that he favored Bryan. He does not favor Bryan. This country has just

passed through a period of unexampled prosperity, and it is his intention to prove to his fellow workingmen, for whom his heart beats with longing, that if they wish to have the prosperity continue they must vote for and elect Wil liam McKinley. Part of the prosperity which came was due to the strike in which this stumping labor leader figured. That prosperity was matched through the, whole country by other evidences of

still greater prosperity, and some of it is in operation to-day. Mr. Schaefer, while talking about going back to the shop, was only waiting for a bid. He may have been ready to go on the stump for Bryan, but the money may not have been forthcoming. One thing not have been forthcoming. One thing is plain: while the strike was on, and while union money flowed in, Schaefer neither talked about going back to the mill, or of going on the stump. The strike job paid better.

It appears that Sulzer, the celebrated Siwash statesman from New York is

such a class to rule is even more silly than the frogs action in taking a log for their king.

The wholesalers in the woolen trade are trying to reconcile what seems to them a contradiction. The sales of clothing this year were unusually large. The amount manufactured was unusually small. The conclusion reached is that there had been an over production and that the retailers simply worked off the stock of goods on hand. There is another explanation that the manufacturers seem to have overlooked. They cannot gauge their own capacity for production. It is much easier to stock the market now than it once was, and it is much harder rela-tively to clear it out. The rate tively to clear it out. The rate of production is so great, and there are so many men who engage in the business that is is impossible to keep the mills and workshops running at all times. The stagnation of which complaint is made bids fair to become chronic. In In fact, it is chronic, only just now there is a slight intensity that rather worries the men who are too near the source of

things to understand the cause. Every explanation which they make shows their utter incapacity for thought or for reasoning. They need a few lessons in the very things that they make so much fuss about running.

Mr. Bradley Martin, Jr., flops into public view with the announcement in a yellow paper that he favors "Imperialism." The young fellow may or may not have had time ot read his article after his servant wrote it, bue he cer-tainly should be more careful about sign-ing his name to a rehash of the "Con-resulting and a servant "The service of the the the the service of the the the the the service of the the service of the the the service of the the service of the the the service of the service gressional Record." The proprietors of that lively periodical might sue him for infringing their copyright.

the expenditure of as little energy as an of her international competitors. In fact, so intense has the competition for new markets become that all things else being equal, the nation whose governmental af-fairs are most economically administered stands the best chance to survive in the struggle for existence PROPERTY RIGHTS VERSUS PER SONAL RIGHTS. At the time of the adoption of the Federal constitution, wealth being quite evenly diffused, power was also quite evenly diffused; yet at this time even the rights of property were considered para-mount to the rights of persons. Should

any one doubt this statement, let him read the debates of the constitutional convention, held in Philadelphia-behind closed doors-in May, 1787, and all doubts will be removed from his mind on this score. In fact, the right of franchise was restricted, through a recognition of the right of property to rule, in several of the thirteen original States, and in some of these States all of these restric-tions have not, as yet, been completely removed. The principal reason why these restrictions were removed in any of the States was because the property holding class soon found out by experi ence that they had nothing to fear, polit ically, from the propertyless class so long as it could dictate politics to that class. In fact, up to the present aside from the

few thousand votes cast for Socialist Labor Party candidates, they have had no cause to fear the vote of the working class.

At the close of the nineteenth century the proletarian vote of the United States can still be depended on for some capital-ist candidate. However, with all its faults. growing out of their non-class conacious state, the working class have conscious state, the working class have shown but little disposition to run off after the strange Gods of middle class

words, he tries to influence the voters of to-day by recurrence to olden times. He attempts to make the father's issue, the son's fight. Because the voters now long dead lived under certain conditions, he would have the voter who is. tunately, very much alive, use his utmost endeavor to return to those condi tions. Croker takes the attitude of the bankrupt middle class, and while he, personally, is abreast of the average capitalist, he plays upon the necessities of the middle class. In this he is the true political charlatan. He is also a charlatan when he accuses

another man, similar to himself in many ways, of "destroying the sacredness of the ballot." We do not doubt that Hanna would destroy it, if it lay within doubt that his power, and that he would not only destroy its sacredness, but that he would stamp the ballot itself out of existence. Both actions are beyond his power. It does not lie with one man, or with on party to perform such an action. To-day the working class, and the working class only has that power, and the growth of the Socialist vote proves that it not only intends to preserve the ballot. but that it intends to increase its effectiveness, and its sacredness.

tiveness, and its sacredness. It seems a little strange for a Tam-manyite to talk about the sacredness of anything. The demagogic appeal to the "young man" to sacrifice the progress society has made during all the centuries is a wanton attempt to violate sacred human rights. The method whereby Tammany acquires its campaign fund is a descertation of humanity. The political juggling in which it indulges is a prostitution of intelligence. Croker on the sacredness of the ballot, or the sacredness of anything, is a huge,

grand farce. He has dragged religion at his heels, and he has made it acces-sory to the vilest, the blackest, and the

most wanton crimes. Croker on the sacredness of the ballot looks well in sacredness of the ballot looks well in the face of his ballot stuffing career.

Rooms 4 and 5. Free reading room	LIGTOD OF DAALOF DILAOTAL	
open every evening. Wage-workers welsome.	ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., MEETING at Headquarters, No 431 Smithfield stress	
SECTION ESSEX COUNAA, S.L.P. The County Committee representing the sec- tion meeta every Sunday, 10 a.m., in buil of Eases County Socialist Club, 78 Spring- field avenue, Newark, N. J. 455	Pittisburg, Pa. Frie Lectures every me day, 3 D. m. Hypeakers' Clab every Wednesday, 8 p. m. State Committee every lat and 3d Sunday, 9 a. m. Be- tion Pittaburg, Central Committee, ever lat and 3d Sunday, 7.30 p. m. Pittaburg District Alliance, No. 15, 8 T. 4 L.	
BECTION LOS ANGELES,P. Head- guarters and free reading room. 205 ½ So. Main st. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Foresters Temple, 120 ½ W. First street, corner Spring. 435	Machinists Local, No. 190, S. T. & L. A. meets every 2d and 4th Saturday, 5 p. 5. Mixed Local, No. 191 meets every 2d 500	
SECTION BUFFALO, S.L.P., BRANCH 4, meets at international Hail, 251 E. Gen- esse st., near Michigan st., upst. Public lectures and discussion on questions per- taining to Socialism every Monday, 8 p. except 4th Monday of month, which is :- served for business meeting. Everybody welcome Bring friends along 461	4th Tuesday, 8 p. m., at 14 Ley are Allegheny, Pa. 13th Ward Brans, 4 Allegheny, meets every 2d auddit same, 8 p. m., at 14 Ley street. Allegiess, 2a SOCIALIST LABOR FARTY HEADQUAR TERS of 34th and 35th A.D.'s, 44 Will ave. Business meeting every Friday ere ing. Free reading room and pool parts open day and evening. Free lectures ere	
PEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274 S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Wed- mesday at 8 p. m., at 235 E. 38th street, Secretary, K. Wallberg. 408	DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE every Monday evening. 8	
NEW HAVEN, CONN., SUCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every 2d and 4th Friday, 8 pm., S.L.P. beadquarters, 853 Grand av. Westville Br. meets every 3d Tuesday at 5t. Joseph's Hall Visitors welcome. 423	People Ruilding, 2-6 New Reads at New York. Daily People stamps may purchased by delegates from L. Adem Assistant Organizer, 177 First avon E. Siff, Financial Secretary, 362 Co- street; Julius Hammer, Recording	
BOSTON SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY Headquarters, No. 45 Eliot St., rooms 4 and 5. Free reading room. Open every evening. Wage-workers wel- come.	retary, 304 Bivington street. SECTIUN AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., every first and third Sunary, at 2 at Kramer's stall, 167 S. Howard Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Bartges	
BCANDINAVIAN SE. /N, S.L.P., Br. 1, meets 2d and 4th Sunday of month at 10 o clock, a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Bcand. Socialist weekly, Arbetaren. 29	THE NEW JERNEY STATE Co.m.alT S.L.P., meets 1st Sunday of month, 15 m., at headquarters, Esser Co. Scene Ciub. 78 Springficir ave., Newsite. Ada communications to John Howack, Tarw 105 Princeton ave., Jersey City	
BCANDINAVIAN SECTION, BRANCH 2, meets 1st and 3d Nunday of month, at 10 a.m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic sy- enue, Brookiyn. 455	S.T.& L.A. Office 257 E. Houston Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets and Thursday, 3 p. m.	
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meet- ing every Tuesday evening. 8 p.m. at Club rooms, southwest corner 11th street and First avenue. Fool Parlor open ev-	WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, be guarters of the 23d Assembly District and W. 148d st. Bushess meeting. 3d a 4th Monday. Free reading room : 8 to 10 p.m. Bubscriptions for this term taken. Visitors welcome	

SECTION PHILADELPHIA meets SECTION PHILADELPHIA meets every second Sunday of the month, 2.30 p. m., headomarters, 1304 Germantown Ave. BRANCH No. 1 meets every Tues-2d and 4th Thursday at above hall.

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1900.

WEEKLY PEOPLE. jure him. He defends the working class Published by the Socialist Labor Party, at 2,4 and 6 New Reade St., New York. P.O. Box 1576. Telephone, 129 Franklin. -and he cuts down his newshors He speaks with tears in his colored supplement of the wrongs suffered by the women of the working class-and he tries hard to establish a reputation for himself. He attacks the Republican Single Copy ..... 02 party on the score of its duplicity-and months ..... at the same time he deserts, under cover One year ..... \$0.50 of deep, heartfelt prostrations, every Bundle rates: Less than 100 copies, 1 La copy: 100 to 500 copies, % cent a 2; 500 or more, 1/2 cent a copy. principle for which he stood in 1896.

EVERY SATURDAY.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance

UNITED STATES.

For President.

JOSEPH FRANCIS MALLONEY,

of Massachusetts.

For Vice-President.

VALENTINE REMMEL.

of Pennsylvania.

Let us be content to work,

To fret because it is too little.

Te do the thing we can, and not presume

A SILVER BUG, AND A LADY

Mr. Hearst, silver-mine owner, trust-

owner, millionaire, anti-imperialist, and

several other things, is much exercised

over the fact that McKinley refuses to

allow his paramount issue to stand, and

that he still persists in running on a gold

standard platform. The Republican pap-

ers retort that the Democrats cannot

hide the true state of affairs by raising

the cry of imperialism. The one thing

for which they stand is free silver, and

on that issue this campaign must also be

It is much like the fight on the tariff

question. When free silver bobbed up

in all its rugged health and manly beauty

four years ago the Republican press as-

serted that no such scheme would mis-

lead them for an instant. The issue was

the tariff, and the campaign must be

conducted accordingly. Then the tariff

was forgetten, and it remains in obliv-

ion to-day; a relic, a polititcal antiquity,

an aged thing to which only the aged

fought.

BUG.

E. B. BROWNING.

The men who read his paper, and who Is far as possible. rejected communica-tors will be returned if so desired and comps are enclosed. drink in large draughts of editorial wisdom from its columns, should contrast any two successive issues. A longer pe-Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, June 27, 1900. riod that that never goes by without a contradiction or an equivocation. In this SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE he is typical of his glass. There is but one principle: make money. There is but h 1888 (Presidential) ..... 2,068 one duty: spend it in riotous living. There is but one thing for the human race: debauch it. There is but one course with the working class: brutalize it. Mr. Hearst attempts all these things. His success is conditioned upon the lack of class consciousness in the working class. Just as steadily as that rises, just so steadily does his power fall. We may, if we so will, exterminate the political and economic vermin, and a little intelligence well applied is the best possible thing with which to rid the world of the

#### A ONE-SIDED WAR.

"More persons were killed and injured in factories in this State last year than in the Army and Navy during the Spanish war! -"New York Tribune," Sept. 27.

The "Tribune" is a capitalist organ of the so-called "respectable" order. It did not comment either adversely or favorably on the above item, merely published it as it would the account of the weather; so many inches of rainfall, so many "persons" killed in the factories. To the mind of the capitalist all this appears to be part of the natural order of things, "persons" who were killed were human beings. Were they the brothers of the "persons" who publish the "Tribune" and own its stock? Were they brothers to the "persons" who compose the capitalist class to which these owners of "Tribune" stock belong? Not at all. The "persons" killed in the factory resembled in outward appearance these other "persons," but the relationship which existed between them was not that of brothers, but of vampire and

victim. The "persons" killed in the factories were murdered by the "persons" who own these factories and who also own "Tribune" stock. These factorythe owning "persons" do not kill the factoryoperating "persons" because they hate them, nor do they kill them in fair fight as foemen on an open field. The vampire does not hate the animal whose blood it sucks, nor does the vampire attack its prey openly.

But these "persons" were killed in war. In a war in which the slaughter falls on one side and the spoils on the other. The workingmen are killed in this war at the rate mentioned in the "Tribune" and their enemies, the cap-

italists who own the machinery that do the killing, never lose a man. As a matter of facts and figures, if as many of the capitalist class were killed in a month as there are workers-the working class would have to import some capitalists to do the killing-or else die of old age.

jured in the factories," etc. The Socialist Labor Party demands the absolute surrender of the capitalist class. Vote for Malloney and Remmel.

means to do business on a wide scale.

present insect brood.

There is no reason other than the in-

with a public function? satiate greed of the factory-owners why these factory workers should be killed .. refer. Both sides found that the tariff In the factory and on the railroad the desire for ever larger profits bars out the thought is clevated and

is his trade.

IMMORALITY BREEDS IMMOR-

ALITY. "It must be clearly understood that there is no such thing as a Trust problem in itself. The Trust problem, as it is called, means the widespread tendency

-Prof. Richard T. Ely. It is a fundamental maxim of morality that the lines must be drawn sharp between the several degrees of crime. That great work on ethics, and verifable Anatomy of Crime, Dante's "Inferno." exemplifies the point. Murder, theft, etc., are not of equal degree of turpitude. The manslayer in wrath, the highwayners to a T. man whose trade is robbery, are not For the sake of escaping the necessity equally black with the manslaver or to work, for the sake of swelling hi thief who uses his fiduciary position as purse to enable him to go numerously

a point of vantage against his victim. To steal a cabbage is not equal to emvisits, Mr. Gompers finds it necessary bezzling trust funds. The difference is to toot through the same horn as the such as to render the two generically capitalists: They falsely claim that the different. In the weakness of the human flesh, prope to slip and fall, Experience. Wisdom, Morality have found it necessary to mark sharp the difference: while Immorality has with equal per sistence ever sought to blur the line. The immoral soul argues "all crimes are equally crimes, THEREFORE, all are equal crimes," and thus, by trying to pull down lighter offences to his own depth of infamy, seeks to impart a

lighter dye to his own deep dyed mis deeds Against the above principle of Ethics, Prof. Ely sins in the passage quoted above from his latest contribution to the pending Social Question. He therein seeks to do for the ruling, bloodstained Capitalist Class or Plutocracy the very thing that every defaulter of trust funds seeks to do when he generalizes over his offence; claims for it a "widespread tendency; and argues that "all crimes are equally crimes," therefore, "all crimeare equal", with no difference between

him and the tramp who leaps over a fence and purloins a cabbage. There IS a Trust problem: and it cannot be necksniffed out of the way. with generalizations about "widespread tendencies to do business on a wide scale," any more than the defaulter of trust funds could pecksniff out of the way the deep damnation of his action by generalizations about "widespread tendencies to purloin cabbages." The "tendency to do business on a wide

scale" can not, and does not bring the shoe-black boy, who hustles for shoes to shine, into the same social-economic category with the mammoth capitalist and privately-owned concern, the Trust, that is able to dictate prices, to shatter the independent existence of rafts of small concerns, to displace labor at wholesale and thereby reduce the earnings of the working class proportionally, to carry a Nation's Government in its vest pocket, and dictate politics of "Expansion" whereby to dispose of its plunder at home by wading through carnage

abroad. The Trust problem is a new social economic question that presents a distinct social problem, a social problem that has been maturing through the ages and is now at its fullest: Shall the tool of production continue to be private property after it has changed its character and become a public force, clothed

Material interests are the necessary toundation of thought. Where the material interests make for progress,

There are no degrees in "unutterable ness." If the want of the miners is unutterable-and no one deales that it isit follows that Mr. Gompers has been

simply lying in chorus with the Demoitalist class at the ballot-box and bury cratic and Republican capitalist fleecers forever the Bryans, Roosevelts, Steunenof the miners whenever he claimed that bergs and McKinleys in the common his style of Unionism was improving the ruin of all lackeys of the Bull Pen buildcondition of the workingmen by "giant ing class. strides." If the men, whose want is This is the task of the Socialist Labor now unutterable, and who are in Mr. Party. The fighting spirit is there. Ours Gompers' style of Unionism, have, inis the task of directing it against the deed, all along, had their condition im-

citadel of capitalism. Insane in its deproving by "giant strides," it must folscent to rowdyism and its illusion as low that their previous condition was to the friendship of Bryan, this resent-"unutterabler" and "unutterablest" at a ment can and must be guided into the previous time-an absurdity. proper 'channel.

Remember the Bull Pen built by A scab is he, who, being in the ranks of Labor, aids the decline of the Work-Bryanites and McKinlevites, and Vote for Malloney and Remmel. ing Class for the sake of feathering his own nest. The definition fits Mr. Gom-

#### DISHONESTY THE BREATH OF LIFE TO THE CAPITALIST.

The Republicans are accusing Bryan of being dishonest in his attitude on the on drunks and "do the towns" which he Free Silver question. The Democrats accuse the Republicans of being dishonest in pretending 'to be frightened at what they claim is a dead issue.

workingmen's carnings are increasing,-Both the charges are true. Bryan ino does he; they lare the workingmen sisted in 1896 that Free Silver alone into the shambles of the capitalist parwould save the country from ruin; he now shelves the Free Silver question ties,-so does he; they shoot down the workingmen when these, unable to bear and says nothing of the absolute failure their "unutterable want," go on strike,of his prophecies. The Republiacns and he endorses as "friends of Labor." passed a currency bill which they said the reprobates who do such deeds, or who would, settle the question forever; they applaud them, as in the case of the are now calamity-howling over the danger of 16 to 1. Tammany, State Senator Cantor: they

reduce wages wight and left, perpetuat It is the same story on the other socalled "issues." Both parties are coning "unuttorable want,"-and he covers up their misdeeds by singing the sirer trolled by Trusts and both parties desong of "giant strides;" and last, not clare themselves against the Trust. least, when, despite all the "giant Both parties are guilty of the Bull Pen strides," "unutterable want" asserts itoutrage in Idaho, where 1,500 workingself in strikes, Mr. Gompers plays the men were unemployed for months withtraitor to perfection by putting his cloven out trial, and some of them killed, at the hoof into his own hellish mouth, suddenbehest of the Standard Oil Company, yet both parties claim to be "friends of ly proclaiming "unutterable want," and labor." . The Republican party which hereby seeking to secure the affection of his victims so that he may not lose allows the American flag to, be hauled down by Great Britain on the high seas, poses as the party of patriotism. The Democratic party denounces Imperialism at the very moment when the

> party. The explanation of this dishonesty can be found by reading a list of the names of directors of any great corporation or Trust. Every such list will be found to contain the names of both Republican and Democratic capitalists. Their industrial financial interests are identical, their division on political lines is merely a sham or pretence.

If the capitalists were to unite openly on the political field and set up one party, that action would cause the working class to see how necessary a thing the possession of political power is, and they would set up a party of their workers vastly outnumber the capitalists, this would mean the downfall of the capitalist class . So political dishonesty is brought into play.

John D. Crimmins, Tammanvite and D. O. Mills, Republican, Hugh J. Grant, Democrat and John J. Astor, Republican, agree as directors of big concerns which plunder the wage workers. As their real interests are the same, they are forced to become disbonest politically, they are forced to frame false issues to divide the working class voters. We find them setting up two parties so as to make one workingman kill the other's vote and thus allow the concern in which both Demoerat and Republican capitalists are interested to continue in its plundering of the divided wage workers.

This game is played very skilfully. No it to such an extent, that it will be none

the minds of these workers, so that, inour handps. All the more as the thrash stead of singling out a Roosevelt as an ing, by necessity taking in the Demo enemy and the equally guilty, if not cratic party, will furnish additional proof of the intellectual bankrupter of guiltier, Bryan as a friend, their classconscious wrath will overwhelm the capboth the political expressions of the Capitalist System.

The feature referred to is brought out best by the heading of the closing chapter:

"Competition better than Government control.'

This sentence limps; it is tainted with that worst of intellectual taints:--the begging of the question trint.

If the sentence means anything, it means that competition exists; that this point is admitted by the disputants,-Socialists and Capitalists; and that, accordingly, the discussion turns around the question whether the thing, loosely called "Government Control," is or is

not preferable to "Competition." Now, this is a begging of the question. The discussion is not around the ques-

tion whether Competition or Government Control is preferable. The discussion turns around the point whether there at all exists Competition to-day. If Competition exists, there could be no discussion so long as there is Competition, the hardships are absent that instigate thought and discussion. The very fact of a 125-paged book being found neces sary on the question is ample proof that Competition has ceased to exist, that the resultant hardships are felt, and that move nents are arising to solve the new problem.

There is no Competition to-day. The term "Competition" is a strictly technical term in social science. The everyday, dictionary sense of the word has no application. In the dictionary sense, as long as two men compete in a trade there is competition; in the sociologic sense such an interpretation is mere nonsense. Even if two railroad kings "compete," there is no competition in their industry just as soon as the development of that industry has become such that it bars from competition the remaining seventy-five millions of a nation.

There is not to-day, in the nation, one industry worth naming that has not reached this stage. Among the few who own them, there may still be a competing struggle going on. To all sociologic purpose and intent, however, Competition is at end in such a nation because the overwhelming majority are excluded from all chance to admission in the competitive arena, and, as the inevitable result, become, in various categories, the economic slaves of the "competing" few. The question to-day turns around the point: Competition having ceased, which is better, that remnant, that parody, that caricature of Competition, that still survives, that is generally styled "the Trust," and whose sociologic manifestations justify the term "Monopoly" given

to it .- which is better, that or Socialism. i. c., the public ownership of the now monopolized tools with which to produce the necessaries of civilized life? The intellectual bankruptcy of the Democratic and Republican parties is revolting. On the one hand, the Repub licans, by their question-begging policy.

seek to ignore the issue and to switch it off to irrelevant fields; on the other, the Democrats, by a reactionary sociologic attitude seem incapable of stripping a good thing of its temporary ills, and of saving its permanent advantages. They pretend to wish to smash the Trust as a scourge, instead of saving its pre-eminently blessed feature, as a most perfect tool, and stripping it of its incidental blight, private ownership. By this double attitude of wrong, the Democratic and Republican parties are tangling up the skein of the discussion, and knot

B. J.-I refuse to answer. U. S.-Then I'll answer for you. You ould say cracking a joke. And that is what all those do who, not understanding the terms they use, talk about every-thing else. The "co-operation" of the two classes is the co-operation of the hen that works to fatten the capitalists and of the cook who "co-operates" by ap-propriating the hen's work and eating her up. When Socialists talk of co-oper-ation they mean the overthrow and end-ing of such rescality; they mean the up-rooting of such "co-operation"; they mean the establishmen of a social sys-tem under which the matchinery of pro-duction is owned collectively, and the a result thereof, the fruits of co-operative labor are the property of and are enjoyed by the producers. You will pergeive of the by the producers. You will perceive that this sort of co-operation is a horse that this sort of co-operation is a horse of a different color, at is not the continuance but the upsetting of the present co-operation. B. J.-According to this I was all



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN-I heard # magnificent sermon last Sunday. UNCLE SAM -By whom?

B. J.-By the Rev. Cornelius Higginbotham-Spoopendyke. The man is quite a Socialist.

U. S .- That chap is as much a Socialist as a sow is a horse.

B. J.-You seem to think nobody is a Socialist but you. U. S.-I would be sorry indeed if my conversions went no further than that. But you take for a Socialist every one

who coquettes with Socialism. B. J.-Not at all. You seem to think Socialists are much rarer than they are in fact. Fact is, all our citizens are So-

cialists to a degree. U. S .- How was that again?

B. J.-Just so. Is not co-operation the ultimate aim of Socialists?

II. S .- Let's say it is. B. J.-Well: everybody co-operates with everybody else, whether conscious of the fact or not. And that is why I say that all our citizens are Socialists to a degree.

U. S .- And now that you have given your reason, I see whence proceeds your error.

B. J.-Don't they co-operate?

U. S .- Yes. The hen that grubs zealously for her food; that religiously sits on her eggs, produced with the sweat of her brow, and hatches out a brood of chicks; that fattens herself and her little ones, does she work, or don't she? B. J. (a smile flitting over his mouth)

-Guess she does work.

U. S .- And the cook, who, in the summer's heat and the winter's cold, spares no pains to sharpen his knife; who latoriously dives into the chicken-coop, goes through a sort of "blind man's buff" experience, captures a chicken, cuts her throat, "dress" her, cooks and eats herdoes he work or don't he?

B. J.-I should say he does.

U. S .--- And her work and his work tended to a common purpose--- the comfort of the cook, eh?

B. J.-Yes. U. S.-Did he and she co-operate, yes

B. J.-I-d-

U. S.--Yes or no? B. J. --Well, yes. U. S.--Yes. Now, how much good U. S.-Yes. Now, how much good does that kind of co-operation do the

chicken? B. J.-The chicken-U. S.-Yes; how much good does that sort of "co-operation" do the chicken? B J.-Not any that I can see.

U. S.-Suppose I were to tell you that the chicken and the cook are both cooperating with each other, whether con-scious of the fact or not-what would you think of that?

Lis influence over them, and so that he may continue to be of service to the This infamous man, regularly seeking to profit by the outbreaks of the very negrees are being disfranchised by that 'unutterableness" that his style of Unionism breeds, and brazen enough to insult the Working Class of the land with his reckless contradictions, presents an unutterable picture that only organized scabbery, i. e., Gompersism, can

THE ACME OF POLITICAL IN-SANITY. The report of the mobbing of Roose

velt at Victor, Colo., contained the significant statement that the crowd shouted "Cour d'Alene" and "Bull Pen" as they attacked Roosevelt's guard of armed ruffians and chased them away. This incident possesses a double significance. It shows that these wage workers are no respectors of person when they wish to resent the insults and outrages to their class, and it also shows how befuddled they are as to the

Capitalist Class.

produce.

authors and cause of such outrages. Their anger against Roosevelt and th party to which he belongs was justifiable and logical, but their friendship for Bryan is as foolish and suicidal as though they were to hoot Roosevelt and in the same breath cheer for McKinley. The Bryan Democrats are the original Bull Pen men. The Governor of Idaho. Stennenberg, who called on McKinley for Federal troops to imprison and shoot the miners, was and is a Bryanite. Without his Semdind for troops there could have been no Bull Pen. The

tion must be given to the American roter

So with free silver. Both sides, fervently accusing each other of bad faith, back away from it, relegate it to the tear; and in backing away they leave behind them all the sublime literature and all the unique philosophy that made the financial discussion the most obvious piece of freak politics that ever warped a nation's judgment.

Mr. Hearst, personally, let the question If free silver go by the board with a great al of regret, as he is interested in the matter from many standpoints. If he was successful as a silver bug, he would have much more opportunity to be suckill the "persons" of the capitalist class cessful as a lady bug. Fate is against him, and free silver ean descend to some minority party as a cast-off hope of the great Democracy.

In blinding the voters to the real state be affairs it is not customary for either pitty to sterilize the tongues or pens of speakers and its writers. They are supposed to infect, and the matter which is now being printed and spoken is in the most germ-laden condition.

There is the ridiculous side, there is the cowardly side, there is the treacherside, and there is also the dangerous Ms. Hearst, to uphold his bright red danger line on several occasions. The the fact that he is a travesty on honlife-saying device and drags in the mind-benumbing and muscle-exhausting long hours of toil. The blood of the factory victims drips from the hands of the capitalist just as truly as did Abel's blood from the hands of Cain. is immoral.

would have no result. The ownership

men who do not look through bourgeois

spectacles and consider it quite natural

present ruling class.

This war must end. It can only cease Prof. Ely's apology or plea for the when the "persons" who kill without Trust, forcing that apology or plea to malice are deprived of the vampire-like resort to the manoeuvre of the criminal, power of sucking the life-blood of the is an illustration worthy of note, a warn-"persons" who work. This power is not ing not to be disregarded. the natural power which the strong man

has over the weak one. It is a social "UNUTTERABLENESS." power and is derived from the ownership Mr. Gompers has been heard upon the of the machines which the wageminers' strike. Speaking at Cincinnati at workers operate for the benefit of the capitalist and which mangle the Fall Festival, he said: "Rehind the miners is unutterable and kill these factory "persons." So, to

want." The question comes, Are there degrees in "unutterableness?"

of the machines must be transferred One day Mr. Gompers tells his audifrom the mischievous and murderous grasp of the capitalist into safe hands. ences-fortunately they are thin, and are growing thinner-that his style of The working class of the nation must unionism is improving the condition of become the owner of these machines which to-day deal death. The capitalthe workingman in various degrees of ist class must be wiped out as comregularly when none of his organizations pletely as the feudal barons and the is on strike; just as soon, however, as chattel slave holders were wiped out. The one-sided war must become a classthey find themselves involved in a strike. his tune changes, and then, instead of conscious battle on the part of the "persons" who are doomed to death by the the tune of "giant strides" towards prosperity, one hears the tune of "unutterable want." That this tune should The ballot is the gatling gun to use in now be on his lips is according to the this battle. That gun must he trained against the vampire class by workingschedule. The thinking workingman

pauses, and does some thinking hereat: and his conclusion is inevitable that

murder of Mike Devine, Matt Johnson the material interests make for reaction and the other miners who were done to thought is groveling and immoral. Capdeath in 'he Bull Pen is directly traceitalism has survived its usefulness. Toable to the Bryanite State officials of day its material interests block progress; Idaho. They were its originators. consequently the thought grafted upon it

Bryan and the Democratic party are as guilty in the matter as Roosevelt. Bryan and Roosevelt both approved of the actions of Steunenberg and Mc-Kinley.

The Kansas City platform of the Democrats and the Philadelphia platform of the Republicans are alike in their attitude to the Cour d'Alene miners. No rebuke of the infamous Steunenberg has ever passed the lips of Bryan. On the contrary. In the case of using Federal troops to break a strike in Idaho 1899 he is the same Bryan who approved of Grover Cleveland using troops to break a strike in Illinois in 1894.

The hopeful feature in the Victor incident is that the lightning of working class anger struck at the political representative of the ruling class despite his fakirish appeals to patriotism(?) and "giant strides." This language is held the gang of gun-fighting desperadoes who accompany him. That proved that the spirit of American manhood in the working class is aroused by the repeated brutalities of the capitalists. The dis couraging feature of it is that this angen is still unintelligent, still directed by the demagogue and fakir, that it can still be turned to political advantage by the very men who are the authors of the inciting outrages.

All the more must the Revolutionist wy and intelligence does not seem to in- that "more persons were killed and in- Mr. Gompers is cheating, and that that work unceasingly to elear the fog from the proud distinction of a thrashing at guilty.

harge is too vile for the Republicans of their fault if that point is reached when only the sword will be capable of and Democrats to prefer against each other. The only redeeming feature of cutting through. Fortunately, however, for the nation, it is that the charges are all true. Born

of Wrong, both parties are necessar the Socialist Labor Party has taken a ily dishonest. Dishonesty is the very strong footing. In its majesfic rise there breath of life to the capitalist politicians. s a promise of safety, of peaceful solution. For its skilled hand the mission The interests of all wage workers are identical. These interests require that is reserved of untangling the knot.

> Marcus A Hanna is having his own troubles. He has fallen a victim to stage craze, and the flunkeys who surround him are afraid to refer to his resemblance to his porcine caricatures and his unprintable grammar. Mark does not like the rude critics in his audiences who ask him about Trusts and shooting strikers, etc. He sparls back at them as though he were ordering his labor fakirs to lead his wage

> workers into a well-devised death-trap. Mark would do well to stick to the fatfrying part of the campaign.

> Teddy Roosevelt took occasion to jump on Augustus Van Wyck out in Kansas City; that is, Van Wyck was in New York and Teddy was in Kansas City. He jumped on him the sume way he performed his deeds of daring in the war, vis., in the columns of the yellow press. Teddy says he does not attack Van Wyck and the Ice Trust in the "Socialist spirit." No, me gallant knight of the spiked police club, you don't. To have the Socialist spirit means to be maniy and decent. You are not

wrong, U. S.-Yes, and your Rev. Cornelius U. S.-108, and your ner, corperator Stick-in- th-mud is a "co-operator" of the stripe of the cook above mentioned, a sort of "co-operator" whose life Social-ism will make extremely burdensome.

Gen. Otis, the conqueror of the Fillmouth to open and shut when the wine was in. He says that all will be well in was in. He says that all will be well in the Philippines when the insurgeits "unite with their honest fellow coun-trymen in honest labor." That's the point! He must honestly labor for the the benefit of the Republican and Demo-cratic wage workers in this country. Not, of course, so that Oris may get rich and the capitalist class war powerfall Oh, dear, no!

Bryan resembles Winfield Scott in the manuer in which he plays to the race prejudices of his audiences. And history is quite likely to repeat itself and make Bryan's finish closely resemble Scott's. Scott was the last'presidential candidate of the Whig party and Bryan will come mighty near singing the same song of the Democratic party. What a spiendid riddance of a lot of vary had rubbish i

ampaign document a 125-paged book by Mr. Freeman Otis Willey. The book

THE QUESTION. The Republican party is issueing as

is entitled "Education, State Socialism and the Trust." It is a long, dreary compilation of disjointed utterances by irresponsible persons, and neither educates nor throws any light on the subjects it mentions. In so far, the production deserves no mention, yet there is

one feature about it that entitles it to

Vote for Malloney and Remmel.

# THAT ETERNAL BEGGING OF

the working class shall become the owner of the machinery of production. Hence, they need a political party of their own class. The advent of the Socialist Labor l'arty was the first honest. intelligent action on the part of the workers. That action heralded the destruction of the capitalist and, with him, the downfall of dishonesty and charla-

tanism in politics.

To force both parties of Capitalism to unite openly against the working class so that one blow of the Hammer will smash them both:

## WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1900.

# PATERSON SILK INDUSTRY.

#### SCOUNDRELLY SCHEME OF THE LABOR FAKIRS IN LEAGUE WITH BOSSES.

lowing Applings, are from the capital-new holds only a mere fragment. Where Paterson was once master of all, she ist press of this city. Either of the two must now enfer as a competitor.

ryourself. "If the wages at the puncy silk mills

try iof Paterson will in thue be a thing of the just. Our supe-rior skill is all that saves us proving in skillfalness,"-(Éditorial lo "Evening News," Paterson, N. J., Sept.

10, 1000. . . . . . "George H. Blakely, President of the Board of Trade, has been approached by some of the leaders of the Broad Silk Weavers' Association to give financial aid to the movement to organize the an-nexes in Pennsylvania, and he met them with a counter proposition, which was prompted by what Mr. Blakely has seen in "The Call" about men who have been soliciting for this object without authority. The men who waited on the Pres-ident of the Board of Trade were all right, and they took kindly to his prop-

Mr.Blakely wants them to hold an open meeting and come before the public with their grievances in this respect. He promthem to attend the meet-of the association next Tuesevening, and support leir efforts to organiz them organize In their bor in the places where the annexes have been established, as he believes that that will benefit the silk workers of this city The meeting next Tuesday evening will be a public one, and probably other public spirited men will accompany Mu Blakely to the meeting. With their meet Mr. ingms on this subject conducted in pub-lic, there will be little chance for un-authorized persons to "work" the merchants of the city."-(News item in the "Morning Call," Sept. 11, 1900.)

The question of the Pennsylvania annexes is a burning one for the Paterson silk trade at present.. The annexes have often proven a thorn in the side of the rilk weavers, as well as of the manu-facturers, who had to meet a sharp competition lased on cheap labor, low taxes, iow rent, and the other important ad-vantages-cheaper coal, and, in some cases, land given gratis for building pur-poses. On the other hand, the great skill of the labor of Paterson did not, and cannot, offset these great advantages, be-cause the manufacturers who had started mills in Pennsylvania retained possession of their plants in Paterson, where they could have the most complicated work woven which could not be done in Pennsylvania. Thus it is that Paterson-th Lyons of America-has seen the growth of a strong factor of competition, which has been created by the manufacturors the asserves, who foresaw that the indus-try would outgrow the limits of Paterron, and who, therefore, sought manu-facturing settlements elsewhere. The first of the Faterson firms to build

The first of the Faterson firms to build elsewhere was the Pheerix Manufactur-ing Company, which put up the Adelaide mills in Allentown, Pa., in 1880. Paterson held the proud distinction for many years of producing more silks than any other city in the Union. This great output, which called for the labor of thousands of persons, was effected by fower hands, comparatively speaking, than in any other city. The real ratio is hash to find, but it is safe to say that twefily-five to thirty-five per cent more work is done by the Paterson operative work is done by the Paterson operative than is done by any other. Despite this

fact, Paterson-ouce the acknowledged "Silk City" of America-is now only nother of the doomed factory cities.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 30 .- The fol- | erson once had the whole market, she

ist press of this city. Either of the two will show which way the wind of "fa-kirdom" is bowing. Every silk order should keep an eye on the dark, mary, clouds that are its ing on the horizon. They forefell the ap-proach of a comit storm in the silk industry.

Is ad the clipping and then judge of it. The industry thereupon began to be unsteady and the labor organizations for yourself. "If the wages at the unex silk mills, can be brought up to something near the standard of wages puid in this city, there is a howefal future ahead for our silk industry. Paterson ought to help the or-ganifed silk workers in this traisewor-try iof Paterson will in thue be a thing of the past. Our supe-rises will is all that saves us producing more and betted cloth than was produced under old time methods, was produced under old time methods. Above all it is practically trustified, and while at present the great magnates are playing fast and loose with the stock, they do so simply because they recognize its value and seek to oust the small holders. When that is done we shall have the cotton trust in all its glory. There is another thing in this con-section that shows the invariant that

nection that shows the improvement that nection that shows the matter that the has taken place. Skilled labor is no longer necessary. All that is required is strength and blind obedience. With them alone the young and healthy worker is an improved part of an improved ma-chine, and therefore a worthy adjunct to modern capitalist methods of production When the cotton industry moved away

it was the opinion of the uninformed workers that it had passed from the earth forever. They did not see that new fields were being broken in, and that also a new set of workers had been broken in to take the places of the former workers. The same opinion holds good to-day and in Paterson, where the cry is deep and bitter among the small business men and the silk workers, attempts are being made to regain the lost prestige, and once more march in the But, alas, all their efforts are doomed

to meet with disaster and failure. The Paterson "Morning Call" on Monday the 20th, 1899 said:

"Ribbon weaving for many years was the staple work of the Paterson miller. This had been encouraged by the largest silk importing houses, which found an advantage in obtaining ribbons of mills right at hand instead of writing for orders to be filled from Europe. The duty of 50 per cent, or more was always enough to secure a profitable market for the home product. Ribbon weaving required ex-pert men at the looms, and these men received high wages. The minimum of wages for these men was \$20 a week, and more of them received.\$40 a week, while the bulk of the help, made up mostly of girls, received so little that the whole average of wages in the silk mills of

Paterson in 1880 was only \$1 a day. "The ribbon weavers union was powerful in those days, and it was the arbitrary action of their body which finally started the scattering of the silk mills into other parts of the country, and particularly into Pennsylvania."

During the long strike of the ribbon and broad silk weavers of Paterson in the spring of 1894, the tendency to go else-where to escape such trouble was ac-centuated—and then began the silkmaking boom in Pennsylvania with a vengeance.

As the manufacturers looked over that As the manufacturers looked over that State they found it offered many ad-vantages. Silk and its products are light and freights therefore are not of im-portance that they are with cotton or wool mills, while throughout Pennsyl-yania wer found scores of towns where the cost of coal was less than S1 as ten the cost of coal was less than \$1 a ton. where the local authorities were glad to remit taxes for many years on the mill properties and where there was an abun-dant supply of the cheap labor which is a necessity of the silk industry.

This shifting of the silk industry to Pennsylvania and other parts of the was not caused by an absence country by appeals to labor not to abuse its little twin brother capital. The silk workers of Paterson must come down beof men there, but was caused by a fulllittle ness. There also a change had taken place-and prepared the country for a still low what is now the standard of living in other parts of the country. The must, even to a greater extent than progreater change. The constant stream of greater change. The constant stream of pioneers had opened up the country and prepared it for the agriculturist. The small farms gave a means of living to almost countless numbers, but here a change was destined to take place. The vails to-day, place upon the altar of capitalism their wives and children. Even by doing that all is not, regained. change was destined to take place. The bonanza farm tore the small farmer from the land, and cast him on to the world, A department store is a gigantic af-fair. For example, Siegle Cooper and Company of New York, Chicago, etc., with no means of making a living. Only a tithe of the former independent farmcan place a million dollar order for rib-bon and broad silk goods. That with other orders would keep a Paterson man-ufacturer going for years. Does the firm of Siegle Cooper and Company give ers could find employment as wage work-ers on the farm, so they migrated to the large cities. Here, too, the struggle for work was relentless, and an immense army of unemployed was the result. ther orders to the highest bidder in the they are able to manufacture at less than their Paterson competitors, as they they are able to manufacture at less than their Paterson competitors, as they army of unemployed was the result THIS IS THE VIRGIN FIELD OF LABOR POWER THAT THE CAP ITALIST FOUND AND 48 NOW WORKING TO PERFECTION. have the latest improved machinery com-bined with cheap labor. This is the inevitable tendency of car italism. It goes where labor power is cheap, and where raw material is ac-cessible. Both of these are plentiful in All the great changes in our commer cial and industrial system are the re-sult of capitalism. All the great changes which have taken place cannot be dupli-Pennsylvania, and the south, and to the market where labor can be procured the cheapest the silk industry weat, "The New York "Sun," on November cated in a day. They are in line with the evolution of industry and the growth 19, .1899, said: of capitalism. The Paterson silk work-ers will not be swept off the earth. They are being prepared for a lower form of "Another field where silk manufactur ing may become an important industry is just being exploited in a New York lining, and will be driven below point which they have now reached. will be driven below the house. Within a month or two a shares has been put in operation in Fayetteville. N. C., by the Ashley & Bailey Manufac-turing Company, in which it is their in-Within a month or two a mill The lesson does not end with the new wage-workers of Pennsylvania. There are in that vast quarry of labor-power in China and the Philippines-four hundred and fifty millions to be dumped in the latention to use young negro labor exclu-sively. The mill has been provided with competent teachers, and already from 75 to 100 hands are at work, led by the first pupil, a young negro preacher. The projectors of the enterprise believe that bor market-and that is the objective peint of the capitalist class, Democratic and Republican. As a new proletaria the young people of the negro race are bonanza farm, so a still newer one is in America has fallen by the warside be-cause she did not keep pace with the development of the times. Where Pat-if this proves true, they will go on and

It is probable that in the future, affleast until some great revolution is made in ma-chinery for dealing with silk filaments, that the best interests of the silk manu-facturers and of the country will be served by scattering the mills about in many places rather than concentrating the industry. In this way employment will be given to the surplus labor of the community, and especially to hads and industries are considered by a state in the state of the men, women and children silk workers in remember of the silk manu-dense the industry. In this way employment will be given to the surplus labor of the community, and especially to hads and industries the model workers in remember of the silk in Pennsylvania, see an average of \$1.21 a day for males, and 70 cents a day for females in a list which shows the cara-

ngs of operatives in all occupations in he State-in which the highest wages are for steam pump makers at \$2.44 a day and the lowest are for the female silk workers at 70 cents." There is still another side to the matter: In Paterson, low as the wages and conditions of the workers have fallen,

there is a certain standard of living that it is difficult to bring down without using great force. There is no necessity for using this force, when it is a simple matter to move to a place where it will possible to find workers in plenty who will accept a mere pittance in wages and no special law exists to regu-late the hours of labor for women and children. Under suitable conditions women and children can and are used exclusively in twisting, warping and weaving. As the machines require dex-terity alone, women and children make

good operators. In the silk industry the question of wages plays a role in the cost of the finished goods, although, on account of the costlier raw material used, the relative proportion of labor in the value of the finished product is not so large as it is in cottoon or woolen fabrics. In the arlier stages of the manufacture of silk the work is less of an artistic nature than of a purely mechanical character. For the throwing, winding, doubling and all the operations necessary to prepare the fibre for the loom not much skilled labor is required; while for the process of weaving the operatives have to be thoroughly skilled, and for the better

grade of fabrics a special aptitude and something of an artistic temperament are indispensable. The fact must be recognized that the unskilled labor in Pennsylvania is gradually coming up to the standard of Pater-The demand for silk fabrics in the

past few years has been for the lower classes of goods, which can as well be made in Pennsylvania as in Paterson, and, as these can be produced more cheaply in Pennsylvania, and as the de-mand for the better grades of goods which can only be made satisfactorily in Paterson has been very limited for some pears, the competition of the Penn-sylvania mills has naturally affected the

trade of Paterson. The fear of strikes to which the Patterson manufacturer may be exposed at any time works also to a disadvantage of the Paterson mills and in favor of the Pennsylvania concerns, who can take orders far ahead with the certainty that the delivery on their contracts will not be interfered with by strikes. Paterson is gradually recognizing the fact that the competition of Penusylvania is hurting its trade and that something must be done to equalize the conditions. So the fast running looms are coming more and

more to the front, and, as they are most convenient for producing the goods now in vogne, the old-time weavers who insist on high wages do not get as many warps as may be desirable for them. As a result of this method of waiting for warps -the employer's method of boycotting the outspoken and fearless workingmen -many of them can now be seen blindly groping about, vainly trying to find a remedy for the evils that beset them on every side. They recognize that the use of child labor has its direct evil in-

fluence upon the silk trade as a whole, Wages go down to the level of what the children can be induced to work for. The child exploitation trade is an inhuman one. It is vicious in every way, but it is typical of capitalism and wage slavery.

It cannot be cured

while graph to the supputs mode of and community, and especially to hads and lassies who make the most valuable oper-ators because of their definess of touch, and even the low wages which silk making mays will be a blessing to the people. These wages, according to a blessing to the velopment. The Asiatic faces the American workingman to-day, and the odds are in favor of the Asiatic faces the American workingman to-day. other hand, he can take up the task of his class, and, having ousted the class that now makes all industries a hell, take Every move society makes is towards

the co-operative commonwealth. The way may be covered with the dead and dying, but we must more or trample out-selves in the present state. We cannot turn, we cannot go back The Solicalist Party leads the march, and behind it is the whole of society willingly or unwillingly pressing forward.

Fellow Workers-The Paterson Board of Trade has been asked by some of the mislenders of the United Broad Silk Weavers' Association to aid in a movement to organize the workers in this city and to support them in their efforts to organize the silk workers in places where annexes have been established. The Board of Trade is composed of men who are closely allied with both the Demo-cratic and Republican parties. The Board of Trade is composed of individuals who are stockholders and owners of the local silk factories, as well as the annexes in

Pennsylvania and other parts of the country. With the cast of the capitalist class, they are ever on the alert to make class, they are ever on the alert to make the people believe that the system which enables them to plunder the wage workers is a good one, and they wish to deter others from entering the field as competitors. These capitalist parasites who are

credited with a desire to advance wages, not only claim in their organs-the capitalists newspapers-and the prospectuses which they send to prospective investors, that the labor power which they buy has not and will not become dearer, but that its cost has been reduced and that wage has been and are decreasing by leaps and bounds of ten, twenty, thirty, forty

or fifty per cent. Yet these are the friends of labor (?) who are asked to aid in the work of organizing the silk workers into the United Broad Silk Weavers' Association of

America. What is the meaning of this move on the part of the "pure and simple" hroad silk weavers union? Are the "labor fakirs" at the head of

the United Broad Silk Weavers' Asso-ciation of America again playing the game that always winds up with the same results?: political jobs and boodle in the form of dues and assessments for the fakirs: junrisonment to the for the fakirs: imprisonment, bullets and starvation for the weaver whom the fakirs use as pawn in the game of cap-italism? Will the weavers and other fakirs use as pawa in the game of cap-italism? Will the weavers and other silk workers of Paterson and the silk centers of Pennsylvania be led by the capitalist Board of Trade through the capitalist slaugher house, the decaying pure and simple United Broad Silk Weavers' Association to the open grave of the strike, suppressed by Winchester rifles, Gatling guns, injunctions and starvation?

The capitalist newspaper reports from the silk manufacturing districts in Pennsylvania tell of the doings of one Thom-as Maher the labor fakir and Democratic ward heeler. Mahre is ex-president of the United Broad Silk Weavers' Association of America and a Democratic election officer.

Perhaps that is why he is opposed to workingmen's "politics in the

Thomas Moore is president of the as sociation. Tom's sympathies are with sociation. Tom's sympathies are in har-mony with the all-powerful robber mony with the all-powerful robber class that rules Great Britian's work-ing class with a grip worthy of a hand made of steel.

Tom had never been known to say t shavery. This state of affairs is responsible for the decine of the silk industry in Pat-erson and elsewhere. It cannot be cured by heards of trade. It cannot be cured an American citizen by disavowing alleg-an American citizen by disavowing alleg-

Broad Silk Weavers: Association of America. Dick is under bonds to appear before the grand jury on the charge of re-fusing to turn over moneys and books to his successor in the local organization. The money withheld by "honest" Dick The money withheld by is in the neighborhood of \$600.

Dick never indulges in honest politics ; therefore you can readily see why he is opposed to dragging "politics into the

"Let us organize the silk workers in the places where the annexes have been established," shouts the stool-pigeon capitalism-the labor fakir. Why do of United Broad Silk Weavers' Union and the Board of Trade want the silk work-ers of Pennsylvania organized? They wart the silk workers in Pennsylvania and other States to organize ostensibly so as to strike "for an increase of wages, but actually in expectation that a strik would force the silk industry back again to the city of Paterson, under the of the capitalists here. These capitalists believe that a strike among the annex silk workers would be a blessing to themselves, and a boomerang, a death blow to the annexes, etc. Read what the "Morning Call" of Pat-

erson, N. J., September 26, 1900, has to say: THE SILK SITUATION IN PENN

"SYLVANIA.

Allentown Silk Workers Are at Odds With Their Bosses-National Or-ganization Sends Aid.

Allentown 'Morning Call' . "Thomas Maher, who represents the United Broad Silk Weavers' Association of America, is in this city, having come from Sunbury. He is stopping at Eighth and Linden streets and expects to remain about two-weeks. He comes to give advice and help by all means possible to the men who have differences with the Givernaud silk mill.

'The local men who recently struck at the latter mill are an offshoot of the

at the latter mill are an outshoot of the association which Mr. Maher represents, and are known as the Lebigh Valley Broad Silk Weavers' Association, "Incidentally, Mr. Maher remarked last night that the hands were paid five and seven cents a yard less on the class of work that is paid in Long Island Hoof work that is paid in Long Island, Hoboken, New York and Paterson, N. J." The following is the freakish price list of the United Broad Silk Weavers' As-sociation of America, adopted March 17, 1829:

1800:		adaption and the	
Threads.	Reed.	Picks.	Price.
1	60	88	5 cts.
2	60 '	88	6 "
3	60	88	7 1-2 cts.
4	60	88	8 cts.
5	60	88	11 "
.6	60	88	12 1-2 cts.
	8	picks 1	cent.
	4 picks 1-2 cent.		
	SHAL	FTS.	
8 Shafts sta	ndard.	for eac	h additional
haft; 1-4 ct.			
shafts.			
	RE	ED.	
60 Reed sta	ndard	for eve	ry 10 dente
xtra, 1 et.			iy io dents
	SHUT	TLES	
1 Shuttle sta	494660000000000000000000000000000000000	The state of the s	h additional
huttle, 1 ct.			
1-2 ct.	extra.	- quin	s in shuttle
	BL.	MS.	
	CALLS STREET	0.840.838.898.00	
1 Beam star	ndard,	for each	a additional
beam, 1-2 ct.			
		DTH.	
21 inches st			
above standar		et. Not	hing off for
ess than 21 i	nches.		
	JACQU	JARD.	

3 cts. per yard extra, for all Jacquard weaves. Tabby checks not to be altered from present price (7 cts.).

#### PLAIN SATIN WEAVES.

Over S shafts, 1-S ct. for each addition al shaft.

There is not a silk mill in this city where the above price list is paid to-day. Every attempt to force the adoption of the price list has proved disastronattle the union or the manufacturers, and in

build other mills as hands become avail-able. The present mill will employ 350 hands, and do spinning and broad silk weaving. It is prolable that in the future, aftensis, that the cheap labor of the Far East, that the best interests of the silk manu-tracturery and of the country will be served by scattering the mills about in many places rank that the the patters on silk workers sit the industry. In this way employment pose-the organizing of the Pennsylvania silk workers for a strike-the game that always winds up with the same results-arrest, imprisonment, bullets, and starva-tion for, the strikers.

tion for, the strikers. Within the law, and under the con-stitution of the United States the work-ing class will find the remedy, informed nod guided by a clear understanding of Socialism. To spread the light and organize. to

To spread the light and organize. To avoid disaster and tragedy, which igno-rance will precipitate, that is to-day the sacred diaty of every honest man. The Socialist Labor Party and its teachings are the antidore for the poison of the capitalist, domagazue: the Socialist Trade

Labor Aliance is the sum and harmer is smass the labor lakir with. Let the Boayl of Trade and the labor fakirs in the United Broad Sik Weavers' Association of America find, instead of the handful of "silk workers in the pure and simple union" a million class cor scious wage workers, organized in a real union; and they will throw up the job of trying to organize the annexes in Penn-sylvania and all, attempts to use the wage-workers as catspaws to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the capital ist class.

Because of the dictum "No politics In the union" the Socialist Labor Party. true to its own class declares that the American labor movement has arrived at the "parting of the ways." Finding the old pure and simple trade union a failure, fining them to be only a means of advancing the interests of its leaders, of advancing the interests of its leaders, and not the rank and file, finding them interly finable to theek the downward fendency of fabor's share of the wealth it alone produces; nor to cope with present conditions, and, recognizing the futility of continuous efforts to rally labor's cohorts, it has therefore organized the new trade union, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance which is the real guide for the humenoration and final emanci-

For Joseph Francis Malloney and Valentine Remmel means the complete down fall of the capitalist robber class and their lifekeys the labor fakirs in the Moores, Mahers, Allens and Hunters,

organize the silk workers into one compact trade organization under the banner of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and thus smash one of the

worst pure and simple bulwarks of cap-italism- the United Broad andSilk Weavers' Association of America. Vote for Malloney and Remmel the champions of honest trade unionism and end the reign of the labor fakir-"the prince of scabs." WILLIAM GLANZ: 68 Lyon street, Paterson, N. J. Sep-tember 28, 1900.



Its Progressive and Retrogressive Happenings.

In THE PEOPLE of July 7 there appeared an article eititled "The Lithographers." which showed the attitude of the pure and simplers toward a new invention in color-printing called "The multi-color press." It was hown therein that this attitude is very much like that of the ostrich that sticks his head into the desert sands to hide from the approaching storm. These men satirized in song the inventor of this press. They called him "A young genius," with "wheels in his head," and his invention " monster" which was kept "down in the basement." The whole thing in fact was considered impracticable, a good joke,

BROOKLYNIAN. worthy of the merry ha-ha, etc. Since then, however, the "young genius" "The Weekly Underwriter" has a nowith "wheels in his head" has had his intice of a new insurance company, "The nings, but there are no merry ha-ha-a-abAtro-American Insurance and Protective Association," which not only issues

3

pure and simpledon. There is more trouble in store for them in the future. The multi-color press con-cern is making preparations to put in more of their new presses. They are breaking in non-union men to run them. This will mean more unemployed for the L. I. P. or a strike by it. Which shall L. I. P. or a strike by it. Which shall it he? In either event the L. I. P. is a gone goose.

It is well to reiterate, right here, in connection with the above, what has so often been said before, and that is that lithography must progress, from the cap-italist standpoint. It would be absurd, upon the face of it. to believe that in a country like ours, where every branch of industry is evolving toward the trust and foreign market, lithography should lag behind. It must expand. It must meet the competition of photo-litho processes at home and abroad, for let no lithographer fool himself with the belief that the competilion of photo-processes is only met at home, for they, too, have gone abroad for new outlets. The concern owning and operating the multi-color press is a trust and an expansionist. Its capitalization exceeds by many million dollars that of any other lithographic corporation; while England, Spain, Italy and Japan have re-ceived its shipments. It is no longer a member of the national association of employers that was formerly in existence for the purpose of securing a prohibitive tariff on lithographs. It leaves such things to the supply houses and the fools of workingmen who know as much about lithography as "Father" Norris, the prohithography as 'Father' Norris, the pro-tectionist cure-all and fakir, will permit them to know. It has the multi-color press, with which it enters the world's markets successfully, while the pure and simplers sing songs that are not as same as they are satirical. The lithographer must turn about face and proceed to meet the new conditions with new organiza-

tions like the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. Lithography is now blessed with an old idea in a new form. It is called "Special-ism," and emanates from an engravers

organization that is now engaged in dis-uniting what it had previously united. The essence of this idea is this: Since specialization of labor is the rule in the shop, the same rule should be pursued in organizing labor in trade unions. In this way success will be attained. This is a fallacy. Specialization of labor to-day is of no value unless it is coupled with the greatest concentration of labor. Any man with eyes to see knows, further, that such labor is most effective when orfind such abor, is most energies when or-ganized in one compact body. The cap-italist class realize this and combine in-dustry accordingly. But the "specialist" does the contrary. He splits his class into "specialistic" organizations, and then goes out to meet the capitalist, with the result that he is thoroughly flayed. "Specialism" means close monoply for a few; in other words, it is selfishness, not solidarity. In Germany there is a Social-ist lithographic trade organization that is the best and biggest in the world. It represents nine branches, and has over 5,000 members in one organization. It takes part in politics, and its last reports tell of its aid in the successful Socialist efforts to kill the German Emperor's anti-strike bill, a bill to imprison persons engaged in strikes. This organization has won shorter workdays, increased pay for vortime, and pay for legal holidays in Chimnitz, Cologne, Leipsig, Munich, etc. This is Socialism, not "specialism." American lithographers organize likewise..."Specialism" and pure and simple-dom, two things with the same name. are reactionary, fraudulent and disastrous, Join the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A.

During the past few years there has been at times an almost complete susbusiness. Agitation, unionpension of business. Agitation, union-ism, impossible demands, have all been used as an explanation. But the explan ation does not explain, . and did not caunge the stat of affairs. Paterson son-tinues to decline ,and the newspapers, the Board of Trade, the small business men and the pure and simple trade unlonists are at their wits' end to find remedy for the evils that confront hem. New industries must be decoyed into th city; the wage workers must not frighten capital away; cheap labor mar kets must be made plenitful. As a mat-ter of fact there is no cheaper labor in the country than some of the labor in the "Silk City," factories. Yet the silk in dustry cannot thrive here. Why?

The explanation is very simple to one who studies modern industry. Paterson has declined because it is

longer a modern silk manufacturing city and, while it has some gigantic factories compared with the factories of ten years ago, it is by no means in the compet-itive race with the new and improved fac tories in Peausylvania and other partof the country. Really modern methods do not prevail, and labor organization or no labor organization, Board of Trade or no Board of Trade, business men or no busines smen, capitalist newspapers or no capitalist newspapers-Paterson will continue to sink below the horizon of oblivion unless its whole industria system is revolutionized and brought up to date. The silk industry like any other industry, has an organic life, and while the constituent parts may change abrupt and seemingly causelessly, there is a steady, uniform development. This is true of the silk trade, an i Paterson, once thei leading silk manufacturing city of ience to the Kingdom of Great Britain. Thus, having no vote to cast on elec-tion day, he is naturally opposed to the

They

liscussion of politics in the union. Tom is no blockhead or fakir, imposing on the American labor movement; see he point?

Daniel Teenan is vice-president of the association; a mushroom trade-unionist, t Democrat, and an advocate of "No politics in the union.

Ditto More, ditto Teenan Robert Graham, recording secretary of association, is a Republican and British trade-unionist; an advocate of "No politics in the union." Ditto Moore, ditto Teenan, ditto Gra-

nam. James Allen, treasurer of the association is a "What am 1" trade unionist, and a 0 in politics. Jim is still a sub-Queen of England: says he ject of the never can find time to renounce his al-legiance to the old lady-"Mistress John Brown"-Queen of England. Jim is n weary ex-member of the Socialist Labor Party-"just as good a Socialist as you or I." He says he is opposed to politics in the union. You must judge for your-self whether Jim is tarred with the

ick of fakirdom or not. Deputy Factory Inspector John Hun-

ter is ex-treasurer of the association and arch fakir of the Broad Silk Weavers'

Union. He received his appointment chiefly through the wire pulling of the political Judas's in the union and the aid of John W. Sturr, the Assemblyman. Dame Rumor and the capitalist news-

papers say that Hunter was the choice of the manufacturers and that Joseph W. Congdon of the Phoenix Silk Manu-facturing Company, rave Hunter a letter of recommendation when he entered Governor John W. Griggs-now

most cases the attemt to force the adon tion of the list proved disastrous to al parties concerned. The price list is from seventy-five to

eighty per cent higher than the present prices paid in Pennsylvania on certain goods. Accustomed to using the working class as a catspaw to pull the politica

and other musty chestnuts out of the fire for them, the capitalist class, including the Board of Trade and the littl lickspittle Business Men's Association instinctively turn to the same victims for help in the battle between the weak and powerful factions of the capitalist, the robber, class. To save themselves from the destruction threatened by the evolution in the methods of production hat weak faction of the capitalist class who are known as "cockroach capital ists," would precipitate a strike in the silk districts of Pennsylvania, etc., etc. They would have the thousands of sill workers organize and blindly dash the n selves against the capitalist government and laws, which these same thousands and thousands gave their support to at

the polls on election day. The Board of Trade and the pure and simple union, the United Broad Silk Weavers' Association of America, must accept the consequences of that game of competition which they love and land so much

They have stood in the past as th ders of the system of private owner ship of the machinery of production and distribution, with its resulting wageslavery, competition and ruin for the vast majority. To-day the intellectually and financially bankrupt remnant of that once powerful middle class is blocking the way to the battlefield on which the working class and the plutocracy must meet for the death grapple. The working class has no interest in prolonging the existence of the cockroach capitalist in the Board

of the cockroach capitalist in the Board of Trade, and this truth is gaining ground very day. It is the mission of the Socialist Labor

sults of this press were kept secret. Only those directly employed on the press had opportunities to see whether these results were good or bad, the work being done in a room that was satirically dubbed "The Secret Chamber." The other day, however, there came pp

to the old pressroom from the office of the concern that owns and operates the multi-color press, various and numerous sample sheets that made the pure and simple and satirical-singing pressman These sheets proved that as far as they are concerned, the "young genius" with "wheels in his head" has indeed has indeed turned out a "monster" that will no turned out, a "monster" that will no longer, he only in the basement, but also in, the dermat resume their thoughts. There, we ray among those samples, labels, show cards. fashion plates, book inserts, ehromos, etc., all of which were of the highest standard of color-printing. In fact they were so good that the pure and simple and satircal simple and site simple and satirical-singing and sick pressmen would hardly believe that they

pressmen would hardly believe that they were printed on the multi-color press. The chromos-the highest kind of color-work-were especially good, and surpassed work—were especially good, and surpassed in register and color. effect anything printed in six colors on the old inventions. Conditions in lithography are already be-gianing to reflect the effects of this press. The L. I. P. (Lithographers' Interna-tional Protective and Benevolent Asso-ciation of the United States), the organ-ization of the pure and simple pressmen, during the past few months have had more unemployed in New York city than ever before in their history, the panic year of 1505 not excepted.

life insurance up to \$2,000 but size insures its members in "civil rights." This clause guarantees to all members the backing of the company in case any public place discriminates against them because of their race. The intentions of

the Association may be "honorable" but The civif conditions that make that clause possible border slightly upon barbarism. It is especiaaly so here in the North as we rise up in our unimpeachable dignity every little while and tell the South how to settle its race question. It is so because the State, which should give to all citizens the right to defend themselves, and should place defence in the reach of all, evidently does not, as we have here a private capitalist corporation assuming to perform the duties of the State. Not only does it assume this function, but it turns it into a scheme for making money. On the other hand we have this condition of affairs: that company can never carry out its agreement, and as it a thoroughly capitalistic concern it has intentions of carry ont just enough of its agreement to rope in more members. It starts with eight 'undred members, and that is just the number that will be fooled in the first place. Public opinfon, all the demands of the negroes, and all demands of the negroes, and all the legislation supposed to be on the stat-ute books were not sufficient to give the negroes their rights. This company will be no more powerful.

Evidently the pickings which the buncd being done by the concern owning and

## CORRESPONDENCE.

# ents who prefer to appear in rist under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. Non-their own signature and address. Non-ther will be recognized.

#### The Candidate For You En Route-

To the DAILY PEOPLE-The parading of 11,000 wage slaves at the heels and under the thumbs of the pure and simple misleaders on Labor Day in this great city is evidence of the ignorance conscious workers in Section Buffalo has to contend. The Pan-American Fair has ted a demand for labor, has cleared the nome market in many trades of its surplus stock of brawn and muscle, and the workers have been enabled by orrate workers have been chabled by or-ganization, no matter how or under whom perfected, to grab a few more

when perfected, to grate a few more erands from their master's table and are highly elated over the fact. The fakirs have improved the oppor-tmity to boast of the beauties and bene-fts of organization and the value of their the organization and the result has been the influx of dues-paying dupes, and the

the influx of dues-paying dupes, and the faking are now in clover. But, oh, what a difference—soon. With a hard winter coming, with the closing down of many shops and factories, in the face of an impending crisis, the un-employed will naturally seek this, at empoyed with intratinity seek tins, at present, busy labor market, and we may in a few months expect to see Buffalo invaded with an army of laborers, and the scenes of Chicago during the World's Fair re-enacted here. Thousands of workingmen stranded and homeless and mable to secure work, and the employers using this reserve army of cap-ralism to beat into the heads of the working class, that though by pure and simple organization they may temporarsnatch a few crumbs from the cap italist's table, if they wish a permanent relief for themselves and their class they must organize at the ballot-box. In the meantime the Socialists of Buf-

falo fight on. Monday night's meeting in Interenthusiastic throughout, Comrades Stewart, Armstrong and Corregan de-irered the doctrine of discontant ational Hall was well attended and Comrades. of discontent and one to the assembled wage-earners. howing the gradual impoverishment o the worker and the enriching of the shirkers under both Democrats and Re-publicans, exposing the duplicity and knavery of those two wings of capital-ism, and the falseness of the issues raised in this campaign, and showing the necessity of the seizure of the political powers by the workers under the of the only class-conscious organization of wage-earners, the Socialist Labor Party. With three rousing cheers for the party and its candidates, Malloney and Remmel, the meeting ad-

Tuesday night East Buffalo was the place selected for the attack upon cap-italists and their henchmen, the Dem-Rep politicians. The audience was mainly composed or railroad men who had a taste of the prosperity furnished them by the limber-lipped political tricksters in their recent strike, and they remained attentive and interested listeners to the last. **Comrades** Stewart While Comrade and Corregan spoke. While Comrade Corregan was brushing up the memories of the workingmen as to the promises of the Dem-Reps for the past tweney years and how they had delivered good votes for promises which were all broken, a burly representative of the bourgeoisi who for half an hour had been fidgeting his sent and by stage whispers been endeavoring to disturb the meeting, arose in huff and 'rushed to the door "Bloedsinn! Bloedsinn!! Das ist "Bloedsinn!!"' he yelled as he was disappearing down the stairway. But the laughter and jeers of the audience fol-lowed him, as Comrade Corregan advised him to consult a chiropodist to have his damaged corns repaired. Papers literature were distributed, books and buttons sold at both meetings and subscriptions taken.

CHARLES CORREGAN. Buffalo, Sept. 26.

#### A Voice From Fult:nville.

To the DAILY PEOPLE-The second Socialist Labor Party meeting ever held in Fultonville took place last night. Fred B. Stowe, Socialist Labor Party candidate for member of congress, Twenty-second District, was the speaker evening. The meeting was thoroughly advertised, with the result that

for Starin got a few suckers to teach the trade to the villagers. This succeeded so admirably that the strikers never went back. Having done so well once, he thought he would try again. So he gave them another cut, and another, and yet another, and they swallowed them all. And now after being closed down for the eight or nine weeks it is given out that the firm won't start up at all unless they take a reduction me market in many trades of its in wages of thirty-three and one-third per stock of brawn and muscle, and cent. Some of the girls after working like

phere. When the mill first started, about ten years ago, with imported labor,

the men thought nothing of going home with 50 dollars in their pockets at the

end of the week. In fact they even had the manhood in them to demand more and struck. But they got it in the neck.

fiends manage to make 50 cents a day. others a little more, according to their ability or agility and yet another cut at that! For the benefit of his farm hands this great "Hon." Starin has proverbs painted on every house, stable, barn or shanty on his extensive farms of which the following are a few good specimens: The world owes every honest man

who works a living. Hard work is the necessary servant of

high ambition. Waste not: want not.

Industry in brown clothes is better than scamps in splendid robes.

Labor and industry well applied sel-dom fail of ending a treasure. He who does not tire, tires adversity.

Home is home be it ever so homely. Do not weary in well doing. Comrades, let us all put our shoulders

to the wheel and strive to our utmost ability in abolishing that class-the capclass-and carn the respect of our italist own class-the wage slaves, THE ONLY ONE, Fultonville, N. J., September 23.

#### Capitalist Advance in Holyoke.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.-A year ago when nearly all of the twenty-two Holvoke paper mills went into the American Writing Paper Combine, it caused considerable uneasiness among the workers scheme. There are over 3,000 men and women employed in these mills and anything affecting the paper mills affects almost every family in Holyoke. The changes which have taken place since the mills entered the combine have been coming slowly but surely, and they have not been for the benefit of the workers. Waurekan mill, which for many years made fine writing paper and paid good wages, has been shut down for good, and the work transferred to the Massasoit mill. The large Holyoke mill has been shut down about half the time; the Linden, which is a new mill, has been regarded as a model paper mill, has had many and long shut downs. The Riverside, also a new mill, has been idle on various occasions, and so all along the line. The local capitalist papers are trying to make people believe that the combine is a failure for the reason that the capitalization of the mills is alto-

gether far above their real value. What most people do not understand is the fact that new improvements are all the while going on in these mills, machinery is being put in, and larger additions made. This seems out of ac-cord to the tune that the mills are not paying the expected dividends to the stockholders. The Parsons mill has erocted quite a large addition, and is setting up a big new machine which will be in operation soon. The Dickinson mill has been shut down for three weeks and during that time a new machine has been set up in place of two old ones, and on trial it was found that the new chine makes more paper in one week than both of the old machines made three weeks, and, course, with less labor. Taking it ell in all, it seems the com-bine is preparing for more Mr. McKinley for the stockholders, at Th prosperity

nisery of the workers. The workers seem to comprehend that something is in the wind, and many are joining the Papermakers' Union which is conducting open meetings for the pur-pose of attracting new recruits. This organization might become a powerful weapon for the workers if the leading spirits of that trade were animated by spirit of the Socialist Trade & Labo Alliance, but unfortunately they seem to think that a labor organization is a charitable organization, rather than a fighting machine

The Papermakers' Union's chief activple were present. They stayed ity is a pichic held at Westfield, once a year, and it nets many hundreds of dolmonths past has been devoting his spare moments on the quarter deck of the S. lars. This money, according to a statement in their last picnic programme is said to be used for charitable purposes L. P. in Lynn and vicinity. Woburn, Mass., Sept. 22. among the members. In that programme is also a vote of thanks for the paper mill bosses for their liberal advertising To the DAILY PEOPLE .- Among the

all the silk mills on the Western Hemis- Court room in City Hall, for Councillor, Congress, Senatorial, County and Repre-sentative nominations. Holyoke will be represented by seventeen delegates. MORITZ RUTHER. Holyoke, Sept. 24.

# A Western Incident.

To the DAILY PEOPLE-A barber of this town, who is running a one-man's shop, and whose patrons are few and infrequent and consequently leave him plenty of time and feeling for meditations upon the problems of life, has during the last couple of years of Prosperity acquired a rather unique habit of scribbling. He uses his shop windows as a bulletin board. He fills the same with a lot of newspaper clippings, hand-written extracts from the same sources or from the Bible, and a few short re-marks from his own pen.

His favorite themes are the Liquor Traffic, which he views through the glasses of fanatical religiosity, and Churchianity, which he gives some ied digs for the attitude the Church takes in neglecting to fight the Saloon and to use its influence for the better mentoof the conditions of the poor-ac-cording to his way of looking at things At times he may "publish" what may be vorth reading, even for Socialists, is not a Socialist, and from conversa-

tions with him, I have come to the con-clusion that Socialist talk to him is surely energy wasted. He is considered to be a little bit off his mental base; but of course "even a blind hen will some-times find a grain." Here is one, if it is true.

"While Mr. Eugene Debs was a (circus) prisoner in prison, his wife was with him. He had a large room (no cell) for his office. Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Debs ate their good meals with the sheriff and his family; all the other prisoners had to eat in their cells. Mrs. Eugene Deba wears \$25,000 (twenty-five thousand dollars) worth of diamonds. The laboring man's HARD EARNED

MONEY bought those diamonds." I went in and asked Mr. barber what paper he had copied the above item from. His answer was: "I got that up myself." But the facts in the case, where did you get them -from?" Answer: "From

the newspapers." If we think we are in the right we will not, if we have sense enough, resort to falschoods as a weapon to down an antagonist. So, when I bring this charge against Mr. Debs before the public, it is not because I want it used before it has been proven true. Let those wh are in a situation to find out the real facts do so and make them public through the columns of the DAILY through th PEOPLE.

Quite early there was a faint suspicion aroused in me that the legal prosecution of Mr. Debs was not wholly real. Watching the development of Debsism has strengthened that suspicion day by day, so that now the prosecution and martyrization of Mr. Debs appear to me

as only a capitalist scheme, that of making of Debs a lightning rod to attract and run into the ground the current of Socialism in America. B. E. Red Wing, Minn., Sept. 20.

Massachusetta Notes. To the DAILY PEOPLE-The Social-

is Labor Party in Somerville is circulat-ing a petition to have the eight-hour law for laborers and mechanics employed by the city submitted to the voters for approval at the election in November.

Efforts have been made under other administrations of the party in Somerville unsuccessfully for a number of years past open-air meetings in the streets and squares.

The party last week held a successful meeting in Union Square, under a permit from the Board of Aldermen. Michael T. Berry, of Haverhill, candidate for Governor, Peter Damm, of the Wagon and Carriage Makers, and others spoke.

A grand rally of the party in Boston and vicinity in Fanuel Hall Friday even-ing, October 5th. is being arranged for.

There will be a hot time in the Sev enth Middlesex Representative District. Wards 2, 3, 6 and 7 of Somerville, where J. W. H. Williams is the Socialist Labor Party candidate for the Legislature.

Fred Buker is a candidate for the Legislature in Stoneham.

Incredible. Yet True-

Morris E. Ruther is whooping her up in Holyoke.

ed the object of the meeting. He then introduced the presidential candidate, Jos. F. Malloney, who made a stirring address denouncing the old parties. He showed them up to perfection, by using their conventions to illustrate the dif-ferent party interests represented there. He then used the Socialist Labor party convention, held in New York, as an illustration of the interests of the prole-taire. He showed how true President taire. He showed how true President McKinley was to his party and his class

and that they in nowise are of any con-cern to the working class. He urged the workingmen to cease voting against their own interests, and to cast their ballot for that party which represented their for that party which represented their interests—and only theirs: namely, the Socialist Labor Party. He held the audience spellbound for one hour and a half. When he finished, the audience lating to this long lost strike. These reluctantly dispersed.

WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1900.

The comrades disposed of quite a number of pamphlets. All in all it was the most successful meeting held by the Socialist Labor Party of this city THE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE. Reading, Sept. 24.

#### Jersey Lightning-

To the DAILY PEOPLE-Last week on Sept. 20, in the noon-hour, I went to the Empire Pottery men, and sold 10 Bull Pens. In the evening of the same date I spoke at Swamp Angel and sold 20 "Reform and Revolution." and gave out leaflets, etc. Friday the 21st I spok to the Roebling Mill men, where I sold several McClure's "Socialism." On the same evening we held a meet-ing at Clinton and Dayton streets, and

it was one of the best of the campaign. Saturday I gave out leaflets at the Wilson Mill. A branch of this mill is on strike. Saturday evening I held a meeting at Battle Monument, and here the fun began. I had 600 people at my meeting when I was stopped. I first got a permit from the police captain for all my out-of-door meetings, this one ipcluded, and there were two policen who stood at the meeting for three quarters of an hour and said nothing began to get fine work in, and sold 30 books, another peliceman step-

ped up and stopped me. One man in the crowd said: "Come they would open the campaign in this back to town and we will get you the biggest crowd that ever attended a meettion ing in Trenton." Another man "I will pay \$5 right now for a hall," Another man said and hall the Democrats occupied across the another man immediately offered a dolhan the Democrats occupied in the audience we should have had, besides getting the Democrats, speakers included—as they lar also. I have 10 names for an organization. and on Saturday, Sept. 29, we shall land had no one to speak to, they had to the solar plexus. listen to the well directed shots from the Socialists whose meeting they were I am at Perth Amboy September 25 and 26; New Brunswick September 27

and 28; Trenton, September 29. Everything works our way, and we howling because their rascality and shall make this a record breaking year. Now they tell us they came to hear about the condition the worker would have under Socialism, and they were

The future is ours. FRANK CAMPBELL. Trenton, N. J., Sept. 24.

#### Interesting in Every Respect.

To the DAILY PEOPLE-"The street meetings arranged by the Social Dem-ocratic Party are now interesting in every respect."-The Volkszeitung, Sep. 27, page 3, column 4. To be sure they are and very much so.

Last night I happened to see a copy of the sheet and found several hundred street-meetings announced in New York Brooklyn. Three of the Brooklyn meetings along Broadway, at Hooper tried to hurrah for Bryan and the Reps Bedford and Roebling, were on my home and I made up my mind to take in these pretensions. Instead of taking dealt with. C. A. DANIELSON, Organizer. in these pretensions. Instead of taking train at foot of Broadway, I walked up reaching Roebling street at five minute

surpass the human article-

to nine.

The Trail of the Serpent. There wasn't a stick in sight at any To the DAILY PEOPLE-That "pure of the meetings; I could not discover even the tip of a Kang's tail; and with

and simple" or capitalist trades union-ism in the East, with its corrupt and much grief at so much animal depravity fakir leaders, betraying, selling out, and -which is almost as bad if it does not leading the workers to their death, is -I had typical of trades unionism in the Northmake up my mind that the whole thing west is clearly becoming more apparent was a fake "pure and simple." The Volkszeitung is evidently "chucking a as that rotten form of unionism develops.

Patton, Pa., Sept. 25.

bluff" to its dupes, in town and out of town, very interesting, indeed, in some The unions in the East are not organized with the knowledge that labor, respects at least if not in every. The Sept. 27, page 3, column 4 item the working class, alone creates all, wealth, performs all the necessary func-tions in the production of the nation's then goes on to explain how three Kang orators, named Fieldman, Harrordin and wealth, and threfore to it alone belongs that wealth, and to obtain this a union Lefkowitz, respectively, "entranced big crowds in the Sixteenth Assembly District and did up Tammany Hall, the capitalist class, and De Leon." It om-

lying, and misrepresentation of fact re-

gentlemen balk at nothing against us

were union shops is a lie. They are not even organized shops, and anybody can

crease of wages is so small they do not

comes of us. I am told that charges were brought by Union 251 against

Maroucek for thrashing the man, but

the end of it will be. Maroucek will b

Tried to Capture the Meeting-

and had bills printed calling for a meet

Malloney spoke from a hotel porch

they

well elevated, and almost level with the

going to capture. All the politicians of both parties are

od order despite the Democrats

for McKinley; they were summarily

crookedness was shown up.

To the DAILY PEOPLE-The meet-

A STRIKING CIGARMAKER.

Union 251 against

there, except the scabs working before the settlement and the in-

poor devils, men and women alike. report given out by them that McCoy, Hilton & Schwarz shops that settled

work

fore.

there before the

were brought

New York, Sept. 25.

of our class.

gress now being held in Paris, in their

Here the Trades Assembly arranged a "picnic." Every form of decency was thrown aside in the quest to make money. What would be of real benefit to labor was trampled on, and the day given over to wild carousing. All the disreputable, obscene clements catered to, and were there, were there. "speeches" were delivered by three poration lawyers, Rep-Dem and dare to give a correct report of it. This is the true state of affairs in this? politicians respectively, men who are great strike-what will become of as Kriz, candidate for Governor of the So-only God knows, for as long as piles of money are coming in these leaders, who got fat on our misery, will continue to uphold the sfrike, no matter what bedeliberately turned down by the fakirs who had the affair in hand. So much

for "boring from within." Since then, pursuant to the resolution passed by the S. L. P., Kriz resigned his anyone who knows the corrupt element that is running that union, knows what office and activity, refusing to accept the proceeds of the debauch, saying, not take money that reeks with slime. allowed to continue on his way as beit's dirty, filthy, like money of a bagnio," The "Labor World," the official organ of the Trades Assembly, appeared on "Labor Day" full of cuts and eulogies of capitalist candidates, "friends" and skianers of labor. Its editor, W. E. Me-Ewen, one of the dirtiest snakes that crawls the earth or ever betrayed the ing at which our candidate for president, Joseph Francis Malloney, spoke is over, workers, believes in "keeping politics out of the union," is a "socialist too," and as the dust settles down we find out who was wounded by the Arm and Hamb out of the union," is a "socialist too," mer, as wielded by that peerless tham- "theket, sold identifia street car strike and The Democrats went was active in bringing to Duluth for a lecture the great only thing that ever happened-Eugene V. Debs-the "good socialist," because he leaves the fakirs to work as soon as our bills were posted ing for the same night, announcing that alone. town with speakers of national reputa-

Down with the whole outfit.-Smash the capitalist unions, and build the only fighting inscaling that can be caffed a union, which demands ALL of labor's product, demands the machinery of government, fighting together with the S. L. P. for the unconditionel surrender of the robber class. Forward the Socialist Traffe & Laber Atliance.

LOUIS F. DWORSCHACK. Duluth, Minn., Sept. 24.

# LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Corre-

have under Socialism, and they were, disappointed. Of course they were, had sat on that they had -J. J., YONKERS, N. Y.-Before admit-ting your charge that Socialists are intoler-ated to the social state of the social state of the social moch we show: that superficial thinkers of imperfect information, of incapacity to think coherently, of great volubility of words like you, and who squeeze themselves into the labor movement, are great darken-ers of counsel. If the cupitalists had sense, they would set up a college and codow it liberally to breed just such word sillagers as you, and then sucer them into the labor movement. If the labor movement is to be scuttled, the thing will be done by the "Tower-of-Babelists." --H. W. BROOKLYN-If a Socialist neither eyes nor ears for anything else our speaker said. The workers here our speaker said. The workers here have a different opinion, and many of them say he is the gret st orator heard yet in this town, and we have had hundreds. He knew what he was talking about. The fakirs were there, but kept mum. The crowd was about 450 and maintain-

-H. W., BROOKLYN-If a Socialist ned a house would you think it wrong for -H. W., BROOKLYN-If a Socialist owned a house would you think it wrong for him to rent it to a capitalist who would turn it into a factory where labor is fleeced, as in all factories? Surely not. No more is there any wrong in renting one's premises for legitimate Republican or Democratic primaries or caucuses. Don't run a good sentiment into the ground. There is no in-herent immorality in a legal capitalist par-ty's caucus. It may not be wise it or ent hereat immorality in a legal capitalist par-ty's caucus. It may not be wise to rent one's premises for that purpose: scenes of turbulence are not infrequent. But they are not in themselves immoral or criminal gatherings. Socialism demands the fullest and freest expression of opinion, especially political opiaion. Primaries are intended for that suppose. If the S. L. P. is in power, would it not afford all facilities im-aginable for free political thought and action, even against itself? Primaries are not brothels, even if held by Tammany. --S. W. NEW YORK--At the National

not protnets, even if neid by Animany. --S. M., NEW YORK-At the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party. Mid Tay? Jithe' 2 fir this city, there were 82. delegatus present. Of these there ware, 31 from the State of New York, 17 being from the present city of Greater New York.

shon is not binding in effect. It is a typical "iabor law."
 "abor law.

leader that he became indignant-and after having called him all insulting names fell upon the poor starving fel-low and gave him a terrible thrashing, instead of the aid asked for. What a scene it must have been when the bleeding and disfigured husband called on his wife and starving family: If you want to see a set of organized tyrants, autocratis and liars call on some shopmeetings of ours, and yon can wit-news something you never saw before. While leader Mouracek does all the thrashing, and intimidating his worthy stein, does all the buildozing, insulting bying, and misrepresentation of fact re-YOUR ALLAS MAY RE), NEW YOR - IT

you, don't quit showering your du upon us we shall have to procure too, an extra waste basket. -A WAGE SLAVE, PITTSBURG, PA-Read the notice at the head of this column Anonymous letters are not noticed. Sen your mane, and your interesting questio will be answered. were The

will be answered. S. L. P., NEW YORK.--Signatures on in-dependent nominations in this State must each be certified by a notary, and no per-son may sign such papers who is compiled with some other party since last November, recepte who last full enrolled with; the S. L. P. may not sign other papers, Yola-tions of this law are a penal offerds with S. L. P. is wide awake on all these points, but its alertness is superfluous, as you will see. Moreover, let there be the freest pos-sible opportunity for political expression. The S. L. P. would take no step to prevent that. It can only thrive by freedom. --P. L. E., ORANGE, N. J.-Don't be looking out for crows, or you will set people watching. The S. L. P. has a clear road before it. "I will

before it. --D. R. L. CANTON, O.-Permit us to question youse tein buttness when you declare yourself a Republican. If you were, you would be less outspoken in the belief that "the Republican party goes the Socialist way" in that its success this year "will in-sure a revolution and precipitate it." Above all, permit us to question the truthfulness of your statement that you are a Socialist. You are teither a Socialist nor have you the remotest conception of what is Socialism. You are a socialist nor have a Socialist. You are petitier a Socialist nor have you the remotest conception of what is Socialism. "The revolution," in the sense that you use the word, is not what Socialists are after; they are after no social break-down. If So-claists wanted that, they would yote for Brynnism: that would bring a break-down: illogical captalism cannot stand, if only leads to chaos. The Socialists, however, are too careful observiers of the times To take the Brynnism of to-day for the Bry-anism of 'D0. Bryan has made his peace with logical captalism. Bryanism in 1900 is a walking comm of the Bryanism of 'D6. The Socialist will yote for Malloney and Remmel. That is the only 'ntep towards Socialism." worth taking.

5

- R R PORTONNALASS. - You don't un-derstand wound? Thir merit lies, not in your "cool-headed observation of events," or in your "dispassionate perception of the fu-ture." Your merit lies in the you are a rare specimen of a type that is becauling rapidly extinct. Optimism was once very common, Hard facts have bunched.

ture." Your merit lies in thi yer are a rare specime of a type that is becoming rapidly extinct. Optimism was once very common. Hard facts have knocked it into smither-eens. Such protuberant optimism as yours, one rarely fluids nowadays outside of the humatic asylums. —P. C. T. E. SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The affair of "Chicago, 'Sd,' was a strike of the McCormick workingmen against a wage re-duction', the calling out of the millith and their shooting about eleven of the strikers— inoffensive, unaffied men's the calling of a mass meeting at the Haymarket to protest against the torner: the calling of a mass meeting at the Haymarket to protest against the torner: the calling of a mass meeting at the Haymarket to protest against the torner: the calling of a bound at the meeting, and the subsequent arrest, sleged trial and judicial murder of seven men against whom not a particle of eridence could be alleged. Aligeld's pardon papers tell the case quite fully. The affair of "Chicago, '94," was the Pull-man or railrond sirke, where Judge Gross-cup issned an injunction called by himself a "Gatling gun on paper." That not proving sufficient, Aligeld, and the Fresident, Cheve-land, fell into each other's hair as to which of them had the right divine to break the strike by the military. More next time.

land, fell into each other's hair as to which of them had the right divine to break the strike by the military. More uext time; there are too many letters on file to allow long answers.

--M. S. R., NEW YORK.--No one nation-ality predominates so overwhelmingly in numbers in the S. I. P. to say of it of hand that it is the majority. An approximate estimate would place the nationalities in the S. L. P. in the following numerical order:

Americans. Irish. Germans. Scandinavians.

Scandinavian
 Jews.
 Jews.
 Gauss.
 Italians. French, Bohemians. Poles, etc.
 A. S., VANCOUVER, D. C. --William Do-is poen that you inquire after appeared THE PEOPLE of April 2, '90.
 WINGOKLYN.--Your estimate of

In THE PEOPLE of April 2, '99. W. I. T., BROOKLYN.--Your estimate of the Labor Fakir is oue-sided. The specimen is now a degenerate : that's true. Contin-ous wrong-doing has the inevitable effect of demoralizing man. Hence the revolting ap-pearance presented by the Labor Tall't to day. But to understand the fakir well, you should remember that he never starts that way. He starts with hopes, good ones. But he is ignorant, and, being vain, will neither admit his ignorance hor fear. Consequent-by his hopes are billed. Blindly-climbing hopes fequire wrong-doing at an increasing instibility of the increasing

number of bumps that they give the clip

-A. F., BROOKLYN.—The Board of Ar-bitration is there only to provide somebody with jobs. It has no power to force an em-ployer to arbitrate, or striking employes, either. In case both agree to arbitrate, then they may choose the board. But its deci-sion is not binding in effect. It is a typical "labor law."

150 p to the end listening to comrade Stowe's releates exposing of the fakirs, crooks, and "friends of Labor" nominees of the Republican party and those "Smash the Trust" fraud candidates of the Democratic party. When questions were asked for, the crowd remained dumb. Conditions in Fultonville are gradually getting from bad to worse, and the workers will be forced to leave the Rep-Deni combination. There was a time when Fultonville was a booming blue when F inforthe was a shop, em-little town. It had its broom shop, em-ploring quite a number of hands, but-an poor Yorick-the broom trust was formed, with the result of closed doors and 27 families moving out the village

in one day. Then there is the foundry which was owned by the Wemples Bros. One of the brothers was comptroller of New York State at one time, so of course when the State needed anything in iron, the Wemples got the job. But somehow of other they failed and the factory burndown to the ground the night after sale! Canal boat building was also aite a trade once upon a time too-

hing but rains of the old shop re-min. The National Company too, went fown as it came up. Then the Bed-stead factory looms up. As it was a new trade altogether the capitalists at the head of affairs did not push the workers very hard. At the start they workers very hard, but not factor they e go 1 pay, but not for long. The capitalists soon learnt the art of squeez-

ag. This factory likewise burned down about a month ago with the workers merely managing to eke out an existence at the finish: In the countries of the workers merely managing to eke out an existence and Section Holyoke may be depended

Last but not least comes the Silk Mill, upon to hold up its end in the present campaign. The DAILY PEOPLE is for Last but not least comes the Salt Alli, the largest employing concern in Fulton-ville owned by the only John H. Starin, millionaire and steamboat king. He operates the mill for the "benefit of the yillage," by paying the lowest wages of

patronage to this programme. Most of the paper makers are supporters of the old political parties. Besides this paper industry. Holyoke workingmen, who, on account of their belonging to the militia, had to-day to beionging to the minital, had to-day to obey a call, go to Hazleton, and quite possibly murder some of their fellow ware-slaves in the coal region. Among them there were seven of the weavers of Givernand Brothers on strike against a reduction of the already miscrable phy they receive. I am unphile to find words is also represented in the Thread com-bine. Things are about the same in this industry as in the other. The mills work only five days in a week, and newer machines are being steadily introduced. The old Hadley mill has been shut down they receive. I am unable to find words

sure to come. The Socialist Labor Party of Holyoke

altogether. The workers have largely joined the Textile Union, but that conto express myself on the ironical results f the perverted patriotism that is taught cern is conducted by incompetent pure the workingmen by the scabby style of Unionism, aided by the capitalist press. and simple unionists who seem to have only one object in view, i. e., to collect How odd to see men with their time hanging heavy on their hands owing to a conflict between themselves and their dues from the members. A Bakers' Union has recently been organized by the pure and simplers, but there seems to capitalist bosses, find time to shoulder a gun and march off to brow-beat their e considerable contrary spirit prevailing among the members, if one may judge from the discordant discussions in fellow-workingmen who are themselve fighting for better conditions. But that that body. Holyoke is sadly in need of a few is what comes of the education in bodies

fitly termed by the DAILY PEOPLE "Disorganized Labor and Organized bright and energetic might gather the forces of the oncoming Scabbery.' social revolution, caused by new labor displacing machinery, and to weld them Spread the light; smash the "Organized Scabbery!" into a useful weapon for the fight that is

P. HERRIGER. Allentown, Pa., Sept. 22.

#### Reading Forging Ahead.

Reading Forging Ansau. To the DAILY PEOPLE—The Social-ist Labor Party of this city opened the Presidential campaign here this even-ing with a mass-meeting at Fifth and Penn streets, with Jos. F. Malloney, pre-idential candidate, as the speaker. The

pretence of internationalism, exclusive, at that, these gentry are, in-deed, "interesting in every respect." BROOKLYNITE. M. D. Fitzgerald, of Lynn, for some C. A. J.

New York, Sept. 27.

#### Thrashing Brave Strikers.

nitted to add-"and the English

Walloped hollow in this country knocked out at the International Con-

guage and common sense, too."

To the DAILY PEOPLE-Thrashing and insulting men and woman engaged in a strike is nothing new or astonishing, but that the cigarmakers who are now over thirty weeks out on strike should at this stage of the fight be continually snapped at, insulted and even THRASH ED by the very members of the strike committee who during the whole term drew from \$3 to \$5 per day and ex-penses is an astonishing condition of affairs

The gentleman who deserves the crown for courage and boxing ability is no none less than Maroucek, the man who peddles out the "Donations" to the strikers.

A member of Union 251, after having drawn all his savings, after having ap-plied for all the assistance he could get from his relatives and friends, after all resources were gone, and his wife on the eve of confinement, at last concluded to call on the strike committee for some financial aid to carry him over his great distress. He gathered all his courage together, and called upon the committee. His case was laid before that body, but

being a fellow without a pull with the leaders, he only got five dollars granted, and that amount was offered to him by our paymaster Maroucek with the remark. "that's all you will get."

The poor fellow tried to argue with the leader, explaiding his distress, and the horrible condition his family was in, stating that the sum offered was far unsufficient even to cover the utmost ne sidential candidate, as the speaker. The meeting was opened by Silas Hinkel, who denounced capitalism, and explain-striker with no pull so angered the

abortion, a fraud. A union that is or-ganized on the grounds that the private ownership of the tools of, production, which the developing capitalist system of production has robbed the workers. of, and placed into the hands of the capitalist class, is perfectly justified and as it should be: a union that proceeds on the ground that high dues make big treasuries, with which to fight the cap-italist class with its millions, i. e., "fight stupidly wastes money year after year pushing some S hour law or simifar cowardly demand in the legislative bodies, which after being passed to quell the discontent of the workers, is thrown into the waste-basket like the "Salary Bill" of the letter carriers, and in spite of repeated insults and slaps from the capitalist servants—who make and en-t force the laws, not in Labors interest. but their masters, the capitalist class-ut force the laws, not in Labors interest. but their masters, the capitalist class-comes crawling and whining for a "some-

goes crawling and whining for a "some-thing now" from those who live on the backs of labor, such a thing cannot be called a union-an organization, a club, a weapon that can benefit labor-but it is of Arnold.

a weapon that can benefit labor-but it is clearly an adjunct of capitalism. It cannot fail to engender stupidity, disgust with the Labor Movement, and class-unconsciousness. With its denial of the ballot, the class-conscious use of which on election inspires fear and re-spect in the capitalist, it idiotically fights the boss, the employer, the capitalist class 314 days in the year for batter

wealth, and threfore to it alone belongs that wealth, and to obtain this a union should be the economic club. They are, however, organized with the idea that the capitalist, who does no work, who is a lonfer and a useless parasite in society is entitled to whatever he can, by his "genius" and "insight," rob from his fac-tory slaves; providing he is "good" and "philanthropic" to the extent of granting the union a "fair days pay for a fair days work," or a "fair proportion" of the product of labor. Such a union is not a union, or even a part of the Labor Movement, but an abortion, a fraud. A union that is or-ganized on the grounds that the private ownership of the tools of production, which the developing contifuliet 'avanter.

--F. J. B., REVERE, MASS.--You are partly answered above. As to Mackey, whom we frequently quote, he is a distin-guished English poet, who carried Massey's strain to higher, perfection. In lyric and epic poetry he is considered the precursor

a weapon that can benefit labor-but it is clearly an adjunct of capitalism. It cannot fail to engender stupidity, disgust with the Labor Movement, and class-unconsciousness. With its denial of the ballot, the class-conscious use of which on election inspires fear and re-spect in the capitalist, it idiotically fights the boss, the employer, the capitalist vages, better conditions, shorter hans, yet on the SUSth day deliberately places into the hands of the robbers the power of government-of ruling class. Fakir and crook, lead by the Gomperses, the Dgnelly's, the Mitchells, the Kennedy's,

-S. C. I., NEW YORK ---Give us a trace with your "Reforms." There is a sicked-ing air of moral mediocrity in all such setty movements of petry, childles aspirations, at times like these, when gigantic man-insides are thundering at every man's door for ad-mission and solution.

--W. B., SISTERVILLE, W. VA.--There will be no Socialist Labor Farty presidential ticket in your State. Whether in any lo-cality there may be a local ticket set up is doubtful. The Party has not been succes-ful in its efforts at organization in that State.

State. -J. J. T., NEW YORK.-Your point is well taken. The passage you quote from last Friday's editorial. "That Eternal Bar-ging of the Question." misses a sentenced it should read. "By this double attitude of wrong. The Disnorratic and Republican far-ties are tangling. up the skein of the dis-cussion, and knotting it to such an effent that it will be none of their fault if that point is reached when a Fractput, solution with me information and when only the aword will be capable of cutting through." The underscored line was dropped. G. G. H., SYRACUSE, N.Y.--If you watch

#### WEEKLY PEOPLE, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1900.

#### OFFICIAL.

6

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 3.8 New Reade street, New York

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

BOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-ADA-F. J. Darch. Secretary. 110 Dun-das street. Market square. Londen. Ontario. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY-2-6 New Reads street. (The Party S liter-ary agency.) Notics.-For technical reasons, no Party amouncements can go in that are not by this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

#### NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The regular meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party was held at the Daily People building on Monday evening, October 1. Forbes in the chair.

Receipts for the week, \$85; expenditures, 81.37.

Central Falls, R. L. sent in a belated report of the yote on the new constitution as follow: six votes in favor of question 1 to 16 inclusive and seven in favor of question 17--A, B and C. None against.

Section Reading reports the expulsion of Francis Krause for voting at a Dem-

ocratic primary. Section Belle Vernon, Pa., reports the expulsion of Victor LeClercq for scal-

The manager of the Labor News Com The manager of the Labor News Com-pany reported that the new platform had gone to press and would be ready for de-livery at the end of the week. The old title, "What is Socialism?" is retained, but the fact that the "Resolutions" have been stricken from the platform necessitate entirely new matter for a portion of the leaflet.

of the leaflet. The Manager of the Labor News Com-pany further reported that agitation pemphets had gone to press as follows and would ready for delivery immediate-ly: third ten thousand edition of "The Bull Pen," sixth tenthousand edition of "What Means This Strike?" a ten thouand edition of Kautsky's "The Working Class." a ten thousand edition of Kaut-sky's "The Capitalist Class." a ten thou-sand edition of Kautsky's "The Social-ist Republic."

Reports from State Committees and Section: give encouragement for a clear, compact and revolutionary vote in No-

The stitution of Sections is called to he special campaign leaflet "Why the the special campaign leaflet "Why the Workingmen of America Should Vote For Malloney and Remmel." It is a votemaker.

JULIAN PIERCE. Recording Secretary.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 24 .- Otto Miller has been elected Organizer of Section Cincinnati in place of George E. Jones, ned. The new Organizer's address 43 Pendelton street. FRANK F. YOUNG, Secretary. is 1343 Pe

#### DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE.

The regular meeting of the DAILY PEOPLE Conference was held at 2-6 New Reade street October 1 with F. Olpp in the chair. The report of the secretary was accepted. A. Rosenbluh.-of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District, D. R. Reuter, of the Twentieth Assembly District, Brooklyn, A. Werner, of the Twelfth Assembly District, New York, were seated as delegates from their re-spective districts. Plans for a wagon to advertise was dropped. The following dis-tricts reponded to the roll call: 6, 10, 12, 13, 15 and 17, 16, 19 and 21, 20, 23, 28, 32 and 33, 34 and 35, Manhattan; 12, 20, 21 (Branch 2), Brooklyn.

#### FINANCIAL REPORT.

Manhattan. \$1:00 Sixteenth A. D. Twenty-sixth A. D. ..... 1.25 Thirty-fourth and 35th A.D., 4.25 KINGS. Twenty-first A.D. (Br. 2). \$13.50 J. C. AKINS, Secretary.

DONATIONS TO THE DAILY PEOPLE. (Week ending September 29).

Detroit, Mich.; Richter, \$2; Tru-schau, \$1.25; Meyer, \$3; Has-seler, \$3; Yoss, \$2; Lueck, \$1;
Tuchelski, \$1
Tacoma, Wash.; Arthur Spencer,
Cleveland, O.; Draser, \$1; Knh-nert, \$1; Kruse, \$1; Heiden-reich, 50e.; Keim, 25e.; Fred Brown, 25e.; Zillmer, 50c.; Al-bruhn, 50e.; Reiman, 25e.; Ga-10.00 13.25 1.00 Brown, 25c.; Zillimer, 50c.; Al-nuha, 50c.; R. Brown, 81,50; Dr. Koller, \$1.50; Erben, \$1..... Duluth, Minn.; Kriz,50c.; Ander-son, 50c.; H. ellistrum, 50c.; Johnson, 50c.; L. Dworschak, Mike.; Opperman,50c.; T. Dwor-schak, 50c.; Thiel, 50c.; Me-8.50 Balfmore, Md.: Saim 50c.; Hartman, 25c.; X. X., 25c.; 4.50 Heine, 25c...... San Antonia, Tex.: Bowers, 25c. 1.25 derolf, 25c.; Pollard, 50c.; Federolf, 25c.; Pollard, 50c.; Leitner, 50c. Schenectady, N. Y.; E. F. Lake, 50c.; E. L. Lake, 50c.; Wem-berger, 50c.; Club 1, 50c.; Club 11, 50c.; Club 111, 50c.; Glub 11, 50c.; 1.50 3.50 \$1 B. Reinstein, \$1.... Providence, R. 1.: Reid, 50c; Clabby, \$1: Slade, \$2; Murray, 4.50 Scattle, Wash.: Guise, 75c; An-

thony, 50c; Walsh, 25c; Moore, 25c; Crossman, 25c; Roberti, 25c; Aiken, 25c. Woeley, Wash : Matson, \$h50; Wooley, Wash : Matson, \$1.00;
 Hart, 50c.
 Hoboken, N. J.: Mende, 50c;
 Dietrich, 25c; Sympathizer,
 25c; Schroeder, 25c; Gluntz,
 25c; Julicher, 10c; Schmid, 5c;
 Wegener, \$1.
 Union Hill, N. J.: Sheops, 10c;
 Evident, 10c; Fricke, 10c.; Themmel, 10c.; C. L., 10c.; Dietrich, 5c.; O. Beeker, 10c.; Blome, 25c.; Betesh, 10c.; C. Becker, 50c.;

G. E., 10c. Ssex County, N. J.: Mattick, \$5: Bloomfield Branch, \$2.35: Carless, 50c.; Metz, 50c.; Vo-gel, 50c.; Corlin, 50c.; Wittel, \$1; Smith, 25c.; Wilson, 25c.; New York, Progress, Litho. Al-

liance, 170. Sixth and 10th A. D., Gottlieb Wisselowitch. Scheurer, \$1: Blyn, \$1; Hurwitz, 50e Twelfth A. D., Director, 50c. ... Thirteenth, A. D., Director, 50c, ...
Thirteenth, A. D., Donohue,
\$1.50; G. Luck, \$1,50; Haller,
\$1.50 P. Luck, \$1; Oest, 50c, ...
Fourteenth A. D., J. T. Hunter,
Sixteenth A. D., Bordach, 25c, ;
B. B., 50c, ; J. Kleinberger,
25b; Cardman, 25c, Mack

Fifteenth and Seventeenth As-

sembly Districts: Cosgrove, \$1.50: Dooley, 25c.; Mullins, 25c.; O'Toole 25c.; Putnam, 25c.... Eighteenth Assembly District:

Fighteenth Assembly District; per Owen Diamond...... Nineteen and wenty-first As-sembly District; Mittleberg, \$1; Mahland, \$1; Brandes \$1; Ortlieb, \$1; J. W. G., \$1; Exands \$1; Desai \$1; Mas Franck, \$1 ; Douai. \$1 ; Hasmussen. \$1; Bahnsen. \$1: Weiman, \$1: a Kangaroo \$1;

Eller, \$1; Rhode, \$1; Wid-mayer, Petersen, Rosen-crantz and Rurode 50c. each, \$2. Twentieth A. D.; M. Betz, \$1.; J. Betz, 50c.; Isancson; 50c.;

J. Betz. 50c.; Isancson, 50c.; Shop collection, custom shoe-makers at 301 East Twenty-

maters at our last Twenty-ninth street, \$5.10......
Twenty-third A. D.: Rulin, \$1.50; Tzemakh, \$1; Busson., 50c.; Plamondon, 50c.; Koff-man, 50c.; Larson, 50c.; Wes-50c.; Westerberg, 50c.; Twomey, 50c.; Pollock, 50c.; Russin, 50c.... 28th A. D.; A. Rosenberg, 50c.;

M. Rosenberger, 50c.; Singer, \$1; Rosenblueth, 25c.; Rosenthal. 25c.; Heyman, 50c..... (In the last issue, the names of F. Braukman, Mrs. Braukman, Heyman, Singer and Benke were omited, but the total given for the 28th A. D., namely, \$3.75, was correct, the omission being purely typ-

o graphical). 32d and 33d A. D.: Siff..... 34th and 35th A. D.: Sherrane, 25c; Kinneally, 50c; Hodes, 25c; Crawford, 50c; Kantor, \$1; Gajewski, 50c; Johansen, 50e; Hermansen, 50e; Wein-stock, 50c; Orange, 25c, ..... Brooklyn, 7th A. D.: Eichner, 50e; Murphy, \$1..... 12th A. D.: Leise, 50c; Schmidt, 16th and 18th A. D.: Harkow, \$1 20th A. D.: Reuter, 50c; Zoeller, 25c; Forbes, 50c; Mueller, 50c; Cash, 50c.....

> HENRY KUHN. National Secretary. Total.

#### GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

Previously acknowledged...... \$879.65 Massachusetts, Gen. Committee 10.00 account lists..... Section Tarrytown, N.Y., ½ on list 534a.... 16.00 list 534a. Cincinnati, O., Louis Ballhaus, \$5: Mary Ballhaus, \$5: Oscar Negele, \$2: W. Burold, \$1: Oscar Brand, \$144. doing, \$1: Section North Adams, Mass, collection 1.12 14.00 1.50 lists ..... 16.50 and from the undersigned. HENRY KUHN. National Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, (Box 1576), N. Y. City. DAILY PEOPLE GENERAL FUND. Previously acknowledged....\$14,317.50 Received from Daily People Received from Daily People Conference, per E. Siff, Financial Secretary...... Received for Minor Fund from 20.00 200 Soe, Frauen Verein, She-boygan, Wis., \$5; Section boygan, Wis, \$5; Section New Haven, Cona., Labor Day outing, \$5; Rich. Par-kinson, New Bedford, Mass., 30c; P. S. Coultér, Home-stend, Pa., \$5; H. A. J. Brown, Allegheny, Pa., \$10. 26.30 Total....\$14,363.80 HENRY KUHN. Financial Secretary-Treausurer Mr. Bryan, according to his official yellow organ, "commends the proposition to establish a Department of Labor and the renewal of the Chinese Erclusion Act." Bryan as a colonel was a fizzle: as a farmer he is a farce, and now he seems determined to play the part of labor fakir. The Chinese exclusion it humbug and the Department of Labor fake are the plum puddings from which the scabby decoy ducks, a la Ratchford. Powderly, et al. pick the raisins. The difference between Bryan and McKinley is that one is in, the other is out,

TOUR THROUGH NEW YORK STATE 2.50 By Charles H. Corregan, S. L. P. Candi-2.00 date for Governor. Schenectady October 3. Albany, October 4 and 5. Troy, October 6. Rennselaer, October 7. Troy, October 8. Catskill, Norember 9. Newburg, October 10. Peekskill, October 11. Vorkers 12. 2.65 Yonkers, October 12, New Rochelle, October 13, 1.50 Mt. Vernon, October 14. New York, October 15. Queens County, October 16 to 18. Richmond, County, October 19. New York, October 20 and 21. 11.10

#### Nominations in the State of New York. 4:50 The attention of the Sections of the

Socialist Labor Party in the State of New York is called to the requirements of law and must be complied with in 3.50 order to get the nominees of the Party on the official ballot. .50 Certificates of nomination executed by

the Chairmen and Secretaries of the conventions that made the nomination, 6 00 1.50 must be filed with the proper election officers within the period provided by

Certificates of nomination must contain:

4.00 The name of each candidate. The title of the office to be filled.

The residence of each candidate, with he street number, if in a city. The place of business of each candi-

2.50 date, if he has a place of business of his OWD. The name of the party. The names and addresses of the com-6.00

mittee appointed to fill vacancies. The signatures of the chairman and ccretary. HO

The residence of the chairman and secretary:

A sworn statement by the chairman an secretary to the effect that they are such officers and that the certificates and statements therein are true to the

\$15.00 best of their information and belief; this statement must be sworn to before an officer qualified to take affidavits; The statements must again be signed

by the chairman and secretary, so that the signature of each of these officers 7.10 of the convention must appear twice on the certificate:

The certificate must finally contain a certificate signed by the notary that such oath has been administered. 6.50 Certificates of nomination after having

been thus executed must be filed with the respective election officers, as follows: Nominations for State officers or for offices filled by the voters of a political 3.00

division greater than a county are filed with the Secretary of State. Nominations for county offices and for all city, town or village offices, when filled at the time of a general election

are filed with the Clerk of the county for or in which they are made. Nominations for city, town or village offices, when filled at a different time from the general election are filled with the clerk of such city, town, or village 2.00

respectively. Nominations for offices filled by the voters of New York City on part of them 4.75

(except certain congressional and sena-torial nominations) are filed with the 1.50 Police Board.

Certificates of nomination must be filed during the following periods: 1.00

Those going to the Secretary of State. at least thirty and not more than forty days before the election (for 1900 be-2.25 tween September 27 and October 7.)

Those going to a county clerk, a city clerk, or the New York Police Board, at least twenty-five and not more than thirty-five days before election (for 1900) between October 2 and October 12.)

The candidates' attention should be called to the provision of haw, requiring each candidate to file within ten days after election a sworn statement of the monies expended by him in furtherance of his canvass. This is a penal law, the violation of which exposes the offending candidate to criminal prosecution. Blank forms for certificates of nomina-

tion, watchers' certificates and candi-dates' statements of expenses will be furnished by the State Committee. HUGO VOGT, Secretary of the State Committee.

LAW AND ORDER.

#### A CLUB IN THE HANDS OF REP.-DEMS TO SUBDUE WORKERS.

Pictures of the "Freedom" That Prevails in the West-The Workers Under the Inspiration of the S. L. P. Gathering for the Overthrow of Their Oppressors.

FLORENCE, Col., Oct. 2, 1900 .--The other day we led the strenuous life as we had here the vice-presidenial nomince of the Republican party toward whom the various corporations of the State gave the glad hand. Not alone was he, as a gallant band of political acrobats and a hired clique of rough riders and other magazine warriors went to fill up a train kindly placed at their service by

the Rio Grande railroad. The "hero of San Juan" has been particularly vociferous in his denunciation of Van Wyck, Croker and other members of the ice trust in New York since coming to Colorado. He neglected to bring out the fact that the Republicans were represented on the list of stockholders; and also did not say why he is running around the West instead of investigating the case which he so heartily damns.

Florence was favored with a twenty minutes stay by the Governor's train. Senator Wolcott who is up against the fight of his life in seeking re-election to the United States Senate, introduced the "guest of the state" with many a rhetorical flourish. Roosevelt's talk was th same old gush about the "fing which was up in the Philippines to stay." One would have thought that from that fact aione we could draw all the necessarie of life for an indefinite period. At least his honor gave no intimation that anything else was necessary for the work ers well-being. He was cheered some what feebly it is true, by men and wom-en, some of whom to my certain knowledge do not know where the next meal is to come from; and the majority of the crowd being composed of workers are chronically between the devil, who pushes them from above toward the deep sea of distress. There was, of course, the sprinkling of parasites, lawyers and business men who live on the backs of the people and who think of the happy time when they, too will be in the position of Roosevelt, Hanna, Rockefeller, et al. The Governor after many theatrical ourishes and appeals to his "comrades" flourishes and appeals to his of '61 gave place to General Irving Hale The latter is a dapper little gentlemen who, by virtue of a healthy pull, was appointed is Colonel of the First Col-orado Volunteers from which he developed into a full-fledged general. His re-marks as is commonly the case with such men, were a mixture of bombast and personal allusions. In one place, how-ever, he made a sad break and that was where he referred to the "anarchists of the Coeur de Alene," meaning of course

the miners with which the Bull Pen was filled. When we remember what the term anarchist means and when we recollect

who it was that threw to the winds gov ernment, laws and everything else by which the miners hoped to defend themselves, of a truth we see anarchists in-deed but they were not in the ranks of the men.

How must the union men feel when they hear little whiffets like Hale gloat-ing over the fact that the men of Shoshone county ,Idaho were shot into sub-mission and then dubbed anarchists How must union men, and in fact all workingman feel when they see Republicans openly denouncing them and Democrats bribing their leaders by giv-ing them places on the Fusion ticket? Governor Thomas simply would not have John Calderwood on the Fusion ticket because of his presidency of the Miners' union at the time of the Bull Hill trouble and our old friend D. C. Coates got the place.

I must applegize for lumping all the workers together. No inconsiderable number have repudlated both the capitalist parties, and will put a ballot straight for the Socialist Labor Party, and th end of this present state of industrial servitude.

of this. Governor Thomas, now in con-trol of the machine, was the agent of the mine owners during the strike of1894 in the Cripple Creek, and had he had his way the miners would have been slaughtered to a man.

is a railroad grade contractor, and also at Frank Goudy, a corporation tool. whom the Republicans set up. We hear the workers ask, "For whom shall we vote?" And they are pleased to learn that there is a man in the field, one of themselves, for whom they can cast their ballots and rest assured that he will com-promise nothing with the oppressors. That man is S. B. Hutchinson, the Socialist Labor Party candidate, a bona fide working man. WESTERNER.

#### Agitation in Fulton County N. Y.

To the DAILY PEOPLE .- One of the best meetings ever held in this county took place last night in Johnstown, when Comrade Fred. B. Stowe of Gloversville. our candidate for Congress, and Edward Markley, of Schenectady, addressed a crowd of at least 400 from the band stand . Comrade Stone, as the first speaker, gave a graphic history of the class struggle, the inevitable antagonism between the class that produces all wealth, and the capitalist class which fives on the labor of the worker. He showed how all the powers of the Gov-erament are in the bands of the capitalist, placed there by the workingmen themelves, and are now used to behefit the capitalist class alone.

Comrade Markley, who spoke next, dealt at length with the labor fakirs, who pretend to be fighting the capitalists and yet belong to the same political parties. His biting sarcasm, expressed in his eloquent and peculiar style, held the audience from beginning to end and he was frequently interrupted by hearty applause . When, at the close of his ad-dress, Comrade Markley proposed three cheers for the fighting S. L. P., they were given with such a force that gives promise of a good vote on election day. Saturday, the 29th inst., Markley and Stowe will speak at a meeting in Am-sterdam, corner Main and Market streets, and an ffort will be made to Monday, October 1, Comrade Charles

H. Corregan, our nominee for Governor, will speak from the band stand in this city, and he will find a rousing recep-tion, as the workingmen of Johnstown are beginning to awaken to a realization of their interests, and Socialism is being discussed wherever workingmer congregate. This interest will be furthered by a number of meetings which will be arranged between now and election day. . Our headquarters, over Newton's Store, West Morris street, are open every evening, where literature nay be had. R. SCHWEMMER. Johnstown, N. Y., Sept. 25. may be had.

#### Philadelphia's Saw Buzzin'.

To the DAILY PEOPLE-Section Philadelphia, S. L. P., is vigorously pushing the agitation for the campaign, and held very successful meetings last week.

Friday night we held a very well at tended meeting at the corner of Frank-ford avenue and York street, at which Edmund Seidel and Sam. Clark spoke for two hours to an appreciative gather-ing. We sold quite a number of paming. We sold quite a number and "The phlets "Reform or Revolution" and "The Bull Pen," and distributed about 500 sample copies of the DAILY PEOPLE.

One individual, who had thoughts to utter, tried to show us up, but be-fore he knew it, he was the laurhing stock of the crowd, and vowed to himself to keep away from the buzz-saw hereafter.

squarday night we appeared too in first time at the corner of Lehigh avenue and Germantown avenue. It was some-thing new to that enighborhood, and the crowd was slow at first. But as soon as we lit the torches and hung the banner in front of the platform and Edmund Seidel opened the meeting, the street and sidewalk was filled with earnest listen ers. Seidel, although a speaker of a short time only is fast developing into quite an able man, and he held the crowd fter him Samuel Clark, who was at his best on that night, talked to the crowd until after 10 o'clock. When he got through a man from the street stepped over and handed him a dollar, saying, "You fellows are all right, make use of this." It will be made use of, as we will purchase a big banner to spread across the street, if we can get the permission of the party across the

against the people of that vicinity who, I may say, are cowed thoroughly. But the Democrats can duplicate any SIXTH GRAND ANNUAL FESTIVAL GIVEN BY Branch A (Hungarian) S. L. P., TO BE HELD Sunday Afternoon and Evening, October 7th, 1900 At Hungarian Park and Hall, Clark Ave., Cleveland, Ohia On which occasion JOSEPH F. MALLONEY, candidate of the Socialize Labor Party for President, will speak. Evening at S o'clock. Admission, to

picine and ball, 25 cents a couple. At the gase, 25 cents a person. Comm ing at 2 o'clock.

\*\*\*\*\* **TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND CAMPAIGN LEAFLETS** ORDERED BY SECTION NEW YORK. New York, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1900. Julian Pierce,

Manager of the Labor News Company,

New York City.

Dear Comrade :

Section New York has instructed me to order TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND copies of the leaflet "Why the Workingmen of America Should Vote for Malloney and Remmel."

> Yours fraternally. L. ABELSON, Organizer,

Sections and State Committees should hurry up their orders for this leaflet. Delay in ordering will cause delay in shipment.



The first four are 32-page books, while the last one is a 48-page book. Bind the lot of FIFTY THOUSAND per the inclosed sample, and deliver to us as soon as possible. Very truly yours, JULIAN PIERCE, Manager.

public powers and electing class-con-scious workingmen into power; men who



Rhode Island. To the members of Providence Sec-tion, Socialist Labor Party: tion, Socialist Labor Party: Comrades—A special meeting of Prov-idence Section for the purpose of select-ing candidates for municipal offices, pre-paring for the legal caucuses and the transacting of regular party business, will take place in Textile Hall, Providence, on Sunday afternoon, October 7, at 2.30 o'clock. The regular legal caucuses will take place in the various ward recense on take place in the various ward rooms on Modnay evening, October 8. The work will require the active co-operation of every member of the Section. All the comrades are called upon to attend the Section meeting and lend their aid. 111 Rhode Island. To the members of the Socialist Labor Party of Rhode Island: Comrades-A mass convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Rhode Island for the purpose of nominating Presiden tial electors, candidates for Congress, and transacting such other party business as may come properly before the convention, will take place in Textile Hall, Providence, Sunday afternoon, Oc-Hall, Providence, Sunday atternoon, Oc-tober 7, at 2.30 o'clock. All conrades throughout the State are urged to make a special effort to be on hand. Per Order State Committee, CHAS, KROLL, Secy. Providence, October 25, 1900. Massachusetts. The following campaign tour has been arranged for M. F. Berry, candidate for Boston, October 5. Charlestown, October 6. Quincy, October 7.

Per Order General Committee, JOHN CORRIGAN, Secy. Medtord October 8.

Then Senator Edward Wolcott introduced the last speaker of the party. Frank C. Goudy, the Republican candilate for Governor, and in so-doing declared that we would have good government for the next two years, in con-trast to the two past. In looking back we see the evidences of good govern-ment by the Republicans. During Mc-Intyre's administration the miners of Leadville went on strike, and not only were the troops rushed in there, but scabs were brough by the train load from Joplin. Mo., and other places, with the counivance of the state officials, all of which rulified forever the once powerful

Leadville Miners' Union.

One ifem more of Republican good government. Huerfano county, Color-ado, is controlled by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company through as vile a set of ruffians as ever disgraced a com-munity. Freedom of speech and action is absolutely unknown there. Senator Walcott and his brother are closely con-nected with that most brutal concern, the latter lately being president. One instance will show to what depths the gang in that county will descend. One of our conrades, traveling through the county, was waiting in the depot for a

train, when he was espied by the Mayor, an employee of the C. F. and L. and was immediately marched out of town at the point of a gun. Returning, he asked pro-tection of the sheriff and the answer was to take him out of town in a buggy, and was, told that if he returned it would be at the cost of his life. Knowing the character of these preservers of law-and-order, I do not hesitate for a moment in the the mould have been killed without the slightest remore had he shown his face again in Walsenburg. shown his face again in Walsenburg. That is a sample of Republican govern-ment, and it is only one, and a mild one, of a series of the blackest outrages

We also sold quite a number of "Bull Pen" and "Reform or Revolution," distributed about eight hundred sample copies of the DAILY PEOPLE and a large number of leaflets. At both meet-ings, several men pledged themselves to join the Party. During the next few weeks we will hold meetings every other night, at which E. Seidel, Sam. Clark, Joseph Campell and Leonard Fish will speak.

Wednesday night at the corner of Fourth street and Snyder avenue. Friday night at the corner of Front and York streets. Saturday night at corner of German

town avenue and Girard avenue. Sunday night at the North Plaza of th Public Buildings.

LOUIS ISEL. Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 1.

#### The Campaign Around Salem.

To the DAILY PEOPLE .- The Salem Section of the S. L. P. is putting up a great campaign. We are holding two meetings a week and the audiences are getting larger every meeting. The meet-ing this evening was addressed by Comrade Eustace of Peabody and Comrade Hagan of Lynn. There was a very large

scious workingmen into power: men who would make laws for the benefit of their class, the same as the capitalist parties are electing men to make laws for their class, the wage worker would be bene-fited. He handled the Trust question in a very forcible manner, and he showed the audience what the Trust stands for and that the only way to remedy Trust was to make laws to have people own the Trust, and have them

run for the benefit of the whole human race. He closed amid cheers from the audience. Comrade Hagan then mount-ed the box, and during his remarks he held the attention of the audience

nearly 45 minutes, not one leaving till he had concluded. He touched on the ward heeler, who came around mostly on or before election day and tells you what a good fellow you are, and if you will vote for his man, he will do so and so for you, and when election is over ne will hardly notice you on the street. He showed to the audience in a very forcible manner that the interests of the Dem and

Rep parties were identical and the only hope the working class had was to vote into power a party which stood for the uplifting of the whole human race which would give to the people what they produced, and a chance to earn an honest

living. He urged his audience to vote for Malloney and Remmel . The meet-ing adjourned with cheers. PETER H. GRADY. Salem, Mass., Sept. 26.

The yellow dreadfuls occupy a couple of columns of their valuable space in telling about the Prince of Wales wearing kilts. It is only when his dear pal, Dickie Croker, is not visiting him, that Hagan of Lynn. There was a very large audience, in fact the largest we have had yet. Comrade Eustace outlined in a very forcible manner the way the work-ing class was being robbed of the wealth they produced and he showed in bis remarks that by getting control of the



The "New York Press" in defending the position of the Republican party at trusts, relies on the evidence furals by "The Trust expert of the Industria and the labor organizations" for part that Trusts do not decrease wags. As the Industrial Commission is composed of labor fakirs who received their at pointments as a reward for fighting the Socialist Trade and Labor Adliance, and Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, the "labor organizations" are only for mitted to get into print by the capitalization when some labor fakir, who is looking for a political job, does the talking, the evidence is of the "willing witness" the rists. riety.